

WESTERN ASSET SMASh SERIES M FUND

Symbol: LMSMX

WESTERN ASSET SMASh SERIES C FUND

Symbol: LMLCX

WESTERN ASSET SMASh SERIES CORE COMPLETION FUND

Symbol: WAADX

WESTERN ASSET SMASh SERIES TF FUND

Symbol: LSMSX

Prospectus | July 1, 2026

The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission have not approved or disapproved these securities or determined whether this Prospectus is accurate or complete. Any statement to the contrary is a crime.

**INVESTMENT PRODUCTS:
NOT FDIC INSURED • NO BANK GUARANTEE • MAY LOSE VALUE**

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Western Asset SMASh Series M Fund
("SMASh Series M Fund")

Investment objective

The fund seeks to maximize total return consisting of capital appreciation and income, consistent with prudent investment management.

Fees and expenses of the fund

The accompanying table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. Shareholders should be aware that, as shown under "Management fees" in the table below, the fund pays no fees under its management and advisory agreements to the fund's manager and subadviser. However, fund shares are only offered to participants in separately managed account programs who pay fees to program sponsors for the costs and expenses of the programs, including fees for investment advice, custody and portfolio execution. When a program participant, alone or with his or her program sponsor, elects to allocate assets to an investment strategy managed or advised by the fund's subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser, the subadviser or that affiliate typically receives a fee from the program sponsor for providing such management or advisory services to the managed account, including with respect to assets that may be invested in the fund. In certain cases, a program participant will pay a fee for investment advice directly to the subadviser or an affiliate in its capacity as manager, adviser or subadviser to the participant's managed account.

Shareholder fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of offering price)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lower of net asset value at purchase or redemption)	None

Annual fund operating expenses (%)

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management fees ¹	0.00
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.06
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.06
Expense Reimbursement ²	(0.06)
Total annual fund operating expenses after reimbursing expenses	0.00

¹ Neither the fund's manager nor the fund's subadviser charges a management fee to the fund. Shareholders should be aware, however, that the fund is an integral part of separately managed account programs, and the fund's manager, the fund's subadviser or their affiliates will be compensated directly or indirectly by separately managed account program sponsors or program participants for managed account advisory services.

² The manager has agreed to reimburse 100% of the fund's operating expenses (other than interest, brokerage, taxes and extraordinary expenses). This arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2027 without the Board of Trustees' consent.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes:

- You invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated
- Your investment has a 5% return each year and the fund's operating expenses remain the same (except that any applicable fee waiver or expense reimbursement is reflected only through its expiration date)
- You reinvest all distributions and dividends without a sales charge

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Number of years you own your shares (\$)

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Western Asset SMASh Series M Fund	0	13	27	70

Portfolio turnover. The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 372% of the average value of its portfolio. If mortgage dollar roll transactions had been excluded, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate for the most recent fiscal year would have been 153% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

Under normal circumstances, the fund expects to invest primarily in a combination of U.S. dollar denominated and non-U.S. dollar denominated investment grade (that is, rated in the Baa/BBB categories or above, or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the subadviser) debt obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers (including emerging market issuers) and in derivatives and other instruments relating to such investments. The fund intends to invest a substantial portion of its assets in mortgage-related securities (including collateralized mortgage obligations), U.S. government securities and money market instruments. The fund also intends to invest in asset-backed and inflation-protected securities and to engage in dollar rolls on mortgage-related securities.

Although the fund may invest in securities of any maturity, the fund’s target dollar-weighted average effective duration, as estimated by the fund’s subadviser, is expected to range between 6 months and 10 years. Effective duration seeks to measure the expected sensitivity of market price to changes in interest rates, taking into account the anticipated effects of structural complexities (for example, some bonds can be prepaid by the issuer).

Instead of, and/or in addition to, investing directly in particular securities, the fund may use instruments such as derivatives, including options, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps and options on credit default swaps, futures contracts, and other synthetic instruments that are intended to provide economic exposure to the securities or the issuer or to be used as a hedging technique. The fund may use one or more types of these instruments without limit, subject to applicable regulatory requirements. For additional information regarding derivatives, see “More on the funds’ investment strategies, investments and risks—Derivatives” in the Prospectus.

The fund may also engage in a variety of transactions using derivatives in order to change the investment characteristics of its portfolio (such as shortening or lengthening duration) and for other purposes.

The fund may borrow money to increase portfolio holdings, to the extent consistent with the fund’s fundamental investment restrictions. The fund is classified as “diversified.”

Principal risks

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by any bank or government agency. The following is a summary description of certain risks of investing in the fund. The relative significance of the risks of investing in the fund may change over time. The fund is intended to be used as part of a managed account program. The performance and objectives of the fund should be evaluated in the context of the investor’s managed account program. The fund is not designed to be used as a stand-alone investment.

Market and interest rate risk. The market prices of securities held by the fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. If the market prices of the fund’s securities fall, the value of your investment in the fund will decline. The market price of a security may fall due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions or trends, tariffs and trade disruptions, inflation, substantial economic downturn or recession, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. Changes in market conditions will not typically have the same impact on all types of securities.

The value of your investment will generally go down when interest rates rise. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements. As a result, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have from time to time taken steps to support financial markets. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve may, conversely, reduce market support activities. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. Changes in government activities in this regard, such as changes in interest rate policy, can negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the fund invests.

The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its duration. A security’s maturity and other features may be more relevant than its duration in determining the security’s sensitivity to other factors affecting the issuer or markets generally such as changes in credit quality or in the yield premium that the market may establish for certain types of securities.

Market events risk. The market values of securities or other assets will fluctuate, sometimes sharply and unpredictably, due to factors such as economic events, governmental actions or intervention, actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks, market disruptions caused by trade disputes, labor strikes or other factors, political developments, armed conflicts, economic sanctions and countermeasures in response to sanctions, major cybersecurity events, the global and domestic effects of widespread or local health, weather or climate events, and other factors that may or may not be related to the issuer of the security or other asset. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, public health events, terrorism, wars, natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries or markets directly affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively affected. Ongoing or threatened armed conflicts throughout the world have caused and could continue to cause significant market disruptions and volatility. The hostilities and sanctions resulting from those hostilities have and could continue to have a significant impact on certain fund investments as well as fund performance and liquidity. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, Russian stocks lost all, or nearly all, of their market value. Other securities or markets could be similarly affected by past or future geopolitical or other events or conditions. Furthermore, events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect one industry, such as the financial services industry, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems, may spread to other industries, and could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments.

Raising the ceiling on U.S. government debt has become increasingly politicized. Any failure to increase the total amount that the U.S. government is authorized to borrow could lead to a default on U.S. government obligations, with unpredictable consequences for economies and markets in the U.S. and elsewhere. Recently, inflation and interest rates have been volatile and may increase in the future. These circumstances could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments, impair the fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the fund's performance.

The United States and other countries are periodically involved in disputes over trade and other matters, which may result in tariffs, investment restrictions and adverse impacts on affected companies and securities or the broader U.S. or global economies. For example, the United States has imposed tariffs and other trade barriers on Chinese exports, has restricted sales of certain categories of goods to China, and has established barriers to investments in China. Trade disputes may adversely affect the economies of the United States and its trading partners, as well as companies directly or indirectly affected and financial markets generally. The United States government has prohibited U.S. persons from investing in Chinese companies designated as related to the Chinese military. These and possible future restrictions could limit the fund's opportunities for investment and require the sale of securities at a loss or make them illiquid. Moreover, the Chinese government is involved in a longstanding dispute with Taiwan that has included threats of invasion. If the political climate between the United States and China does not improve or continues to deteriorate, if China were to attempt unification of Taiwan by force, or if other geopolitical conflicts develop or get worse, economies, markets and individual securities may be severely affected both regionally and globally, and the value of the fund's assets may go down.

Inflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as prices go up and the purchasing power of money goes down. The market prices of debt securities generally fall as inflation increases because the purchasing power of the principal and income is expected to be less when paid. Inflation often is accompanied or followed by a recession, or period of decline in economic activity, which may include job loss and other hardships and may cause the value of securities to go down generally.

Credit risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a security held by the fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the fund defaults or its credit is downgraded, or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of your investment will typically decline. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. The fund could be delayed or hindered in its enforcement of rights against an issuer, guarantor or counterparty. Subordinated securities (meaning securities that rank below other securities with respect to claims on the issuer's assets) are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer and will be disproportionately affected by a default, downgrade or perceived decline in creditworthiness.

Derivatives risk. Using derivatives can increase fund losses and reduce opportunities for gains, such as when market prices, interest rates, currencies, or the derivatives themselves behave in a way not anticipated by the fund's subadviser. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging effect and increase fund volatility. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Derivatives may not be available at the time or price desired, may be difficult to sell, unwind or value, and the counterparty may default on its obligations to the fund. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. The value of a derivative may fluctuate more than the underlying assets, rates, indices or other indicators to which it relates. Use of derivatives may have different tax consequences for the fund than an investment in the underlying asset, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders. The U.S. government and non-U.S. governments have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets.

Credit default swap contracts involve heightened risks and may result in losses to the fund. Credit default swaps may be illiquid and difficult to value. When the fund sells credit protection via a credit default swap, credit risk increases since the fund has exposure to both the issuer whose credit is the subject of the swap and the counterparty to the swap.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk. When market interest rates increase, the market values of mortgage-backed securities decline. At the same time, mortgage refinancings and prepayments slow, which lengthens the effective duration of these securities. As a result, the negative effect of the interest rate increase on the market value of mortgage-backed securities is usually more pronounced than it is for other types of fixed income securities, potentially increasing the volatility of the fund. Conversely, when market interest rates decline, while the value of mortgage-backed securities may increase, the rate of prepayment of the underlying mortgages also tends to increase, which shortens the effective duration of these securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations and the value of property that secures the mortgage may decline in value and be insufficient, upon foreclosure, to repay the associated loan. Investments in asset-backed securities are subject to similar risks. The ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets may be limited, and therefore certain asset-backed securities present a heightened level of risk.

Leverage risk. The value of your investment may be more volatile if the fund borrows or uses instruments, such as derivatives, that have a leveraging effect on the fund's portfolio. Other risks described in the Prospectus also will be compounded because leverage generally magnifies the effect of a change in the value of an asset and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the fund would otherwise have had. The fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations created by the use of leverage or derivatives. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in the loss of a substantial amount, and possibly all, of the fund's assets. In addition, the fund's portfolio will be leveraged if it exercises its right to delay payment on a redemption, and losses will result if the value of the fund's assets declines between the time a redemption request is deemed to be received by the fund and the time the fund liquidates assets to meet redemption requests.

Commodities risk. Commodity prices can be extremely volatile and are affected by many factors. Exposure to commodities can cause the value of the fund's shares to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner. Investments in commodity-linked instruments may subject the fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities or the commodity, commodities or commodity index to which they relate. The value of commodities and commodity-linked instruments may be affected, for example, by changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, commodity index volatility, prolonged or intense speculation by investors, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, other weather phenomena, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, economic sanctions, armed conflicts and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. The fund's ability to gain exposure to commodities using derivatives or other means may be limited by tax considerations. If the fund has taken a long or short position in a commodity using futures contracts or other derivatives, it might be required to take or make delivery of the underlying commodity under undesirable circumstances. This would cause the fund to incur a number of costs. To the extent the fund focuses its investments in a particular commodity, the fund will be more susceptible to risks associated with the particular commodity. No active trading market may exist for certain commodities investments.

Commodity regulatory risk. The fund is a "commodity pool" and the fund's manager is registered as a "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to the fund. As a result, additional disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations mandated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") apply with respect to the fund. The fund's manager is therefore subject to dual regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the CFTC. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CFTC has adopted rules that allow for substituted compliance with certain CFTC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements based on compliance with comparable SEC requirements. This means that for most of the CFTC's disclosure and shareholder reporting applicable to the manager as the fund's commodity pool operator, the manager's and the fund's compliance with SEC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements will be deemed to fulfill the manager's CFTC compliance obligations. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the fund, its investment strategies, or this Prospectus.

Illiquidity risk. Some assets held by the fund may be or become impossible or difficult to sell and some assets that the fund wants to invest in may be impossible or difficult to purchase, particularly during times of market turmoil or due to adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. These illiquid assets may also be volatile and difficult to value. Markets may become illiquid quickly. Markets may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers or sellers or when dealers are unwilling or unable to make a market for certain securities. As a general matter, dealers have been less willing to make markets in recent years. Federal banking regulations may also cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of certain securities, which may further decrease the fund's ability to buy or sell such securities. During times of market turmoil, there have been, and may be, no buyers or sellers for securities in entire asset classes. If the fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, or to try to limit losses, the fund may be forced to sell at a substantial loss or may not be able to sell at all. The fund may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer).

Foreign investments and emerging markets risk. The fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers or issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets involve additional risk as compared to investments in U.S. securities or issuers with predominantly U.S. exposure, such as less liquid, less transparent, less regulated and more volatile markets. The value of the fund's investments may decline because of factors affecting the particular issuer as well as foreign markets and issuers generally, such as unfavorable or unsuccessful government actions, reduction of government or central bank support, inadequate accounting standards and auditing and financial recordkeeping requirements, lack of information, political, economic, financial or social instability, terrorism, armed conflicts and other geopolitical events, and the impact of tariffs and other restrictions on trade or economic sanctions. Geopolitical or other events such as nationalization or expropriation could even cause the loss of the fund's entire investment in one or more countries.

In addition, there may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against issuers located in or operating in certain foreign markets, particularly emerging market countries, and shareholders may have limited legal remedies.

The value of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increases or decreases as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, and are affected by factors such as general economic and political conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation. The fund may be unable or may choose not to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Settlement of trades in these markets can take longer than in other markets and the fund may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (possibly several weeks or even longer).

The risks of foreign investments are heightened when investing in issuers in emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have economic, political and legal systems that are less developed and are less stable than those of more developed countries. Their economies tend to be less diversified than those of more developed countries. They typically have fewer medical and economic resources than more developed countries, and thus they may be less able to control or mitigate the effects of a pandemic or a natural disaster. They are often particularly sensitive to market movements because their market prices tend to reflect speculative expectations. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity and in extreme price volatility.

Valuation risk. The sales price the fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. These differences may increase significantly and affect fund investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the fund had not fair-valued securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The fund's ability to value its investments may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers. The valuation of the fund's investments involves subjective judgment, which may prove to be incorrect.

Prepayment or call risk. Many issuers have a right to prepay their fixed income securities. Issuers may be more likely to prepay their securities if interest rates fall. If this happens, the fund may not benefit from the rise in the market price of the securities that normally accompanies a decline in interest rates, and will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on prepaid securities. The fund may also lose any premium it paid to purchase the securities.

Extension risk. When interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities, particularly asset- and mortgage-backed securities, may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these fixed income securities at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. This may cause the fund's share price to be more volatile.

Risk of investing in fewer issuers. To the extent the fund invests its assets in a small number of issuers, or in issuers in related businesses or that are subject to related operating risks, the fund will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those issuers.

Portfolio turnover risk. Active and frequent trading will increase the fund's transaction costs, which could detract from fund performance.

Portfolio management risk. The value of your investment may decrease if the subadvisers' judgment about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, or about interest rates or other market factors, is incorrect or does not produce the desired results, or if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the models, tools and data used by the subadvisers. In addition, the fund's investment strategies or policies may change from time to time. Those changes may not lead to the results intended by the subadvisers and could have an adverse effect on the value or performance of the fund.

Redemption risk. The fund may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or unfavorable prices or increase or accelerate taxable gains or transaction costs and may negatively affect the fund's net asset value, performance, or ability to satisfy redemptions in a timely manner, which could cause the value of your investment to decline.

Cybersecurity risk. Like other funds and business enterprises, the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and their service providers are subject to the risk of cyber incidents occurring from time to time. Cybersecurity incidents, whether intentionally caused by third parties or otherwise, may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, fund or customer data (including private shareholder information) or proprietary information, cause the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and/or their service providers (including, but not limited to, fund accountants, custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality, or prevent fund investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares, receiving distributions or receiving timely information regarding the fund or their investment in the fund. The fund, the manager, and the subadvisers have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third party service providers, and such third party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the fund, the manager, and/or the subadvisers. Cybersecurity incidents may result in financial losses to the fund and its shareholders, and substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent or mitigate any future cybersecurity incidents. Issuers of securities in which the fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

New ways to carry out cyber attacks continue to develop. There is a chance that some risks have not been identified or prepared for, or that an attack may not be detected, which puts limitations on the fund's ability to plan for or respond to a cyber attack.

These and other risks are discussed in more detail in the Prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information.

Performance

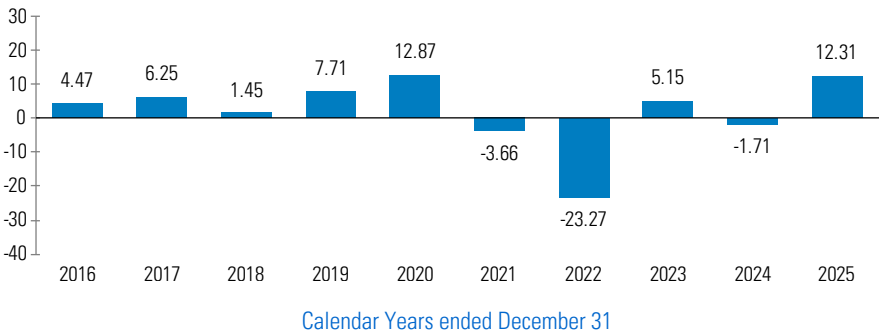
The accompanying bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the fund's performance from year to year. The table shows the average annual total returns of the fund and also compares the fund's performance with the average annual total returns of a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the fund. Updated performance information for the fund may be obtained by calling the fund at 877-6LM-FUND/656-3863.

The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future.

Sales charges are not reflected in the accompanying bar chart, and if those charges were included, returns would be less than those shown. Sales charges do not apply to purchases of fund shares by managed account program participants, but (as discussed above), managed account program participants pay fees to program sponsors for the costs and expenses of such programs. In addition, performance does not reflect the fees and expenses paid by participants in separately managed account programs to program sponsors. You should evaluate the performance of the fund in the context of your managed account program.

Total returns (%)

Before taxes



Best Quarter (12/31/2023): 9.51 Worst Quarter (03/31/2022): (10.85)
The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended March 31, 2026, was 0.55

Average annual total returns (%)

(for periods ended December 31, 2025)

SMASh Series M Fund	1 year	5 years	10 years
Return before taxes	12.31	(3.02)	1.62
Return after taxes on distributions	10.30	(4.59)	(0.11)
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	7.24	(2.92)	0.61
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.30	(0.36)	2.01
Bloomberg U.S. MBS: Agency Fixed Rate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	8.58	0.15	1.59

No one index is representative of the fund's portfolio.

The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares are higher than returns before taxes for certain periods shown because they reflect the tax benefit of capital losses realized on the redemption of fund shares.

Important data provider notices and terms are available at www.franklintempletondatasources.com. Such information is subject to change.

Management

Investment manager: Franklin Templeton Fund Adviser, LLC ("FTFA")

Subadvisers: Western Asset Management Company, LLC ("Western Asset") and Western Asset Management Company Limited in London ("Western Asset London"). References to the "subadviser" include each applicable subadviser.

Investment professionals: Primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the fund lies with the following investment professionals. These investment professionals, all of whom are employed by Western Asset, work together with a broader investment management team.

Investment professional	Title	Investment professional of the fund since
Michael C. Buchanan	Chief Investment Officer	2024
Ion G. Dan	Portfolio Manager	2021
Greg E. Handler	Portfolio Manager	2019
Julien A. Scholnick*	Portfolio Manager	2017

* Effective September 30, 2026, Julien A. Scholnick will step down as a member of the fund's investment professional team.

Purchase and sale of fund shares

Shares of the fund may be purchased only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients where the fund's subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser (each a "Managed Account Adviser") has an agreement with the managed account program sponsor (the "Program Sponsor"), or directly with the client, to provide management or advisory services to the managed account or to the Program Sponsor for its use in managing such account.

There are no maximum or minimum investment requirements in the fund (although your Program Sponsor may have certain investment requirements).

Redemption orders are made based on instructions from your Managed Account Adviser or Program Sponsor to the broker/dealer who executes trades for the account. Shares of the fund can be redeemed through the broker/dealer on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

Tax information

The fund's distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

The fund's related companies pay Service Agents for the sale of fund shares, shareholder services and other purposes. "Service Agents" include banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, investment advisers, financial consultants or advisers, mutual fund supermarkets, managed account program sponsors and other financial intermediaries that have entered into an agreement with Franklin Distributors, LLC to sell shares of the fund. These payments create a conflict of interest by influencing your Service Agent or its employees or associated persons to recommend the fund, or a managed account strategy of which the fund is a part, over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or salesperson or visit your Service Agent's or salesperson's website for more information.

Western Asset SMASh Series C Fund ("SMASh Series C Fund")

Investment objective

The fund seeks to maximize total return consisting of capital appreciation and income, consistent with prudent investment management.

Fees and expenses of the fund

The accompanying table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. Shareholders should be aware that, as shown under "Management fees" in the table below, the fund pays no fees under its management and advisory agreements to the fund's manager and subadviser. However, fund shares are only offered to participants in separately managed account programs who pay fees to program sponsors for the costs and expenses of the programs, including fees for investment advice, custody and portfolio execution. When a program participant, alone or with his or her program sponsor, elects to allocate assets to an investment strategy managed or advised by the fund's subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser, the subadviser or that affiliate typically receives a fee from the program sponsor for providing such management or advisory services to the managed account, including with respect to assets that may be invested in the fund. In certain cases, a program participant will pay a fee for investment advice directly to the subadviser or an affiliate in its capacity as manager, adviser or subadviser to the participant's managed account.

Shareholder fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of offering price)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lower of net asset value at purchase or redemption)	None

Annual fund operating expenses (%)

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management fees ¹	0.00
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.06
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.06
Expense Reimbursement ²	(0.06)
Total annual fund operating expenses after reimbursing expenses	0.00

¹ Neither the fund's manager nor the fund's subadviser charges a management fee to the fund. Shareholders should be aware, however, that the fund is an integral part of separately managed account programs, and the fund's manager, the fund's subadviser or their affiliates will be compensated directly or indirectly by separately managed account program sponsors or program participants for managed account advisory services.

² The manager has agreed to reimburse 100% of the fund's operating expenses (other than interest, brokerage, taxes and extraordinary expenses). This arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2027 without the Board of Trustees' consent.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes:

- You invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated
- Your investment has a 5% return each year and the fund's operating expenses remain the same (except that any applicable fee waiver or expense reimbursement is reflected only through its expiration date)
- You reinvest all distributions and dividends without a sales charge

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Number of years you own your shares (\$)

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Western Asset SMASh Series C Fund	0	13	27	70

Portfolio turnover. The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 4% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The fund invests in a portfolio of debt obligations of various maturities. Under normal market conditions, the fund expects to invest primarily in corporate obligations and in derivatives and other instruments relating to such investments. The fund currently limits its investments to U.S. dollar denominated investment grade (that is, rated in the Baa/BBB categories or above or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the subadviser) debt obligations. The fund may at times invest in the securities of issuers located in only one country or in a relatively small number of countries, including in any emerging market country or countries. Currently the fund does not contemplate investing 25% or more of its assets in a single country or a small number of countries, except in the United States. The subadviser may invest a significant portion of the fund’s assets in various industry sectors, to the extent consistent with the fund’s fundamental investment restrictions.

In purchasing debt obligations for the fund, the subadviser may take full advantage of the entire range of maturities and durations, and may adjust the average maturity or duration of the fund’s investments from time to time.

Instead of, and/or in addition to, investing directly in particular securities, the fund may use instruments such as derivatives, including options, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps and options on credit default swaps, futures contracts, and other synthetic instruments that are intended to provide economic exposure to the securities or the issuer or to be used as a hedging technique. The fund may use one or more types of these instruments without limit, subject to applicable regulatory requirements. For additional information regarding derivatives, see “More on the funds’ investment strategies, investments and risks—Derivatives” in the Prospectus.

The fund may also engage in a variety of transactions using derivatives in order to change the investment characteristics of its portfolio (such as shortening or lengthening duration) and for other purposes.

The fund may borrow money to increase portfolio holdings, to the extent consistent with the fund’s fundamental investment restrictions.

The fund is classified as “diversified.”

Principal risks

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by any bank or government agency. The following is a summary description of certain risks of investing in the fund. The relative significance of the risks of investing in the fund may change over time. The fund is intended to be used as part of a managed account program. The performance and objectives of the fund should be evaluated in the context of the investor’s managed account program. The fund is not designed to be used as a stand-alone investment.

Market and interest rate risk. The market prices of securities held by the fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. If the market prices of the fund’s securities fall, the value of your investment in the fund will decline. The market price of a security may fall due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions or trends, tariffs and trade disruptions, inflation, substantial economic downturn or recession, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. Changes in market conditions will not typically have the same impact on all types of securities.

The value of your investment will generally go down when interest rates rise. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements. As a result, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have from time to time taken steps to support financial markets. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve may, conversely, reduce market support activities. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. Changes in government activities in this regard, such as changes in interest rate policy, can negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the fund invests.

The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its duration. A security’s maturity and other features may be more relevant than its duration in determining the security’s sensitivity to other factors affecting the issuer or markets generally such as changes in credit quality or in the yield premium that the market may establish for certain types of securities.

Market events risk. The market values of securities or other assets will fluctuate, sometimes sharply and unpredictably, due to factors such as economic events, governmental actions or intervention, actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks, market disruptions caused

by trade disputes, labor strikes or other factors, political developments, armed conflicts, economic sanctions and countermeasures in response to sanctions, major cybersecurity events, the global and domestic effects of widespread or local health, weather or climate events, and other factors that may or may not be related to the issuer of the security or other asset. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, public health events, terrorism, wars, natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries or markets directly affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively affected. Ongoing or threatened armed conflicts throughout the world have caused and could continue to cause significant market disruptions and volatility. The hostilities and sanctions resulting from those hostilities have and could continue to have a significant impact on certain fund investments as well as fund performance and liquidity. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, Russian stocks lost all, or nearly all, of their market value. Other securities or markets could be similarly affected by past or future geopolitical or other events or conditions. Furthermore, events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect one industry, such as the financial services industry, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems, may spread to other industries, and could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments.

Raising the ceiling on U.S. government debt has become increasingly politicized. Any failure to increase the total amount that the U.S. government is authorized to borrow could lead to a default on U.S. government obligations, with unpredictable consequences for economies and markets in the U.S. and elsewhere. Recently, inflation and interest rates have been volatile and may increase in the future. These circumstances could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments, impair the fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the fund's performance.

The United States and other countries are periodically involved in disputes over trade and other matters, which may result in tariffs, investment restrictions and adverse impacts on affected companies and securities or the broader U.S. or global economies. For example, the United States has imposed tariffs and other trade barriers on Chinese exports, has restricted sales of certain categories of goods to China, and has established barriers to investments in China. Trade disputes may adversely affect the economies of the United States and its trading partners, as well as companies directly or indirectly affected and financial markets generally. The United States government has prohibited U.S. persons from investing in Chinese companies designated as related to the Chinese military. These and possible future restrictions could limit the fund's opportunities for investment and require the sale of securities at a loss or make them illiquid. Moreover, the Chinese government is involved in a longstanding dispute with Taiwan that has included threats of invasion. If the political climate between the United States and China does not improve or continues to deteriorate, if China were to attempt unification of Taiwan by force, or if other geopolitical conflicts develop or get worse, economies, markets and individual securities may be severely affected both regionally and globally, and the value of the fund's assets may go down.

Inflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as prices go up and the purchasing power of money goes down. The market prices of debt securities generally fall as inflation increases because the purchasing power of the principal and income is expected to be less when paid. Inflation often is accompanied or followed by a recession, or period of decline in economic activity, which may include job loss and other hardships and may cause the value of securities to go down generally.

Credit risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a security held by the fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the fund defaults or its credit is downgraded, or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of your investment will typically decline. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. The fund could be delayed or hindered in its enforcement of rights against an issuer, guarantor or counterparty. Subordinated securities (meaning securities that rank below other securities with respect to claims on the issuer's assets) are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer and will be disproportionately affected by a default, downgrade or perceived decline in creditworthiness.

Derivatives risk. Using derivatives can increase fund losses and reduce opportunities for gains, such as when market prices, interest rates, currencies, or the derivatives themselves behave in a way not anticipated by the fund's subadviser. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging effect and increase fund volatility. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Derivatives may not be available at the time or price desired, may be difficult to sell, unwind or value, and the counterparty may default on its obligations to the fund. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. The value of a derivative may fluctuate more than the underlying assets, rates, indices or other indicators to which it relates. Use of derivatives may have different tax consequences for the fund than an investment in the underlying asset, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders. The U.S. government and non-U.S. governments have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets.

Credit default swap contracts involve heightened risks and may result in losses to the fund. Credit default swaps may be illiquid and difficult to value. When the fund sells credit protection via a credit default swap, credit risk increases since the fund has exposure to both the issuer whose credit is the subject of the swap and the counterparty to the swap.

Leverage risk. The value of your investment may be more volatile if the fund borrows or uses instruments, such as derivatives, that have a leveraging effect on the fund's portfolio. Other risks described in the Prospectus also will be compounded because leverage generally magnifies the effect of a change in the value of an asset and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the fund would otherwise have had. The

fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations created by the use of leverage or derivatives. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in the loss of a substantial amount, and possibly all, of the fund's assets. In addition, the fund's portfolio will be leveraged if it exercises its right to delay payment on a redemption, and losses will result if the value of the fund's assets declines between the time a redemption request is deemed to be received by the fund and the time the fund liquidates assets to meet redemption requests.

Commodities risk. Commodity prices can be extremely volatile and are affected by many factors. Exposure to commodities can cause the value of the fund's shares to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner. Investments in commodity-linked instruments may subject the fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities or the commodity, commodities or commodity index to which they relate. The value of commodities and commodity-linked instruments may be affected, for example, by changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, commodity index volatility, prolonged or intense speculation by investors, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, other weather phenomena, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, economic sanctions, armed conflicts and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. The fund's ability to gain exposure to commodities using derivatives or other means may be limited by tax considerations. If the fund has taken a long or short position in a commodity using futures contracts or other derivatives, it might be required to take or make delivery of the underlying commodity under undesirable circumstances. This would cause the fund to incur a number of costs. To the extent the fund focuses its investments in a particular commodity, the fund will be more susceptible to risks associated with the particular commodity. No active trading market may exist for certain commodities investments.

Commodity regulatory risk. The fund is a "commodity pool" and the fund's manager is registered as a "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to the fund. As a result, additional disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations mandated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") apply with respect to the fund. The fund's manager is therefore subject to dual regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the CFTC. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CFTC has adopted rules that allow for substituted compliance with certain CFTC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements based on compliance with comparable SEC requirements. This means that for most of the CFTC's disclosure and shareholder reporting applicable to the manager as the fund's commodity pool operator, the manager's and the fund's compliance with SEC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements will be deemed to fulfill the manager's CFTC compliance obligations. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the fund, its investment strategies, or this Prospectus.

Illiquidity risk. Some assets held by the fund may be or become impossible or difficult to sell and some assets that the fund wants to invest in may be impossible or difficult to purchase, particularly during times of market turmoil or due to adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. These illiquid assets may also be volatile and difficult to value. Markets may become illiquid quickly. Markets may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers or sellers or when dealers are unwilling or unable to make a market for certain securities. As a general matter, dealers have been less willing to make markets in recent years. Federal banking regulations may also cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of certain securities, which may further decrease the fund's ability to buy or sell such securities. During times of market turmoil, there have been, and may be, no buyers or sellers for securities in entire asset classes. If the fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, or to try to limit losses, the fund may be forced to sell at a substantial loss or may not be able to sell at all. The fund may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer).

Foreign investments and emerging markets risk. The fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers or issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets involve additional risk as compared to investments in U.S. securities or issuers with predominantly U.S. exposure, such as less liquid, less transparent, less regulated and more volatile markets. The value of the fund's investments may decline because of factors affecting the particular issuer as well as foreign markets and issuers generally, such as unfavorable or unsuccessful government actions, reduction of government or central bank support, inadequate accounting standards and auditing and financial recordkeeping requirements, lack of information, political, economic, financial or social instability, terrorism, armed conflicts and other geopolitical events, and the impact of tariffs and other restrictions on trade or economic sanctions. Geopolitical or other events such as nationalization or expropriation could even cause the loss of the fund's entire investment in one or more countries.

In addition, there may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against issuers located in or operating in certain foreign markets, particularly emerging market countries, and shareholders may have limited legal remedies.

The value of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increases or decreases as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, and are affected by factors such as general economic and political conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation. The fund may be unable or may choose not to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Settlement of trades in these markets can take longer than in other markets and the fund may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (possibly several weeks or even longer).

The risks of foreign investments are heightened when investing in issuers in emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have economic, political and legal systems that are less developed and are less stable than those of more developed countries. Their economies tend to

be less diversified than those of more developed countries. They typically have fewer medical and economic resources than more developed countries, and thus they may be less able to control or mitigate the effects of a pandemic or a natural disaster. They are often particularly sensitive to market movements because their market prices tend to reflect speculative expectations. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity and in extreme price volatility.

Valuation risk. The sales price the fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. These differences may increase significantly and affect fund investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the fund had not fair-valued securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The fund's ability to value its investments may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers. The valuation of the fund's investments involves subjective judgment, which may prove to be incorrect.

Prepayment or call risk. Many issuers have a right to prepay their fixed income securities. Issuers may be more likely to prepay their securities if interest rates fall. If this happens, the fund may not benefit from the rise in the market price of the securities that normally accompanies a decline in interest rates, and will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on prepaid securities. The fund may also lose any premium it paid to purchase the securities.

Extension risk. When interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities, particularly asset- and mortgage-backed securities, may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these fixed income securities at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. This may cause the fund's share price to be more volatile.

Financial services sector risk. The fund is more susceptible to any economic, business, political, regulatory or other developments that adversely affect issuers in the financial services sector, including the commercial banking and insurance industries, than a fund that does not focus its investments in the financial services sector. Economic downturns, credit losses, data breaches and severe price competition, among other things, can negatively affect this sector. The profitability of financial services companies is dependent on the availability and cost of capital and can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates and monetary policy. Financial services companies are also subject to extensive government regulation, and policy and legislative changes in the United States and other countries are changing many aspects of financial regulation. Financial services companies will be particularly affected by these changes in regulation, and the impact of these changes on any individual company or on the sector as a whole may not be fully known for some time. Interconnectedness or interdependence among financial services companies increases the risk that the financial distress or failure of one financial services company may materially and adversely affect a number of other financial services companies. In recent years, cyber attacks and technology malfunctions have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the fund.

Portfolio management risk. The value of your investment may decrease if the subadvisers' judgment about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, or about interest rates or other market factors, is incorrect or does not produce the desired results, or if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the models, tools and data used by the subadvisers. In addition, the fund's investment strategies or policies may change from time to time. Those changes may not lead to the results intended by the subadvisers and could have an adverse effect on the value or performance of the fund.

Redemption risk. The fund may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or unfavorable prices or increase or accelerate taxable gains or transaction costs and may negatively affect the fund's net asset value, performance, or ability to satisfy redemptions in a timely manner, which could cause the value of your investment to decline.

Cybersecurity risk. Like other funds and business enterprises, the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and their service providers are subject to the risk of cyber incidents occurring from time to time. Cybersecurity incidents, whether intentionally caused by third parties or otherwise, may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, fund or customer data (including private shareholder information) or proprietary information, cause the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and/or their service providers (including, but not limited to, fund accountants, custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality, or prevent fund investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares, receiving distributions or receiving timely information regarding the fund or their investment in the fund. The fund, the manager, and the subadvisers have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third party service providers, and such third party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the fund, the manager, and/or the subadvisers. Cybersecurity incidents may result in financial losses to the fund and its shareholders, and substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent or mitigate any future cybersecurity incidents. Issuers of securities in which the fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

New ways to carry out cyber attacks continue to develop. There is a chance that some risks have not been identified or prepared for, or that an attack may not be detected, which puts limitations on the fund's ability to plan for or respond to a cyber attack.

These and other risks are discussed in more detail in the Prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information.

Performance

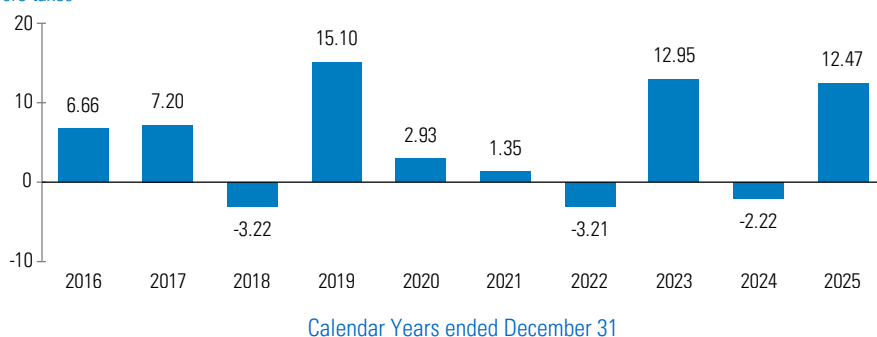
The accompanying bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the fund's performance from year to year. The table shows the average annual total returns of the fund and also compares the fund's performance with the average annual total returns of a broad measure of market performance and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the fund. Updated performance information for the fund may be obtained by calling the fund at 877-6LM-FUND/656-3863.

The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future.

Sales charges are not reflected in the accompanying bar chart, and if those charges were included, returns would be less than those shown. Sales charges do not apply to purchases of fund shares by managed account program participants, but (as discussed above), managed account program participants pay fees to program sponsors for the costs and expenses of such programs. In addition, performance does not reflect the fees and expenses paid by participants in separately managed account programs to program sponsors. You should evaluate the performance of the fund in the context of your managed account program.

Total returns (%)

Before taxes



Best Quarter (06/30/2020): 11.66 **Worst Quarter** (03/31/2020): (14.16)

The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended March 31, 2026, was (1.35)

Average annual total returns (%)

(for periods ended December 31, 2025)

SMASh Series C Fund	1 year	5 years	10 years
Return before taxes	12.47	4.03	4.80
Return after taxes on distributions	9.55	1.76	2.72
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	7.30	2.07	2.77
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.30	(0.36)	2.01
Bloomberg U.S. Credit Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.83	(0.05)	3.15

No one index is representative of the fund's portfolio.

The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown.

Important data provider notices and terms are available at www.franklintempletondatasources.com. Such information is subject to change.

Management

Investment manager: Franklin Templeton Fund Adviser, LLC ("FTFA")

Subadvisers: Western Asset Management Company, LLC ("Western Asset") and Western Asset Management Company Limited in London ("Western Asset London"). References to the "subadviser" include each applicable subadviser.

Investment professionals: Primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the fund lies with the following investment professionals. These investment professionals, all of whom are employed by Western Asset, work together with a broader investment management team.

Investment professional	Title	Investment professional of the fund since
Michael C. Buchanan	Chief Investment Officer	2012
Ryan K. Brist	Deputy CIO, Head of Global Investment Grade Credit and Portfolio Manager	2010
Dan Alexander	Portfolio Manager	May 2026
Julien A. Scholnick*	Portfolio Manager	2017
Molly Schwartz	Portfolio Manager	May 2026

* Effective September 30, 2026, Julien A. Scholnick will step down as a member of the fund's investment professional team.

Purchase and sale of fund shares

Shares of the fund may be purchased only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients where the fund's subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser (each a "Managed Account Adviser") has an agreement with the managed account program sponsor (the "Program Sponsor"), or directly with the client, to provide management or advisory services to the managed account or to the Program Sponsor for its use in managing such account.

There are no maximum or minimum investment requirements in the fund (although your Program Sponsor may have certain investment requirements).

Redemption orders are made based on instructions from your Managed Account Adviser or Program Sponsor to the broker/dealer who executes trades for the account. Shares of the fund can be redeemed through the broker/dealer on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

Tax information

The fund's distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

The fund's related companies pay Service Agents for the sale of fund shares, shareholder services and other purposes. "Service Agents" include banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, investment advisers, financial consultants or advisers, mutual fund supermarkets, managed account program sponsors and other financial intermediaries that have entered into an agreement with Franklin Distributors, LLC to sell shares of the fund. These payments create a conflict of interest by influencing your Service Agent or its employees or associated persons to recommend the fund, or a managed account strategy of which the fund is a part, over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or salesperson or visit your Service Agent's or salesperson's website for more information.

Western Asset SMASh Series Core Completion Fund ("SMASh Series Core Completion Fund")

Investment objective

The fund seeks to maximize total return consisting of capital appreciation and income, consistent with prudent investment management.

Fees and expenses of the fund

The accompanying table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. Shareholders should be aware that, as shown under "Management fees" in the table below, the fund pays no fees under its management and advisory agreements to the fund's manager and subadviser. However, fund shares are only offered to participants in separately managed account programs who pay fees to program sponsors for the costs and expenses of the programs, including fees for investment advice, custody and portfolio execution. When a program participant, alone or with his or her program sponsor, elects to allocate assets to an investment strategy managed or advised by the fund's subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser, the subadviser or that affiliate typically receives a fee from the program sponsor for providing such management or advisory services to the managed account, including with respect to assets that may be invested in the fund. In certain cases, a program participant will pay a fee for investment advice directly to the subadviser or an affiliate in its capacity as manager, adviser or subadviser to the participant's managed account.

Shareholder fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of offering price)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lower of net asset value at purchase or redemption)	None

Annual fund operating expenses (%)

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management fees ¹	0.00
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.17
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.17
Expense Reimbursement ²	(0.17)
Total annual fund operating expenses after reimbursing expenses	0.00

¹ Neither the fund's manager nor the fund's subadviser charges a management fee to the fund. Shareholders should be aware, however, that the fund is an integral part of separately managed account programs, and the fund's manager, the fund's subadviser or their affiliates will be compensated directly or indirectly by separately managed account program sponsors or program participants for managed account advisory services.

² The manager has agreed to reimburse 100% of the fund's operating expenses (other than interest, brokerage, taxes and extraordinary expenses). This arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2027 without the Board of Trustees' consent.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes:

- You invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated
- Your investment has a 5% return each year and the fund's operating expenses remain the same (except that any applicable fee waiver or expense reimbursement is reflected only through its expiration date)
- You reinvest all distributions and dividends without a sales charge

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Number of years you own your shares (\$)

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Western Asset SMASh Series Core Completion Fund	0	37	78	199

Portfolio turnover. The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 379% of the average value of its portfolio. If mortgage dollar roll transactions had been excluded, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate for the most recent fiscal year would have been 181% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

The fund has a flexible investment strategy and invests in a variety of securities and instruments and uses a variety of investment techniques in pursuing its objective. The fund presently intends to limit its investments to U.S. dollar denominated securities and currently anticipates that it will generally only purchase debt securities that are rated in the Baa or BBB categories or above at the time of purchase by one or more Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (“NRSROs”) or unrated securities of comparable quality at the time of purchase (as determined by the subadviser). These securities are known as “investment grade securities.” The fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities.

Currently the fund does not contemplate investing 25% or more of its assets in a single country or a small number of countries, except in the United States. The fund may invest in issuers located in emerging market countries. The subadviser may invest a significant portion of the fund’s assets in various industry sectors, to the extent consistent with the fund’s fundamental investment restrictions.

In purchasing debt obligations for the fund, the subadviser may take full advantage of the entire range of maturities and durations, and may adjust the average maturity or duration of the fund’s investments from time to time.

Instead of, and/or in addition to, investing directly in particular securities, the fund may use instruments such as derivatives, including options, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps and options on credit default swaps, futures contracts, and other synthetic instruments that are intended to provide economic exposure to the securities or the issuer or to be used as a hedging technique. The fund may use one or more types of these instruments without limit, subject to applicable regulatory requirements. For additional information regarding derivatives, see “More on the funds’ investment strategies, investments and risks—Derivatives” in the Prospectus.

The fund may also engage in a variety of transactions using derivatives in order to change the investment characteristics of its portfolio (such as shortening or lengthening duration) and for other purposes.

The fund may borrow money to increase portfolio holdings, to the extent consistent with the fund’s fundamental investment restrictions. The fund is classified as “diversified.”

Principal risks

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by any bank or government agency. The following is a summary description of certain risks of investing in the fund. The relative significance of the risks of investing in the fund may change over time. The fund is intended to be used as part of a managed account program. The performance and objectives of the fund should be evaluated in the context of the investor’s managed account program. The fund is not designed to be used as a stand-alone investment.

Market and interest rate risk. The market prices of securities held by the fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. If the market prices of the fund’s securities fall, the value of your investment in the fund will decline. The market price of a security may fall due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions or trends, tariffs and trade disruptions, inflation, substantial economic downturn or recession, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. Changes in market conditions will not typically have the same impact on all types of securities.

The value of your investment will generally go down when interest rates rise. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements. As a result, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have from time to time taken steps to support financial markets. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve may, conversely, reduce market support activities. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. Changes in government activities in this regard, such as changes in interest rate policy, can negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the fund invests.

The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its duration. A security's maturity and other features may be more relevant than its duration in determining the security's sensitivity to other factors affecting the issuer or markets generally such as changes in credit quality or in the yield premium that the market may establish for certain types of securities.

Market events risk. The market values of securities or other assets will fluctuate, sometimes sharply and unpredictably, due to factors such as economic events, governmental actions or intervention, actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks, market disruptions caused by trade disputes, labor strikes or other factors, political developments, armed conflicts, economic sanctions and countermeasures in response to sanctions, major cybersecurity events, the global and domestic effects of widespread or local health, weather or climate events, and other factors that may or may not be related to the issuer of the security or other asset. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, public health events, terrorism, wars, natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries or markets directly affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively affected. Ongoing or threatened armed conflicts throughout the world have caused and could continue to cause significant market disruptions and volatility. The hostilities and sanctions resulting from those hostilities have and could continue to have a significant impact on certain fund investments as well as fund performance and liquidity. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, Russian stocks lost all, or nearly all, of their market value. Other securities or markets could be similarly affected by past or future geopolitical or other events or conditions. Furthermore, events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect one industry, such as the financial services industry, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems, may spread to other industries, and could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments.

Raising the ceiling on U.S. government debt has become increasingly politicized. Any failure to increase the total amount that the U.S. government is authorized to borrow could lead to a default on U.S. government obligations, with unpredictable consequences for economies and markets in the U.S. and elsewhere. Recently, inflation and interest rates have been volatile and may increase in the future. These circumstances could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments, impair the fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the fund's performance.

The United States and other countries are periodically involved in disputes over trade and other matters, which may result in tariffs, investment restrictions and adverse impacts on affected companies and securities or the broader U.S. or global economies. For example, the United States has imposed tariffs and other trade barriers on Chinese exports, has restricted sales of certain categories of goods to China, and has established barriers to investments in China. Trade disputes may adversely affect the economies of the United States and its trading partners, as well as companies directly or indirectly affected and financial markets generally. The United States government has prohibited U.S. persons from investing in Chinese companies designated as related to the Chinese military. These and possible future restrictions could limit the fund's opportunities for investment and require the sale of securities at a loss or make them illiquid. Moreover, the Chinese government is involved in a longstanding dispute with Taiwan that has included threats of invasion. If the political climate between the United States and China does not improve or continues to deteriorate, if China were to attempt unification of Taiwan by force, or if other geopolitical conflicts develop or get worse, economies, markets and individual securities may be severely affected both regionally and globally, and the value of the fund's assets may go down.

Inflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as prices go up and the purchasing power of money goes down. The market prices of debt securities generally fall as inflation increases because the purchasing power of the principal and income is expected to be less when paid. Inflation often is accompanied or followed by a recession, or period of decline in economic activity, which may include job loss and other hardships and may cause the value of securities to go down generally.

Credit risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a security held by the fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the fund defaults or its credit is downgraded, or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of your investment will typically decline. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. The fund could be delayed or hindered in its enforcement of rights against an issuer, guarantor or counterparty. Subordinated securities (meaning securities that rank below other securities with respect to claims on the issuer's assets) are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer and will be disproportionately affected by a default, downgrade or perceived decline in creditworthiness.

Derivatives risk. Using derivatives can increase fund losses and reduce opportunities for gains, such as when market prices, interest rates, currencies, or the derivatives themselves behave in a way not anticipated by the fund's subadviser. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging effect and increase fund volatility. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Derivatives may not be available at the time or price desired, may be difficult to sell, unwind or value, and the counterparty may default on its obligations to the fund. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. The value of a derivative may fluctuate more than the underlying assets, rates, indices or other indicators to which it relates. Use of derivatives may have different tax consequences for the fund than an investment in the underlying asset, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders. The U.S. government and non-U.S. governments have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets.

Credit default swap contracts involve heightened risks and may result in losses to the fund. Credit default swaps may be illiquid and difficult to value. When the fund sells credit protection via a credit default swap, credit risk increases since the fund has exposure to both the issuer whose credit is the subject of the swap and the counterparty to the swap.

Leverage risk. The value of your investment may be more volatile if the fund borrows or uses instruments, such as derivatives, that have a leveraging effect on the fund's portfolio. Other risks described in the Prospectus also will be compounded because leverage generally magnifies the effect of a change in the value of an asset and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the fund would otherwise have had. The fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations created by the use of leverage or derivatives. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in the loss of a substantial amount, and possibly all, of the fund's assets. In addition, the fund's portfolio will be leveraged if it exercises its right to delay payment on a redemption, and losses will result if the value of the fund's assets declines between the time a redemption request is deemed to be received by the fund and the time the fund liquidates assets to meet redemption requests.

Commodities risk. Commodity prices can be extremely volatile and are affected by many factors. Exposure to commodities can cause the value of the fund's shares to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner. Investments in commodity-linked instruments may subject the fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities or the commodity, commodities or commodity index to which they relate. The value of commodities and commodity-linked instruments may be affected, for example, by changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, commodity index volatility, prolonged or intense speculation by investors, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, other weather phenomena, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, economic sanctions, armed conflicts and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. The fund's ability to gain exposure to commodities using derivatives or other means may be limited by tax considerations. If the fund has taken a long or short position in a commodity using futures contracts or other derivatives, it might be required to take or make delivery of the underlying commodity under undesirable circumstances. This would cause the fund to incur a number of costs. To the extent the fund focuses its investments in a particular commodity, the fund will be more susceptible to risks associated with the particular commodity. No active trading market may exist for certain commodities investments.

Commodity regulatory risk. The fund is a "commodity pool" and the fund's manager is registered as a "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to the fund. As a result, additional disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations mandated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") apply with respect to the fund. The fund's manager is therefore subject to dual regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the CFTC. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CFTC has adopted rules that allow for substituted compliance with certain CFTC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements based on compliance with comparable SEC requirements. This means that for most of the CFTC's disclosure and shareholder reporting applicable to the manager as the fund's commodity pool operator, the manager's and the fund's compliance with SEC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements will be deemed to fulfill the manager's CFTC compliance obligations. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the fund, its investment strategies, or this Prospectus.

Illiquidity risk. Some assets held by the fund may be or become impossible or difficult to sell and some assets that the fund wants to invest in may be impossible or difficult to purchase, particularly during times of market turmoil or due to adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. These illiquid assets may also be volatile and difficult to value. Markets may become illiquid quickly. Markets may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers or sellers or when dealers are unwilling or unable to make a market for certain securities. As a general matter, dealers have been less willing to make markets in recent years. Federal banking regulations may also cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of certain securities, which may further decrease the fund's ability to buy or sell such securities. During times of market turmoil, there have been, and may be, no buyers or sellers for securities in entire asset classes. If the fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, or to try to limit losses, the fund may be forced to sell at a substantial loss or may not be able to sell at all. The fund may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer).

Foreign investments and emerging markets risk. The fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers or issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets involve additional risk as compared to investments in U.S. securities or issuers with predominantly U.S. exposure, such as less liquid, less transparent, less regulated and more volatile markets. The value of the fund's investments may decline because of factors affecting the particular issuer as well as foreign markets and issuers generally, such as unfavorable or unsuccessful government actions, reduction of government or central bank support, inadequate accounting standards and auditing and financial recordkeeping requirements, lack of information, political, economic, financial or social instability, terrorism, armed conflicts and other geopolitical events, and the impact of tariffs and other restrictions on trade or economic sanctions. Geopolitical or other events such as nationalization or expropriation could even cause the loss of the fund's entire investment in one or more countries.

In addition, there may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against issuers located in or operating in certain foreign markets, particularly emerging market countries, and shareholders may have limited legal remedies.

The value of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increases or decreases as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, and are affected by factors such as general economic and political conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation. The fund may be unable or may choose not to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

Less developed markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Settlement of trades in these markets can take longer than in other markets and the fund may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (possibly several weeks or even longer).

The risks of foreign investments are heightened when investing in issuers in emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have economic, political and legal systems that are less developed and are less stable than those of more developed countries. Their economies tend to be less diversified than those of more developed countries. They typically have fewer medical and economic resources than more developed countries, and thus they may be less able to control or mitigate the effects of a pandemic or a natural disaster. They are often particularly sensitive to market movements because their market prices tend to reflect speculative expectations. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity and in extreme price volatility.

Valuation risk. The sales price the fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. These differences may increase significantly and affect fund investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the fund had not fair-valued securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The fund's ability to value its investments may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers. The valuation of the fund's investments involves subjective judgment, which may prove to be incorrect.

Prepayment or call risk. Many issuers have a right to prepay their fixed income securities. Issuers may be more likely to prepay their securities if interest rates fall. If this happens, the fund may not benefit from the rise in the market price of the securities that normally accompanies a decline in interest rates, and will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on prepaid securities. The fund may also lose any premium it paid to purchase the securities.

Extension risk. When interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities, particularly asset- and mortgage-backed securities, may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these fixed income securities at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. This may cause the fund's share price to be more volatile.

Hedging risk. There can be no assurance that the fund will engage in hedging transactions at any given time, even under volatile market conditions, or that any hedging transactions the fund engages in will be successful. Hedging transactions involve costs and may reduce gains or result in losses.

Cash management and defensive investing risk. The value of the investments held by the fund for cash management or defensive investing purposes can fluctuate. Like other fixed income securities, they are subject to risk, including market, interest rate and credit risk. If the fund holds cash uninvested, the cash will be subject to the credit risk of the depository institution holding the cash and the fund will not earn income on the cash. If a significant amount of the fund's assets is used for cash management or defensive investing purposes, the fund will be less likely to achieve its investment objective. Defensive investing may not work as intended and the value of an investment in the fund may still decline.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk. When market interest rates increase, the market values of mortgage-backed securities decline. At the same time, mortgage refinancings and prepayments slow, which lengthens the effective duration of these securities. As a result, the negative effect of the interest rate increase on the market value of mortgage-backed securities is usually more pronounced than it is for other types of fixed income securities, potentially increasing the volatility of the fund. Conversely, when market interest rates decline, while the value of mortgage-backed securities may increase, the rate of prepayment of the underlying mortgages also tends to increase, which shortens the effective duration of these securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations and the value of property that secures the mortgage may decline in value and be insufficient, upon foreclosure, to repay the associated loan. Investments in asset-backed securities are subject to similar risks. The ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets may be limited, and therefore certain asset-backed securities present a heightened level of risk.

Portfolio management risk. The value of your investment may decrease if the subadvisers' judgment about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, or about interest rates or other market factors, is incorrect or does not produce the desired results, or if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the models, tools and data used by the subadvisers. In addition, the fund's investment strategies or policies may change from time to time. Those changes may not lead to the results intended by the subadvisers and could have an adverse effect on the value or performance of the fund.

Portfolio turnover risk. Active and frequent trading will increase the fund's transaction costs, which could detract from fund performance.

Redemption risk. The fund may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or unfavorable prices or increase or accelerate taxable gains or transaction costs and may negatively affect the fund's net asset value, performance, or ability to satisfy redemptions in a timely manner, which could cause the value of your investment to decline.

Cybersecurity risk. Like other funds and business enterprises, the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and their service providers are subject to the risk of cyber incidents occurring from time to time. Cybersecurity incidents, whether intentionally caused by third parties or otherwise, may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, fund or customer data (including private shareholder information) or proprietary information, cause the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and/or their service providers (including, but not limited to, fund accountants, custodians, sub-custodians,

transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality, or prevent fund investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares, receiving distributions or receiving timely information regarding the fund or their investment in the fund. The fund, the manager, and the subadvisers have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third party service providers, and such third party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the fund, the manager, and/or the subadvisers. Cybersecurity incidents may result in financial losses to the fund and its shareholders, and substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent or mitigate any future cybersecurity incidents. Issuers of securities in which the fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

New ways to carry out cyber attacks continue to develop. There is a chance that some risks have not been identified or prepared for, or that an attack may not be detected, which puts limitations on the fund's ability to plan for or respond to a cyber attack.

These and other risks are discussed in more detail in the Prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information.

Performance

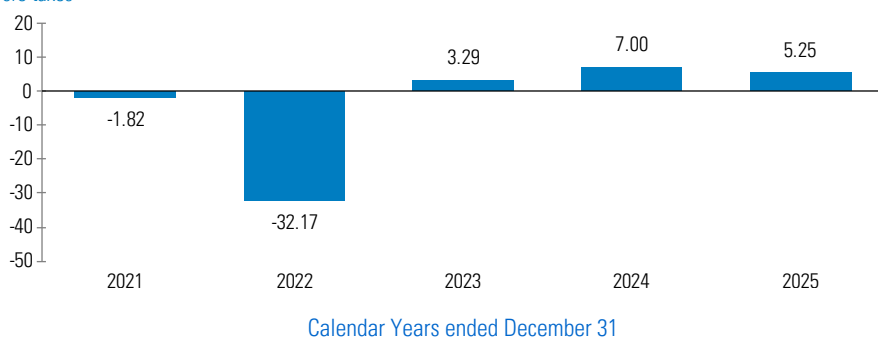
The accompanying bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the fund's performance from year to year. The table shows the average annual total returns of the fund and also compares the fund's performance with the average annual total returns of a broad measure of market performance. Updated performance information for the fund may be obtained by calling the fund at 877-6LM-FUND/656-3863.

The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future.

Sales charges are not reflected in the accompanying bar chart, and if those charges were included, returns would be less than those shown. Sales charges do not apply to purchases of fund shares by managed account program participants, but (as discussed above), managed account program participants pay fees to program sponsors for the costs and expenses of such programs. In addition, performance does not reflect the fees and expenses paid by participants in separately managed account programs to program sponsors. You should evaluate the performance of the fund in the context of your managed account program.

Total returns (%)

Before taxes



Best Quarter (12/31/2023): 5.75 **Worst Quarter** (03/31/2022): (14.35)

The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended March 31, 2026, was 0.21

Average annual total returns (%)

(for periods ended December 31, 2025)

WA SMASh Series Core Completion Fund	1 year	5 years	Since inception	Inception date
Return before taxes	5.25	(4.98)	(4.35)	08/17/2020
Return after taxes on distributions	3.08	(6.79)	(6.10)	
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	3.08	(4.43)	(3.94)	
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.30	(0.36)	(0.24)	

No one index is representative of the fund's portfolio.

The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares are higher than returns before taxes for certain periods shown because they reflect the tax benefit of capital losses realized on the redemption of fund shares.

Important data provider notices and terms are available at www.franklintempletondatasources.com. Such information is subject to change.

Management

Investment manager: Franklin Templeton Fund Adviser, LLC ("FTFA")

Subadvisers: Western Asset Management Company, LLC ("Western Asset") and Western Asset Management Company Limited in London ("Western Asset London"). References to the "subadviser" include each applicable subadviser.

Investment professionals: Primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the fund lies with the following investment professionals. These investment professionals, all of whom are employed by Western Asset, work together with a broader investment management team.

Investment professional	Title	Investment professional of the fund since
Michael C. Buchanan	Chief Investment Officer	2020
Mark S. Lindbloom	Deputy CIO, Portfolio Manager	May 2026
Amit Chopra	Portfolio Manager	May 2026
Christopher F. Kilpatrick*	Portfolio Manager	2025
Nicholas Mastroianni	Portfolio Manager	May 2026
Julien A. Scholnick*	Portfolio Manager	2020
Rafael Zielonka	Portfolio Manager	May 2026

* Effective September 30, 2026, Christopher F. Kilpatrick and Julien A. Scholnick will each step down as a member of the fund's investment professional team.

Purchase and sale of fund shares

Shares of the fund may be purchased only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients where the fund's subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser (each a "Managed Account Adviser") has an agreement with the managed account program sponsor (the "Program Sponsor"), or directly with the client, to provide management or advisory services to the managed account or to the Program Sponsor for its use in managing such account.

There are no maximum or minimum investment requirements in the fund (although your Program Sponsor may have certain investment requirements).

Redemption orders are made based on instructions from your Managed Account Adviser or Program Sponsor to the broker/dealer who executes trades for the account. Shares of the fund can be redeemed through the broker/dealer on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

Tax information

The fund's distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

The fund's related companies pay Service Agents for the sale of fund shares, shareholder services and other purposes. "Service Agents" include banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, investment advisers, financial consultants or advisers, mutual fund supermarkets, managed account program sponsors and other financial intermediaries that have entered into an agreement with Franklin Distributors, LLC to sell shares of the fund. These payments create a conflict of interest by influencing your Service Agent or its employees or associated persons to recommend the fund, or a managed account strategy of which the fund is a part, over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or salesperson or visit your Service Agent's or salesperson's website for more information.

Western Asset SMASh Series TF Fund ("SMASh Series TF Fund")

Investment objective

The fund seeks to maximize current interest income that is excluded from gross income for regular federal income tax purposes.

Fees and expenses of the fund

The accompanying table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. Shareholders should be aware that, as shown under "Management fees" in the table below, the fund pays no fees under its management and advisory agreements to the fund's manager and subadviser. However, fund shares are only offered to participants in separately managed account programs who pay fees to program sponsors for the costs and expenses of the programs, including fees for investment advice, custody and portfolio execution. When a program participant, alone or with his or her program sponsor, elects to allocate assets to an investment strategy managed or advised by the fund's subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser, the subadviser or that affiliate typically receives a fee from the program sponsor for providing such management or advisory services to the managed account, including with respect to assets that may be invested in the fund. In certain cases, a program participant will pay a fee for investment advice directly to the subadviser or an affiliate in its capacity as manager, adviser or subadviser to the participant's managed account.

Shareholder fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a % of offering price)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a % of the lower of net asset value at purchase or redemption)	None

Annual fund operating expenses (%)

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management fees ¹	0.00
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	
Interest and related expenses	0.04
Remainder of other expenses	0.16
Total other expenses	0.20
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.20
Expense Reimbursement ²	(0.16)
Total annual fund operating expenses after reimbursing expenses	0.04

¹ Neither the fund's manager nor the fund's subadviser charges a management fee to the fund. Shareholders should be aware, however, that the fund is an integral part of separately managed account programs, and the fund's manager, the fund's subadviser or their affiliates will be compensated directly or indirectly by separately managed account program sponsors or program participants for managed account advisory services.

² The manager has agreed to reimburse 100% of the fund's operating expenses (other than interest, brokerage, taxes and extraordinary expenses). This arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2027 without the Board of Trustees' consent.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes:

- You invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated
- Your investment has a 5% return each year and the fund's operating expenses remain the same (except that any applicable fee waiver or expense reimbursement is reflected only through its expiration date)
- You reinvest all distributions and dividends without a sales charge

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Number of years you own your shares (\$)

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Western Asset SMASh Series TF Fund	4	48	97	239

Portfolio turnover. The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in municipal securities and other investments with similar economic characteristics, the interest on which is exempt from regular federal income tax but which may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. The fund’s 80% investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval.

Municipal securities include debt obligations issued by or on behalf of the states, territories and possessions of the United States, and the District of Columbia, and their political subdivisions, agencies and public authorities, and other qualifying issuers. These securities include participation or other interests in municipal securities issued or backed by banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions.

Although the fund may invest in securities of any maturity, it normally invests in intermediate-term and long-term municipal securities that have remaining maturities from one to more than thirty years at the time of purchase. The fund typically focuses on investment grade bonds (that is, securities rated in the Baa/BBB categories or above or, if unrated or deemed to be unrated by the subadviser, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the subadviser) but may from time to time invest, to no specified limit, in below investment grade bonds (commonly known as “high yield” or “junk” bonds).

Some municipal securities, such as general obligation issues, are backed by the issuer’s taxing authority, while other municipal securities, such as revenue issues, are backed only by revenues from certain facilities or other sources and not by the issuer itself.

Instead of, and/or in addition to, investing directly in particular securities, the fund may use instruments such as derivatives, including options, futures contracts and inverse floating rate instruments issued in tender option bond transactions, and other synthetic instruments that are intended to provide economic exposure to the securities or the issuer or to be used as a hedging technique. The fund may use one or more types of these instruments without limit, subject to applicable regulatory requirements. These instruments are taken into account when determining compliance with the fund’s 80% investment policy. For additional information regarding derivatives, see “More on the fund’s investment strategies, investments and risks—Derivatives” in this Prospectus.

The fund may also engage in a variety of transactions using derivatives in order to change the investment characteristics of its portfolio (such as shortening or lengthening duration) and for other purposes. The fund may leverage its assets by investing proceeds received through tender option bond transactions, which is considered a form of borrowing. See “More on the fund’s investment strategies, investments and risks—Tender option bonds” in the Prospectus.

The fund’s subadviser selects securities to buy and sell for the fund primarily by seeking to identify undervalued sectors and individual securities and securities it believes will benefit from changes in market conditions. It seeks to enhance returns and reduce risks by taking advantage of shifts in the municipal yield curve, credit quality spreads and variations in market sectors.

The fund is classified as “diversified.”

Principal risks

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by any bank or government agency. The following is a summary description of certain risks of investing in the fund. The relative significance of the risks of investing in the fund may change over time. The fund is intended to be used as part of a managed account program. The performance and objectives of the fund should be evaluated in the context of the investor’s managed account program. The fund is not designed to be used as a stand-alone investment.

Market and interest rate risk. The market prices of securities held by the fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. If the market prices of the fund’s securities fall, the value of your investment in the fund will decline. The market price of a security may fall due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions or trends, tariffs and trade disruptions, inflation, substantial economic downturn or recession, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. Changes in market conditions will not typically have the same impact on all types of securities.

The value of your investment will generally go down when interest rates rise. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements. As a result, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have from time to time

taken steps to support financial markets. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve may, conversely, reduce market support activities. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. Changes in government activities in this regard, such as changes in interest rate policy, can negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the fund invests.

The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its duration. A security's maturity and other features may be more relevant than its duration in determining the security's sensitivity to other factors affecting the issuer or markets generally such as changes in credit quality or in the yield premium that the market may establish for certain types of securities.

Market events risk. The market values of securities or other assets will fluctuate, sometimes sharply and unpredictably, due to factors such as economic events, governmental actions or intervention, actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks, market disruptions caused by trade disputes, labor strikes or other factors, political developments, armed conflicts, economic sanctions and countermeasures in response to sanctions, major cybersecurity events, the global and domestic effects of widespread or local health, weather or climate events, and other factors that may or may not be related to the issuer of the security or other asset. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, public health events, terrorism, wars, natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries or markets directly affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively affected. Ongoing or threatened armed conflicts throughout the world have caused and could continue to cause significant market disruptions and volatility. The hostilities and sanctions resulting from those hostilities have and could continue to have a significant impact on certain fund investments as well as fund performance and liquidity. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, Russian stocks lost all, or nearly all, of their market value. Other securities or markets could be similarly affected by past or future geopolitical or other events or conditions. Furthermore, events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect one industry, such as the financial services industry, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems, may spread to other industries, and could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments.

Raising the ceiling on U.S. government debt has become increasingly politicized. Any failure to increase the total amount that the U.S. government is authorized to borrow could lead to a default on U.S. government obligations, with unpredictable consequences for economies and markets in the U.S. and elsewhere. Recently, inflation and interest rates have been volatile and may increase in the future. These circumstances could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments, impair the fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the fund's performance.

The United States and other countries are periodically involved in disputes over trade and other matters, which may result in tariffs, investment restrictions and adverse impacts on affected companies and securities or the broader U.S. or global economies. For example, the United States has imposed tariffs and other trade barriers on Chinese exports, has restricted sales of certain categories of goods to China, and has established barriers to investments in China. Trade disputes may adversely affect the economies of the United States and its trading partners, as well as companies directly or indirectly affected and financial markets generally. The United States government has prohibited U.S. persons from investing in Chinese companies designated as related to the Chinese military. These and possible future restrictions could limit the fund's opportunities for investment and require the sale of securities at a loss or make them illiquid. Moreover, the Chinese government is involved in a longstanding dispute with Taiwan that has included threats of invasion. If the political climate between the United States and China does not improve or continues to deteriorate, if China were to attempt unification of Taiwan by force, or if other geopolitical conflicts develop or get worse, economies, markets and individual securities may be severely affected both regionally and globally, and the value of the fund's assets may go down.

Inflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as prices go up and the purchasing power of money goes down. The market prices of debt securities generally fall as inflation increases because the purchasing power of the principal and income is expected to be less when paid. Inflation often is accompanied or followed by a recession, or period of decline in economic activity, which may include job loss and other hardships and may cause the value of securities to go down generally.

Credit risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a security held by the fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the fund defaults or its credit is downgraded, or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of your investment will typically decline. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. The fund could be delayed or hindered in its enforcement of rights against an issuer, guarantor or counterparty. Subordinated securities (meaning securities that rank below other securities with respect to claims on the issuer's assets) are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer and will be disproportionately affected by a default, downgrade or perceived decline in creditworthiness.

High yield ("junk") bonds risk. High yield bonds are generally subject to greater credit risks than higher-grade bonds, including the risk of default on the payment of interest or principal. High yield bonds are considered speculative, typically have lower liquidity and are more difficult to value than higher grade bonds. High yield bonds tend to be volatile and more susceptible to adverse events, credit downgrades and negative sentiments and may be difficult to sell at a desired price, or at all, during periods of uncertainty or market turmoil.

Derivatives risk. Using derivatives can increase fund losses and reduce opportunities for gains, such as when market prices, interest rates, currencies, or the derivatives themselves behave in a way not anticipated by the fund's subadviser. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging effect and increase fund volatility. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

Derivatives may not be available at the time or price desired, may be difficult to sell, unwind or value, and the counterparty may default on its obligations to the fund. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. The value of a derivative may fluctuate more than the underlying assets, rates, indices or other indicators to which it relates. Use of derivatives may have different tax consequences for the fund than an investment in the underlying asset, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders, including the proportion of income consisting of exempt interest dividends, as applicable. The U.S. government and non-U.S. governments have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets.

Credit default swap contracts involve heightened risks and may result in losses to the fund. Credit default swaps may be illiquid and difficult to value. When the fund sells credit protection via a credit default swap, credit risk increases since the fund has exposure to both the issuer whose credit is the subject of the swap and the counterparty to the swap.

Leverage risk. The value of your investment may be more volatile if the fund borrows or uses instruments, such as derivatives, that have a leveraging effect on the fund's portfolio. Other risks described in the Prospectus also will be compounded because leverage generally magnifies the effect of a change in the value of an asset and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the fund would otherwise have had. The fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations created by the use of leverage or derivatives. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in the loss of a substantial amount, and possibly all, of the fund's assets. In addition, the fund's portfolio will be leveraged if it exercises its right to delay payment on a redemption, and losses will result if the value of the fund's assets declines between the time a redemption request is deemed to be received by the fund and the time the fund liquidates assets to meet redemption requests.

Tender option bond risk. Tender option bond ("TOB") transactions expose the fund to leverage and credit risk, and generally involve greater risk than direct investments in fixed rate municipal bonds, including the risk of loss of principal. The interest payments that the fund would typically receive in connection with a TOB transaction ("inverse floaters") vary inversely with short-term interest rates and will be reduced (and potentially eliminated) when short-term interest rates increase. In addition, the fund will be subject to leverage risk to the extent that the fund uses the proceeds that it receives from a TOB transaction to invest in other securities. The fund's investment in a TOB will generally underperform the market for fixed rate municipal securities when interest rates rise. The value and market for such inverse floaters can be volatile and can have limited liquidity. Investments in inverse floaters issued in TOB transactions are derivative instruments and, therefore, are also subject to the risks generally applicable to investments in derivatives.

Illiquidity risk. Some assets held by the fund may be or become impossible or difficult to sell and some assets that the fund wants to invest in may be impossible or difficult to purchase, particularly during times of market turmoil or due to adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. These illiquid assets may also be volatile and difficult to value. Markets may become illiquid quickly. Markets may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers or sellers or when dealers are unwilling or unable to make a market for certain securities. As a general matter, dealers have been less willing to make markets in recent years. Federal banking regulations may also cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of certain securities, which may further decrease the fund's ability to buy or sell such securities. During times of market turmoil, there have been, and may be, no buyers or sellers for securities in entire asset classes. If the fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, or to try to limit losses, the fund may be forced to sell at a substantial loss or may not be able to sell at all. The fund may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer).

Tax risk. The income on the fund's municipal securities could become subject to U.S. federal income tax due to noncompliant conduct by issuers, unfavorable legislation or litigation or adverse interpretations by regulatory authorities. All or a portion of the fund's dividends that are exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax may nevertheless be taken into account for purposes of the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax.

Prepayment or call risk. Many issuers have a right to prepay their fixed income securities. Issuers may be more likely to prepay their securities if interest rates fall. If this happens, the fund may not benefit from the rise in the market price of the securities that normally accompanies a decline in interest rates, and will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on prepaid securities. The fund may also lose any premium it paid to purchase the securities.

Extension risk. When interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities, particularly asset- and mortgage-backed securities, may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these fixed income securities at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. This may cause the fund's share price to be more volatile.

Risks relating to investments in municipal securities. Municipal issuers may be adversely affected by rising health care costs, increasing unfunded pension liabilities, and by the phasing out of federal programs providing financial support. Unfavorable conditions and developments relating to projects financed with municipal securities can result in lower revenues to issuers of municipal securities, potentially resulting in defaults. The value of municipal securities can also be adversely affected by changes in the financial condition of one or more individual municipal issuers or insurers of municipal issuers, regulatory and political developments, tax law changes or other legislative actions, and by uncertainties and public perceptions concerning these and other factors. In the past, a number of municipal issuers defaulted on obligations, were downgraded or

commenced insolvency proceedings. Financial difficulties of municipal issuers may experience a resurgence, particularly in the event of economic or market turmoil or a recession.

Valuation risk. The sales price the fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. These differences may increase significantly and affect fund investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the fund had not fair-valued securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The fund's ability to value its investments may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers. The valuation of the fund's investments involves subjective judgment, which may prove to be incorrect.

Portfolio management risk. The value of your investment may decrease if the subadvisers' judgment about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, or about interest rates or other market factors, is incorrect or does not produce the desired results, or if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the models, tools and data used by the subadvisers. In addition, the fund's investment strategies or policies may change from time to time. Those changes may not lead to the results intended by the subadvisers and could have an adverse effect on the value or performance of the fund.

Redemption risk. The fund may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or unfavorable prices or increase or accelerate taxable gains or transaction costs and may negatively affect the fund's net asset value, performance, or ability to satisfy redemptions in a timely manner, which could cause the value of your investment to decline.

Cybersecurity risk. Like other funds and business enterprises, the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and their service providers are subject to the risk of cyber incidents occurring from time to time. Cybersecurity incidents, whether intentionally caused by third parties or otherwise, may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, fund or customer data (including private shareholder information) or proprietary information, cause the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and/or their service providers (including, but not limited to, fund accountants, custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality, or prevent fund investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares, receiving distributions or receiving timely information regarding the fund or their investment in the fund. The fund, the manager, and the subadvisers have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third party service providers, and such third party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the fund, the manager, and/or the subadvisers. Cybersecurity incidents may result in financial losses to the fund and its shareholders, and substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent or mitigate any future cybersecurity incidents. Issuers of securities in which the fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

New ways to carry out cyber attacks continue to develop. There is a chance that some risks have not been identified or prepared for, or that an attack may not be detected, which puts limitations on the fund's ability to plan for or respond to a cyber attack.

These and other risks are discussed in more detail in the Prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information.

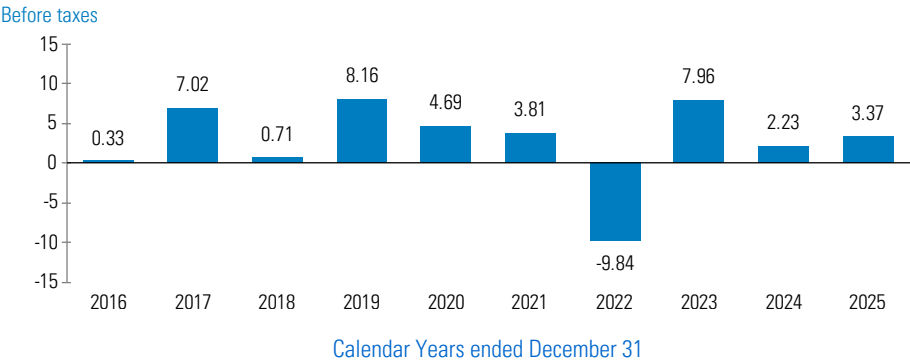
Performance

The accompanying bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the fund’s performance from year to year. The table shows the average annual total returns of the fund and also compares the fund’s performance with the average annual total returns of a broad measure of market performance. Updated performance information for the fund may be obtained by calling the fund at 877-6LM-FUND/656-3863.

The fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future.

Sales charges are not reflected in the accompanying bar chart, and if those charges were included, returns would be less than those shown. Sales charges do not apply to purchases of fund shares by managed account program participants, but (as discussed above), managed account program participants pay fees to program sponsors for the costs and expenses of such programs. In addition, performance does not reflect the fees and expenses paid by participants in separately managed account programs to program sponsors. You should evaluate the performance of the fund in the context of your managed account program.

Total returns (%)



Best Quarter (12/31/2023): 8.74 **Worst Quarter** (03/31/2022): (6.62)
The year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter, which ended March 31, 2026, was 0.04

Average annual total returns (%)
(for periods ended December 31, 2025)

SMASh Series TF Fund	1 year	5 years	10 years
Return before taxes	3.37	1.32	2.72
Return after taxes on distributions	1.68	0.98	2.24
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	1.96	1.44	2.31
Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.25	0.80	2.34

No one index is representative of the fund’s portfolio.

The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares are higher than returns before taxes for certain periods shown because they reflect the tax benefit of capital losses realized on the redemption of fund shares.

Important data provider notices and terms are available at www.franklintempletondatasources.com. Such information is subject to change.

Management

Investment manager: Franklin Templeton Fund Adviser, LLC ("FTFA")

Subadviser: Western Asset Management Company, LLC ("Western Asset")

Investment professionals: Primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the fund lies with the following investment professionals. These investment professionals, all of whom are employed by Western Asset, work together with a broader investment management team.

Investment professional	Title	Investment professional of the fund since
Michael C. Buchanan	Chief Investment Officer	2024
Ryan K. Brist	Deputy CIO, Head of Global Investment Grade Credit and Portfolio Manager	2024
Robert E. Amodeo	Head of Municipals	2015
David T. Fare	Portfolio Manager	2015
John Mooney	Portfolio Manager	2023

Purchase and sale of fund shares

Shares of the fund may be purchased only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients where the fund's subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser (each a "Managed Account Adviser") has an agreement with the managed account program sponsor (the "Program Sponsor"), or directly with the client, to provide management or advisory services to the managed account or to the Program Sponsor for its use in managing such account.

There are no maximum or minimum investment requirements in the fund (although your Program Sponsor may have certain investment requirements).

Redemption orders are made based on instructions from your Managed Account Adviser or Program Sponsor to the broker/dealer who executes trades for the account. Shares of the fund can be redeemed through the broker/dealer on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

Tax information

The fund intends to distribute income that is generally exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax. A portion of the fund's distributions may be subject to such tax and/or to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

The fund's related companies pay Service Agents for the sale of fund shares, shareholder services and other purposes. "Service Agents" include banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, investment advisers, financial consultants or advisers, mutual fund supermarkets, managed account program sponsors and other financial intermediaries that have entered into an agreement with Franklin Distributors, LLC to sell shares of the fund. These payments create a conflict of interest by influencing your Service Agent or its employees or associated persons to recommend the fund, or a managed account strategy of which the fund is a part, over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or salesperson or visit your Service Agent's or salesperson's website for more information.

More on the funds' investment strategies, investments and risks

Western Asset SMASh Series M Fund

Important information

The fund seeks to maximize total return consisting of capital appreciation and income, consistent with prudent investment management.

The fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") without shareholder approval and on notice to shareholders. There is no assurance that the fund will meet its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the fund expects to invest primarily in a combination of U.S. dollar denominated and non-U.S. dollar denominated investment grade (that is, rated in the Baa/BBB categories or above, or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the subadviser) debt obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers (including emerging market issuers) and in derivatives and other instruments relating to such investments. The fund intends to invest a substantial portion of its assets in mortgage-related securities (including collateralized mortgage obligations), U.S. government securities and money market instruments. The fund also intends to invest in asset-backed and inflation-protected securities and to engage in dollar rolls on mortgage-related securities.

The fund is classified as "diversified."

The fund's investment strategies and policies may be changed from time to time without shareholder approval, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Maturity and duration

The fund may invest in securities of any maturity. The maturity of a fixed income security is a measure of the time remaining until the final payment on the security is due.

The fund's target dollar-weighted average effective duration is expected to range between 6 months and 10 years, as estimated by the fund's subadviser. The fund's average effective duration may fall outside of its expected average effective duration range due to market movements. If this happens, the subadviser will take action to bring the fund's average effective duration back within the fund's expected average effective duration range within a reasonable period of time. Effective duration seeks to measure the expected sensitivity of market price to changes in interest rates, taking into account the anticipated effects of structural complexities (for example, some bonds can be prepaid by the issuer). The assumptions that are made about a security's features and options when calculating effective duration may prove to be incorrect. As a result, investors should be aware that effective duration is not an exact measurement and may not reliably predict a security's price sensitivity to changes in yield or interest rates.

Generally, the longer a fund's effective duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. For example, if interest rates rise by 1% a fund with a two year effective duration would expect the value of its portfolio to decrease by 2% and a fund with a ten year effective duration would expect the value of its portfolio to decrease by 10%, all other factors being equal.

The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its effective duration. A security's maturity may be more relevant than its effective duration in determining the security's sensitivity to other factors such as changes in credit quality or in the difference in yield between U.S. Treasuries and certain other types of securities.

Credit quality

Under normal circumstances, the fund expects to invest primarily in investment grade securities. Investment grade securities are those rated by a rating agency at the time of purchase in the Baa/BBB categories or above or unrated securities of comparable credit quality as determined by the subadviser. To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, the fund may invest in securities that are below investment grade.

If a security is rated by multiple nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs") and receives different ratings, the fund will treat the security as being rated in the highest rating category received from an NRSRO. Rating categories may include sub-categories or gradations indicating relative standing.

Borrowing

The fund may borrow in certain circumstances, to the extent consistent with the fund's fundamental investment restrictions. Borrowing money to increase portfolio holdings is known as "leveraging." Certain trading practices, such as the use of derivatives for speculative purposes or investments in mortgage dollar rolls, may also result in economic leverage.

Selection process

The subadviser uses quantitative models that seek to measure relative risks and opportunities consistent with a fund's investment objective and strategies based upon economic, market, political, currency and technical data, together with its own assessment of economic and market

conditions, to determine various sector exposures to be included within the fund's portfolio. After the subadviser makes its sector allocations, the subadviser uses traditional credit analysis to identify individual securities for the fund's portfolio.

Western Asset SMASh Series C Fund

Important information

The fund seeks to maximize total return consisting of capital appreciation and income, consistent with prudent investment management. The fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval and on notice to shareholders.

There is no assurance that the fund will meet its investment objective.

The fund invests in a portfolio of debt obligations of various maturities. Under normal market conditions, the fund expects to invest primarily in corporate obligations and in derivatives and other instruments relating to such investments. The fund currently limits its investments to U.S. dollar denominated investment grade (that is, rated in the Baa/BBB categories or above or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the subadviser) debt obligations. The fund may at times invest in the securities of issuers located in only one country or in a relatively small number of countries, including in any emerging market country or countries. Currently the fund does not contemplate investing 25% or more of its assets in a single country or a small number of countries, except in the United States. The subadviser may invest a significant portion of the fund's assets in various industry sectors, to the extent consistent with the fund's fundamental investment restrictions.

The fund is classified as "diversified."

The fund's investment strategies and policies may be changed from time to time without shareholder approval, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Maturity and duration

In purchasing debt obligations for the fund, the subadviser may take full advantage of the entire range of maturities and durations, and may adjust the average maturity or duration of the investments held by the fund from time to time, depending on their assessment of the relative yields of securities of different maturities and durations and their expectations of future changes in interest rates. Effective duration seeks to measure the expected sensitivity of market price to changes in interest rates, taking into account the anticipated effects of structural complexities (for example, some bonds can be prepaid by the issuer). The assumptions that are made about a security's features and options when calculating effective duration may prove to be incorrect. As a result, investors should be aware that effective duration is not an exact measurement and may not reliably predict a security's price sensitivity to changes in yield or interest rates.

Generally, the longer a fund's effective duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. For example, if interest rates rise by 1%, a fund with a two year effective duration would expect the value of its portfolio to decrease by 2% and a fund with a ten year effective duration would expect the value of its portfolio to decrease by 10%, all other factors being equal.

The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its effective duration. A security's maturity may be more relevant than its effective duration in determining the security's sensitivity to other factors such as changes in credit quality or in the difference in yield between U.S. Treasuries and certain other types of securities.

Credit quality

The fund currently limits its investments to U.S. dollar denominated debt obligations rated investment grade (that is, rated in the Baa/BBB categories or above) by a rating agency at the time of purchase or unrated securities of comparable credit quality as determined by the subadviser.

If a security is rated by multiple NRSROs and receives different ratings, the fund will treat the security as being rated in the highest rating category received from an NRSRO. Rating categories may include sub-categories or gradations indicating relative standing.

Borrowing

The fund may borrow in certain circumstances, to the extent consistent with the fund's fundamental investment restrictions. Borrowing money to increase portfolio holdings is known as "leveraging." Certain trading practices, such as the use of derivatives for speculative purposes or investments in mortgage dollar rolls, may also result in economic leverage.

Selection process

The subadviser uses quantitative models that seek to measure relative risks and opportunities consistent with a fund's investment objective and strategies based upon economic, market, political, currency and technical data, together with its own assessment of economic and market conditions, to determine various sector exposures to be included within the fund's portfolio. After the subadviser makes its sector allocations, the subadviser uses traditional credit analysis to identify individual securities for the fund's portfolio.

Western Asset SMASh Series Core Completion Fund

Important information

The fund seeks to maximize total return consisting of capital appreciation and income, consistent with prudent investment management. The fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval and on notice to shareholders.

There is no assurance that the fund will meet its investment objective.

The fund has a flexible investment strategy and invests in a variety of securities and instruments and uses a variety of investment techniques in pursuing its objective. The fund presently intends to limit its investments to U.S. dollar denominated securities and currently anticipates that it will generally only purchase debt securities that are rated in the Baa or BBB categories or above at the time of purchase by one or more Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSROs") or unrated securities of comparable quality at the time of purchase (as determined by the subadviser). Currently the fund does not contemplate investing 25% or more of its assets in a single country or a small number of countries, except in the United States. The fund may invest in issuers located in emerging market countries. The subadviser may invest a significant portion of the fund's assets in various industry sectors, to the extent consistent with the fund's fundamental investment restrictions.

The fund is classified as "diversified."

The fund's investment strategies and policies may be changed from time to time without shareholder approval, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Maturity and duration

In purchasing debt obligations for the fund, the subadviser may take full advantage of the entire range of maturities and durations, and may adjust the average maturity or duration of the investments held by the fund from time to time, depending on their assessment of the relative yields of securities of different maturities and durations and their expectations of future changes in interest rates. Effective duration seeks to measure the expected sensitivity of market price to changes in interest rates, taking into account the anticipated effects of structural complexities (for example, some bonds can be prepaid by the issuer). The assumptions that are made about a security's features and options when calculating effective duration may prove to be incorrect. As a result, investors should be aware that effective duration is not an exact measurement and may not reliably predict a security's price sensitivity to changes in yield or interest rates.

Generally, the longer a fund's effective duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. For example, if interest rates rise by 1%, a fund with a two year effective duration would expect the value of its portfolio to decrease by 2% and a fund with a ten year effective duration would expect the value of its portfolio to decrease by 10%, all other factors being equal.

The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its effective duration. A security's maturity may be more relevant than its effective duration in determining the security's sensitivity to other factors such as changes in credit quality or in the difference in yield between U.S. Treasuries and certain other types of securities.

Credit quality

The fund currently anticipates that it will generally only purchase debt securities that are rated in the Baa or BBB categories or above at the time of purchase by one or more NRSROs or unrated securities of comparable quality at the time of purchase (as determined by the subadviser). These securities are known as "investment grade securities." The continued holding of a security downgraded below its rating at the time of purchase will be evaluated on a case by case basis. As a result, the fund may from time to time hold debt securities that are rated below investment grade in excess of the amounts described in its investment limitations. Securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "junk" bonds or "high yield securities." High yield bonds are those rated below investment grade (that is, securities rated below the Baa/BBB categories) or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the subadviser. If a security is rated by multiple nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs") and receives different ratings, the fund will treat the security as being rated in the highest rating category received from an NRSRO. Rating categories may include sub-categories or gradations indicating relative standing.

Borrowing

The fund may borrow in certain circumstances, to the extent consistent with the fund's fundamental investment restrictions. Borrowing money to increase portfolio holdings is known as "leveraging." Certain trading practices, such as the use of derivatives for speculative purposes or investments in mortgage dollar rolls, may also result in economic leverage.

Selection process

The subadviser uses quantitative models that seek to measure relative risks and opportunities consistent with the fund's investment objective and strategies based upon economic, market, political, currency and technical data, together with its own assessment of economic and market conditions, to determine various sector exposures to be included within the fund's portfolio. After the subadviser makes its sector allocations, the subadviser uses traditional credit analysis to identify individual securities for the fund's portfolio.

Important information

The fund seeks to maximize current interest income that is excluded from gross income for regular federal income tax purposes. The fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval and on notice to shareholders.

There is no assurance that the fund will meet its investment objective.

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in municipal securities and other investments with similar economic characteristics, the interest on which is exempt from regular federal income tax but which may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.

The fund's 80% investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval.

The fund is classified as "diversified."

The fund's other investment strategies and policies may be changed from time to time without shareholder approval, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

The fund may invest more than 25% of its assets in municipal securities that derive income from similar types of projects or that are otherwise related in such a way that an economic, business or political development or change affecting one of the securities would also affect the others.

The fund purchases municipal securities, the interest on which, in the opinion of bond counsel at the time the securities are issued, is exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax. There is no guarantee that this opinion is correct, and there is no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") will agree with bond counsel's opinion. If the IRS determines that an issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable requirements, interest from the security could become subject to regular U.S. federal income tax, possibly retroactively to the date the security was issued, and the value of the security could decline significantly and a portion of the distributions to fund shareholders could be recharacterized as taxable. Future litigation or legislation could adversely affect the tax treatment of municipal securities held by the fund.

Some of the fund's income distributions may be, and distributions of any gains generally will be, subject to regular U.S. federal income tax. Some of the fund's income that is exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax may be subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax. In addition, distributions of the fund's income and capital gains will generally be subject to state and local income taxes.

Subject to the fund's 80% investment policy, the fund may purchase other securities whose interest is subject to regular U.S. federal income tax.

Maturity

Although the fund may invest in securities of any maturity, it focuses primarily on intermediate-term and long-term municipal securities that have remaining maturities at the time of purchase from one to more than thirty years. The maturity of a fixed income security is a measure of the time remaining until the final payment on the security is due.

Credit quality

The fund typically focuses on investment grade bonds (that is, securities rated in the Baa/BBB categories or above or, if unrated or deemed to be unrated by the subadviser, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the subadviser), but may from time to time invest without limit in below investment grade bonds (that is, securities rated below the Baa/BBB categories, or, if unrated or deemed to be unrated by the subadviser, determined to be below investment grade by the subadviser). Below investment grade securities are commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds.

If a security is rated by multiple nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs") and receives different ratings, the fund will treat the security as being rated in the highest rating category received from an NRSRO. Rating categories may include sub-categories or gradations indicating relative standing.

Borrowing

The fund may borrow in certain circumstances, to the extent consistent with the fund's fundamental investment restrictions. Borrowing money to increase portfolio holdings is known as "leveraging." Certain trading practices, such as the use of derivatives for speculative purposes or investments in mortgage dollar rolls, may also result in economic leverage.

Selection process

The subadviser selects securities primarily by identifying undervalued sectors and individual securities, while also selecting securities it believes will benefit from anticipated changes in market conditions. In selecting individual securities, the subadviser:

Uses fundamental credit analysis to estimate the relative value and attractiveness of various securities and sectors and to exploit opportunities in the municipal bond market

Measures the potential impact of supply/demand imbalances for obligations of different states, the yields available for securities with different maturities and a security's maturity in light of the outlook for interest rates to identify individual securities that balance potential return and risk

May trade between general obligation and revenue bonds and among various revenue bond sectors, such as housing, hospital and industrial development, based on their apparent relative values

Seeks to identify individual securities with the most potential for added value, such as those involving unusual situations, new issuers, the potential for credit upgrades, unique structural characteristics or innovative features

The fund may sell its portfolio securities to the extent they no longer meet or fit within the above-specified selection criteria or have reached a point at which the subadviser believes that the benefit of the investment has been obtained or achieved, or if the prevailing market conditions are such that the subadviser believes that it would be in the best interest of the fund to exit such position even though the investment might otherwise be an appropriate investment for the fund.

The following instruments are applicable to all funds except where noted. In addition, all references to “the fund” include the funds unless otherwise specified.

Derivatives

The fund may engage in a variety of transactions using derivatives, such as futures, options (including options on credit default swaps), interest rate swaps and other swaps (including buying and selling credit default swaps), warrants and other synthetic instruments. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of something else, such as one or more underlying investments, indexes or currencies. Derivatives may be used by the fund for any of the following purposes:

- As a hedging technique in an attempt to manage risk in the fund’s portfolio
- As a substitute for buying or selling securities or currencies
- As a means of changing investment characteristics of the fund’s portfolio
- As a cash flow management technique
- As a means of attempting to enhance returns
- As a means of providing additional exposure to types of investments or market factors

The fund from time to time may sell protection on debt securities by entering into credit default swaps. In these transactions, the fund is generally required to pay the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt security to the counterparty in the event of a default on or downgrade of the debt security and/or a similar credit event. In return, the fund receives from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract. If no default occurs, the fund keeps the stream of payments and has no payment obligations. As the seller, the fund would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its net assets, the fund would be subject to loss on the par (or other agreed-upon) value it had undertaken to pay. Credit default swaps may also be structured based on an index or the debt of a basket of issuers, rather than a single issuer, and may be customized with respect to the default event that triggers purchase or other factors (for example, a particular number of defaults within a basket, or defaults by a particular combination of issuers within the basket, may trigger a payment obligation).

The fund may buy credit default swaps to hedge against the risk of default of debt securities held in its portfolio or for other reasons. As the buyer of a credit default swap, the fund would make the stream of payments described in the preceding paragraph to the seller of the credit default swap and would expect to receive from the seller a payment in the event of a default on the underlying debt security or other specified event.

Using derivatives, especially for non-hedging purposes, may involve greater risks to the fund than investing directly in securities, particularly as these instruments may be very complex and may not behave in the manner anticipated by the fund. Certain derivative transactions may have a leveraging effect on the fund.

Use of derivatives or similar instruments may have different tax consequences for the fund than an investment in the underlying asset, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders, including the proportion of income consisting of exempt interest dividends, as applicable.

Instead of, and/or in addition to, investing directly in particular securities, the fund may use derivatives and other synthetic instruments that are intended to provide economic exposure to securities, issuers or other measures of market or economic value. The fund may use one or more types of these instruments without limit, subject to applicable regulatory requirements. In the case of SMASh Series TF Fund, these instruments are taken into account when determining compliance with the fund’s 80% policy.

Registered investment companies are subject to regulatory limitations on their use of derivative investments and certain financing transactions (e.g. reverse repurchase agreements). Among other things, a fund that invests in derivative instruments beyond a specified limited amount must apply a value-at-risk based limit to its use of certain derivative instruments and financing transactions and must adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program. A fund that uses derivative instruments in a limited amount, as specified by applicable rules, is not subject to the same restrictions. Regulatory restrictions may limit the fund’s ability to use derivatives as part of its investment strategy and may not work as intended to limit losses from derivatives.

The fund’s subadvisers may choose not to make use of derivatives.

Fixed income securities

Fixed income securities represent obligations of corporations, governments and other entities to repay money borrowed, usually at the maturity of the security. These securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest. However, some fixed income securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not pay current interest but are issued at a discount from their face values. Other debt instruments, such as certain mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, make periodic payments of interest and/or principal. Some debt instruments are partially or fully secured by collateral supporting the payment of interest and principal. "Fixed income securities" are commonly referred to as "fixed income instruments," "fixed income obligations," "notes," "loans," "debt," "debt obligations," "debt instruments," "debt securities," "corporate debt," "bonds" and "corporate bonds." Fixed income securities also include certain hybrid securities, such as preferred stock. When these terms are used in this Prospectus, they are not intended to be limiting.

Stripped securities (primarily all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund)

Certain fixed income securities, called stripped securities, represent the right to receive either payments of principal ("POs") or payments of interest ("IOs") on underlying pools of mortgages or on government securities. The value of these types of instruments may change more drastically during periods of changing interest rates than debt securities that pay both principal and interest. Interest-only and principal-only mortgage-backed securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the prepayment assumptions about those investments and income flows the fund receives from them.

Corporate debt (primarily all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund)

Corporate debt securities are fixed income securities usually issued by businesses to finance their operations. Various types of business entities may issue these securities, including corporations, trusts, limited partnerships, limited liability companies and other types of non-governmental legal entities. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most common types of corporate debt securities, with the primary difference being their maturities and secured or unsecured status. Commercial paper has the shortest term and is usually unsecured. The broad category of corporate debt securities includes debt issued by U.S. or non-U.S. companies of all kinds, including those with small, mid and large capitalizations. Corporate debt may carry variable or floating rates of interest.

Loans (primarily all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund)

The primary risk in an investment in loans is that borrowers may be unable to meet their interest and/or principal payment obligations. Loans in which the fund invests may be made to finance highly leveraged borrowers which may make such loans especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. Loans in which the fund may invest may be either collateralized or uncollateralized and senior or subordinate (including covenant lite loans). Investments in uncollateralized and/or subordinate loans entail a greater risk of nonpayment than do investments in loans that hold a more senior position in the borrower's capital structure and/or are secured with collateral. In addition, loans are generally subject to illiquidity risk. The fund may acquire an interest in loans by purchasing participations in and/or assignments of portions of loans from third parties or by investing in pools of loans, such as collateralized debt obligations as further described under "Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities." Transactions in loans may settle on a delayed basis. As a result, the proceeds from the sale of a loan may not be available to make additional investments or to meet the fund's redemption obligations. Bank loans may not be considered securities and therefore, the fund may not have the protections afforded by U.S. federal securities laws with respect to such investments.

U.S. government obligations

U.S. government obligations include U.S. Treasury obligations and other obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government, its agencies or government-sponsored entities. Although the U.S. government guarantees principal and interest payments on securities issued by the U.S. government and some of its agencies, such as securities issued by the U.S. Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), this guarantee does not apply to losses resulting from declines in the market value of these securities. U.S. government obligations include zero coupon securities that make payments of interest and principal only upon maturity and which therefore tend to be subject to greater volatility than interest bearing securities with comparable maturities.

Some of the U.S. government securities that the fund may hold are not guaranteed or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as those issued by Fannie Mae (formally known as the Federal National Mortgage Association) and Freddie Mac (formally known as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation). The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government obligations may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. government.

Municipal securities (primarily SMASh Series Core Completion Fund and SMASh Series TF Fund)

Municipal securities include debt obligations issued by or on behalf of the states, territories and possessions of the United States, and the District of Columbia, and their political subdivisions, agencies and public authorities, and other qualifying issuers, participation or other interests in these securities and other structured securities. Although municipal securities are issued by qualifying issuers, payments of principal and interest on municipal securities may be derived solely from revenues from certain facilities, mortgages or private industries, and may not be backed by the issuers themselves. These securities include participation or other interests in municipal securities issued or backed by banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions.

Municipal securities include general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, housing authority bonds, private activity bonds, industrial development bonds, residual interest bonds, tender option bonds, tax and revenue anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, tax-exempt commercial paper, municipal leases, participation certificates and custodial receipts. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing entity. Revenue bonds are typically used to fund public works projects, such as toll roads, airports and transportation facilities, that are expected to produce income sufficient to make the payments on the bonds, since they are not backed by the full taxing power of the municipality. Housing authority bonds are used primarily to fund low to middle income residential projects and may be backed by the payments made on the underlying mortgages. Tax and revenue anticipation notes are generally issued in order to finance short-term cash needs or, occasionally, to finance construction. Tax and revenue anticipation notes are expected to be repaid from taxes or designated revenues in the related fiscal period, and they may or may not be general obligations of the issuing entity. Bond anticipation notes are issued with the expectation that their principal and interest will be paid out of proceeds from renewal notes or bonds and may be issued to finance such items as land acquisition, facility acquisition and/or construction and capital improvement projects.

Municipal securities include municipal lease obligations, which are undivided interests issued by a state or municipality in a lease or installment purchase contract which generally relates to equipment or facilities. In some cases, payments under municipal leases do not have to be made unless money is specifically approved for that purpose by an appropriate legislative body.

Foreign and emerging markets securities (all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund)

The fund may invest its assets in securities of foreign issuers, including mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities issued by foreign entities, or issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets. The value of the fund's foreign securities may decline because of unfavorable government actions, political instability or the more limited availability of accurate information about foreign issuers, as well as factors affecting the particular issuers. The fund may invest in foreign securities issued by issuers located in emerging market countries. The fund considers a country to be an emerging market country, if, at the time of investment, it is represented in the J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global or the J.P. Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index Broad or categorized by the World Bank in its annual categorization as middle- or low-income. To the extent the fund invests in these securities, the risks associated with investment in foreign issuers will generally be more pronounced.

Variable and floating rate securities

Variable rate securities reset at specified intervals, while floating rate securities reset whenever there is a change in a specified index rate. In most cases, these reset provisions reduce the impact of changes in market interest rates on the value of the security. However, the value of these securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as other interest rates. Conversely, these securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. The fund may also invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments ("inverse floaters"). Interest payments on inverse floaters vary inversely with changes in interest rates. Inverse floaters pay higher interest (and therefore generally increase in value) when interest rates decline, and vice versa. An inverse floater may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality.

Inflation-protected securities (primarily all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund)

Inflation-protected securities ("IPS") are fixed income securities that are structured to provide protection against inflation and whose principal value or coupon (interest payment) is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value or coupon of IPS will be adjusted downward. Consequently, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced. Also, if the principal value of these securities is adjusted according to the rate of inflation, the adjusted principal value repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

U.S. TIPS are IPS issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the principal amounts of which are adjusted daily based upon changes in the rate of inflation (as currently represented by the non-seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (the "CPI"), calculated with a three-month lag). U.S. TIPS pay interest semi-annually, equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. The interest rate on these bonds is fixed at issuance, but over the life of the bond, this interest may be paid on an increasing or decreasing principal amount that has been adjusted for inflation. The current market value of U.S. TIPS is not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

The value of IPS held by a fund fluctuates in response to changes in real interest rates. In addition, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, causing real interest rates to rise, it will lead to a decrease in the value of IPS.

Tender option bonds (primarily SMASh Series TF Fund)

In a tender option bond ("TOB") transaction, a tender option bond trust ("TOB Trust") issues floating rate certificates ("TOB Floaters") and residual interest certificates ("TOB Residuals" also known as "inverse floaters") and utilizes the proceeds of such issuance to purchase a bond, typically a fixed-rate municipal bond ("Fixed Rate Bond"). The fund may invest in both TOB Floaters and TOB Residuals. The fund may purchase a TOB Residual in the secondary market or purchase a TOB Residual from a TOB Trust where the Fixed-Rate Bond held by the TOB Trust was either owned or identified by the fund. TOB Floater holders typically receive interest payments based on short-term rates that are reset periodically and may tender the TOB Floater to the TOB Trust at par plus accrued interest. As consideration for providing the tender option and other services, the TOB Trust administrative agent, trustee and/or liquidity provider receive periodic fees. Where the Fixed-Rate Bond held by the TOB Trust was either owned or identified by the fund, the net proceeds of the sale of the TOB Floaters, after expenses, may be received by the fund and may be invested in additional securities. TOB Residual holders are entitled to the portion, if any after TOB Trust expenses, of interest payments received by the TOB Trust that is not payable to TOB Floater holders, and may bear the risk that the Fixed-Rate Bond may decline in value. The TOB Residuals are inverse

floaters, as the return on those bonds is inversely related to changes in an interest rate on the TOB Floaters. The distributions on the TOB Residuals paid to the fund will be reduced or, in the extreme, eliminated as short-term interest rates rise and will increase when such interest rates fall. Other TOB Residuals issued by a TOB Trust may be senior to the TOB Residuals held by the fund. The fund may enter into TOB transactions on either a non-recourse or recourse basis. If the fund invests in a TOB Trust on a recourse basis, it will bear the risk of loss with respect to any liquidation of the TOB Trust. The fund will look through to the underlying securities held by a TOB Trust for purposes of calculating compliance with the fund's 80% policy. TOB transactions create leverage to the extent the fund invests the net proceeds of the TOB Floaters in additional securities and may be treated as a form of borrowing.

Zero coupon, pay-in-kind and deferred interest securities

Zero coupon, pay-in-kind and deferred interest securities may be used by issuers to manage cash flow and maintain liquidity. Zero coupon securities pay no interest during the life of the obligation but are issued at prices below their stated maturity value. Because zero coupon securities pay no interest until maturity, their prices may fluctuate more than other types of securities with the same maturity in the secondary market. However, zero coupon bonds are useful as a tool for managing duration.

Pay-in-kind securities have a stated coupon, but the interest is generally paid in the form of obligations of the same type as the underlying pay-in-kind securities (e.g., bonds) rather than in cash. These securities are more sensitive to the credit quality of the underlying issuer and their secondary market prices may fluctuate more than other types of securities with the same maturity.

Deferred interest securities are obligations that generally provide for a period of delay before the regular payment of interest begins and are issued at a significant discount from face value.

Certain zero coupon, pay-in-kind and deferred interest securities are subject to tax rules applicable to debt obligations acquired with "original issue discount." The fund would generally have to accrue income on these securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes before it receives corresponding cash payments. Because the fund intends to make sufficient annual distributions of its taxable income, including accrued non-cash income, in order to maintain its U.S. federal income tax status and avoid fund-level income and excise taxes, the fund might be required to liquidate portfolio securities at a disadvantageous time, or borrow cash, to make these distributions. The fund also accrues income on these securities prior to receipt for accounting purposes. To the extent it is deemed collectible, accrued income is taken into account when calculating the value of these securities and the fund's net asset value per share, in accordance with the fund's valuation policies.

Sovereign debt (all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund)

The fund may invest in sovereign debt, including emerging market sovereign debt. Sovereign debt securities may include:

- Fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by governments, governmental agencies or instrumentalities and their political subdivisions
- Fixed income securities issued by government-owned, controlled or sponsored entities
- Interests issued for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of instruments issued by any of the above issuers
- Participations in loans between governments and financial institutions
- Fixed income securities issued by supranational entities such as the World Bank. A supranational entity is a bank, commission or company established or financially supported by the national governments of one or more countries to promote reconstruction or development

Sovereign government and supranational debt involve many of the risks of foreign and emerging markets investments as well as the risk of debt moratorium, repudiation or renegotiation and the fund may be unable to enforce its rights against the issuers.

Yankee bonds (all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund)

The fund may invest in Yankee bonds, which are U.S. dollar denominated fixed income securities of foreign issuers. The value of these securities may decline (i) if the U.S. and/or foreign fixed income markets decline, (ii) if an adverse event depresses the value of an issuer's securities, or (iii) because of foreign government actions, political instability or limited availability of accurate information about foreign companies.

Structured instruments

The fund may invest in various types of structured instruments, including securities that have demand, tender or put features, or interest rate reset features. These may include instruments issued by structured investment or special purpose vehicles or conduits, and may be asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities. Structured instruments may take the form of participation interests or receipts in underlying securities or other assets, and in some cases are backed by a financial institution serving as a liquidity provider. The interest rate or principal amount payable at maturity on a structured instrument may vary based on changes in one or more specified reference factors, such as currencies, interest rates, commodities, indices or other financial indicators. Changes in the underlying reference factors may result in disproportionate changes in amounts payable under a structured instrument. Some of these instruments may have an interest rate swap feature which substitutes a floating or variable interest rate for the fixed interest rate on an underlying asset or index. Structured instruments are a type of derivative instrument and the payment and credit qualities of these instruments derive from the assets embedded in the structure. For structured securities that have embedded leverage features, small changes in interest or prepayment rates may cause large and sudden price movements. Structured instruments are often subject to heightened illiquidity risk.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities

Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by private issuers, by U.S. government-sponsored entities such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or by agencies of the U.S. government, such as Ginnie Mae. Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participations in, or are collateralized by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property.

Unlike mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government or government-sponsored entities, mortgage-backed securities issued by private issuers do not have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee (but may have other credit enhancement), and may, and frequently do, have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics.

Residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") are comprised of a pool of mortgage loans created by banks and other financial institutions. Commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") are a type of mortgage-backed security backed by commercial mortgages rather than residential real estate.

Asset-backed securities represent participations in, or are secured by and payable from, assets such as installment sales or loan contracts, leases, credit card receivables and other categories of receivables.

Collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") are debt obligations collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities. CMOs are a type of mortgage-backed security. CMOs may be collateralized by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac Certificates, or may be collateralized by whole loans or private pass-throughs (referred to as "Mortgage Assets"). Payments of principal and of interest on the Mortgage Assets, and any reinvestment income thereon, provide the issuer with income to pay debt service on the CMOs. In a CMO, a series of bonds or certificates is issued in multiple classes. Each class of CMOs, often referred to as a "tranche," is issued at a specified fixed or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Principal prepayments on the Mortgage Assets may cause the CMOs to be retired substantially earlier than their stated maturities or final distribution dates. Interest is paid or accrues on all classes of the CMOs on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. The principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets may be allocated among the several classes of a series of a CMO in innumerable ways. As market conditions change, and particularly during periods of rapid or unanticipated changes in market interest rates, the attractiveness of the CMO classes and the ability of the structure to provide the anticipated investment characteristics may be significantly reduced. Such changes can result in volatility in the market value, and in some instances reduced liquidity, of the CMO class.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are a type of asset-backed security. CDOs include collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. A CBO is a trust or other special purpose entity which is typically backed by a diversified pool of fixed income securities (which may include high risk, below investment grade securities). A CLO is a trust or other special purpose entity that is typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may also include, among others, domestic and non-U.S. senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinated corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Like CMOs, CDOs generally issue separate series or "tranches" which vary with respect to risk and yield. These tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as investor aversion to CDO securities as a class. Interest on certain tranches of a CDO may be paid in kind (paid in the form of obligations of the same type rather than cash), which involves continued exposure to default risk with respect to such payments.

When-issued securities, delayed delivery, to be announced and forward commitment transactions

Securities purchased in when-issued, delayed delivery, to be announced or forward commitment transactions will not be delivered or paid for immediately. Such transactions involve a risk of loss, for example, if the value of the securities declines prior to the settlement date. Therefore, these transactions may have a leveraging effect on the fund, making the value of an investment in the fund more volatile and increasing the fund's overall investment exposure. Typically, no income accrues on securities the fund has committed to purchase prior to the time delivery of the securities is made.

Forward roll transactions (primarily all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund)

In a forward roll transaction (also referred to as a mortgage dollar roll), the fund sells a mortgage-backed security while simultaneously agreeing to purchase a similar security from the same party (the counterparty) on a specified future date at a lower fixed price. During the roll period, the fund forgoes principal and interest paid on the securities. The fund is compensated by the difference between the current sales price and the forward price for the future purchase as well as by the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale. The fund may enter into a forward roll transaction with the intention of entering into an offsetting transaction whereby, rather than accepting delivery of the security on the specified date, the fund sells the security and agrees to repurchase a similar security at a later time.

Investments in forward roll transactions involve a risk of loss if the value of the securities that the fund is obligated to purchase declines below the purchase price prior to the repurchase date. Forward roll transactions may have a leveraging effect on the fund (see "When-issued securities, delayed delivery, to be announced and forward commitment transactions").

Borrowings and reverse repurchase agreements

The fund may enter into borrowing transactions. Borrowing may make the value of an investment in the fund more volatile and increase the fund's overall investment exposure. The fund may be required to liquidate portfolio securities at a time when it would be disadvantageous to do so in order to make payments with respect to any borrowings. Interest on any borrowings will be a fund expense and will reduce the value of the fund's shares.

The fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which have characteristics like borrowings. In a reverse repurchase agreement, the fund sells securities to a counterparty, in return for cash, and the fund agrees to repurchase the securities at a later date and for a higher price, representing the cost to the fund for the cash received.

Subordinated securities

Subordinated securities include securities which are subordinated or “junior” to more senior securities of the issuer, or which represent interests in pools of such subordinated or junior securities. Such securities may include so-called “high yield” or “junk” bonds (i.e., bonds that are rated below investment grade by a rating agency or that are determined by the Fund’s portfolio manager to be of equivalent quality) and preferred stock. Under the terms of subordinated securities, payments that would otherwise be made to their holders may be required to be made to the holders of more senior securities, and/or the subordinated or junior securities may have junior liens, if they have any rights at all, in any collateral (meaning proceeds of the collateral are required to be paid first to the holders of more senior securities). As a result, subordinated or junior securities will be disproportionately adversely affected by a default or even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer.

Preferred stock and convertible securities (primarily all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund)

The fund may invest in preferred stock and convertible securities, including contingent convertible securities (“CoCos”). Preferred stock represents equity ownership of an issuer that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. Preferred stocks may pay dividends at fixed or variable rates. Convertible fixed income securities convert into shares of common stock of their issuer. Preferred stock and convertible fixed income securities share investment characteristics of both fixed income and equity securities. However, the value of these securities tends to vary more with fluctuations in the underlying common stock and less with fluctuations in interest rates (unless the conversion price substantially exceeds the value of the common stock) and tends to exhibit greater volatility.

Equity securities (primarily all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund)

Although the fund invests principally in fixed income securities and related investments, the fund may from time to time invest in or receive equity securities and equity-like securities, which may include warrants, rights, exchange traded and over-the-counter common stocks, preferred stock, depositary receipts, trust certificates, limited partnership interests and shares of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, and real estate investment trusts. The fund may invest in or receive equity securities for which there exists no private or public market.

Equity securities represent an ownership interest in the issuing company. Holders of equity securities are not creditors of the company, and in the event of the liquidation of the company, would be entitled to their pro rata share of the company’s assets, if any, after creditors, including the holders of fixed income securities, and holders of any senior equity securities are paid. Equity securities typically fluctuate in price more than fixed income securities.

Warrants and rights permit, but do not obligate, their holders to subscribe for other securities. Warrants and rights are subject to the same market risks as stocks, but may be more volatile in price. An investment in warrants or rights may be considered speculative. In addition, the value of a warrant or right does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities and a warrant or right ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date.

Credit downgrades and other credit events

Credit rating or credit quality of a security is determined at the time of purchase. If, after purchase, the credit rating on a security is downgraded or the credit quality deteriorates, or if the duration of a security is extended, the subadvisers will decide whether the security should be held or sold. Upon the occurrence of certain triggering events, such as a corporate transaction affecting a security held by the fund, or defaults on a security held by the fund, or if an obligor of such a security has difficulty meeting its obligations, the fund may elect to participate in an exchange offer, consent solicitation, restructuring or similar transaction and obtain a new or restructured security or underlying assets. In that case, the fund may become the holder of securities or other assets that it could not purchase or might not otherwise hold (for example, because they are of lower quality or are subordinated to other obligations of the issuer) at a time when those assets may be difficult to sell or can be sold only at a loss. In addition, the fund may incur expenses in an effort to protect the fund’s interest in securities experiencing these events.

Short-term investments

The fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in cash, money market instruments and short-term securities, including repurchase agreements, U.S. government securities, bank obligations and commercial paper. Bank obligations include bank notes, certificates of deposit, time deposits, banker’s acceptances and other similar obligations. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the fund purchases a security from a seller, subject to the obligation of the seller to repurchase that security from the fund at a higher price. The repurchase agreement thereby determines the yield during the fund’s holding period, while the seller’s obligation to repurchase is secured by the value of the underlying security held by the fund. The fund may also invest in money market funds, which may or may not be registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and/or affiliated with the fund’s manager or the subadvisers. The return on investment in these money market funds may be reduced by such money market funds’ operating expenses in addition to the fund’s own fees and expenses. As such, there is a layering of fees and expenses.

Restricted and illiquid securities

Restricted securities are securities subject to legal or contractual restrictions on their resale. An “illiquid security” is any security which the 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 security. Such conditions might prevent the sale of such securities at a time when the sale would otherwise be desirable. The fund will not acquire “illiquid securities” if such acquisition would cause the aggregate value of illiquid securities to exceed 15% of the fund’s net assets. The fund may determine that some restricted securities can be more readily sold, for example to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to SEC Rule 144A, and therefore may treat certain such securities as “liquid” for purposes of limitations on the amount of illiquid securities it may own. Investing in these restricted securities could have the effect of increasing the fund’s illiquidity if qualified buyers become, for a time, uninterested in buying these securities. These securities may be difficult to value, and the fund may have difficulty disposing of such securities promptly. The fund does not consider non-U.S. securities to be restricted if they can be freely sold in the principal markets in which they are traded, even if they are not registered for sale in the United States.

Defensive investing

The fund may depart from its principal investment strategies in response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions by taking temporary defensive positions, including by investing in any type of money market instruments and short-term debt securities or holding cash without regard to any percentage limitations. If a significant amount of a fund’s assets is used for defensive investing purposes, the fund will be less likely to achieve its investment objective. Although the subadvisers have the ability to take defensive positions, they may choose not to do so for a variety of reasons, even during volatile market conditions.

Other investments

The fund may also use other strategies and invest in other investments that are described, along with their risks, in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”). However, the fund might not use all of the strategies and techniques or invest in all of the types of investments described in this Prospectus or in the SAI. New types of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, derivative instruments, hedging instruments and other securities or instruments are developed and marketed from time to time. Consistent with its investment limitations, the fund may invest in new types of securities and instruments.

Percentage and other limitations

For purposes of the fund’s limitations expressed as a percentage of assets or net assets, the term “assets” or “net assets,” as applicable, means net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes. The fund’s compliance with its investment limitations and requirements described in this Prospectus is usually determined at the time of investment. If such a percentage limitation is complied with at the time of an investment, any subsequent change in percentage resulting from a change in asset values or characteristics, a sale of securities or a change in credit quality will not constitute a violation of that limitation.

More on risks of investing in the funds

Following is more information on the principal risks summarized above and additional risks of investing in the funds.

The following risk factors are applicable to all funds except where noted.

Market and interest rate risk. The market prices of securities held by the fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. If the market prices of the fund’s securities fall, the value of your investment in the fund will decline. The market price of a security may fall due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions or trends, tariffs and trade disruptions, inflation, substantial economic downturn or recession, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. Changes in market conditions will not typically have the same impact on all types of securities. The market price of a security may also fall due to specific conditions that affect a particular sector of the securities market or industry or a particular issuer. To the extent that securities of certain issuers behave or are perceived to behave similarly to each other, the market prices of those securities (or the market as a whole) may fall in response to a decline in the price of a particular security. Your fund shares at any point in time may be worth less than what you invested, even after taking into account the reinvestment of fund dividends and distributions.

The market prices of securities may fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. When interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities, and therefore the value of your investment in the fund, generally goes down. Generally, the longer the maturity or duration of a fixed income security, the greater the impact of a rise in interest rates on the security’s market price. However, calculations of duration and maturity may be based on estimates and may not reliably predict a security’s price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements. As a result, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have from time to time taken steps to support financial markets. The U.S. government and the U.S. Federal Reserve may, conversely, reduce market support activities. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. Changes in government activities in this regard, such as changes in interest rate policy, can negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the fund invests. Moreover, securities can change in value in response to other factors, such as credit risk. In addition, different interest rate measures (such as short- and long-term interest rates and U.S. and non-U.S. interest

rates), or interest rates on different types of securities or securities of different issuers, may not necessarily change in the same amount or in the same direction. When interest rates go down, the fund's yield will decline. Also, when interest rates decline, investments made by the fund may pay a lower interest rate, which would reduce the income received by the fund.

Market events risk. The market values of securities or other assets will fluctuate, sometimes sharply and unpredictably, due to factors such as economic events, governmental actions or intervention, actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks, market disruptions caused by trade disputes, labor strikes or other factors, political developments, armed conflicts, economic sanctions and countermeasures in response to sanctions, major cybersecurity events, the global and domestic effects of widespread or local health, weather or climate events, and other factors that may or may not be related to the issuer of the security or other asset. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, public health events, terrorism, wars, natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries or markets directly affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively affected. Ongoing or threatened armed conflicts throughout the world have caused and could continue to cause significant market disruptions and volatility. The hostilities and sanctions resulting from those hostilities have and could continue to have a significant impact on certain fund investments as well as fund performance and liquidity. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, Russian stocks lost all, or nearly all, of their market value. Other securities or markets could be similarly affected by past or future geopolitical or other events or conditions. Furthermore, events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect one industry, such as the financial services industry, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems, may spread to other industries, and could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments.

The long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and its subsequent variants on economies, markets, industries and individual issuers is not known. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, took extraordinary actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This and other government intervention into the economy and financial markets have resulted in a large expansion of government deficits and debt, the long term consequences of which are not known.

Raising the ceiling on U.S. government debt has become increasingly politicized. Any failure to increase the total amount that the U.S. government is authorized to borrow could lead to a default on U.S. government obligations, with unpredictable consequences for economies and markets in the U.S. and elsewhere. Recently, inflation and interest rates have been volatile and may increase in the future. These circumstances could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the fund's investments, impair the fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the fund's performance.

The United States and other countries are periodically involved in disputes over trade and other matters, which may result in tariffs, investment restrictions and adverse impacts on affected companies and securities or the broader U.S. or global economies. For example, the United States has imposed tariffs and other trade barriers on Chinese exports, has restricted sales of certain categories of goods to China, and has established barriers to investments in China. Trade disputes may adversely affect the economies of the United States and its trading partners, as well as companies directly or indirectly affected and financial markets generally. The United States government has prohibited U.S. persons from investing in Chinese companies designated as related to the Chinese military. These and possible future restrictions could limit the fund's opportunities for investment and require the sale of securities at a loss or make them illiquid. Moreover, the Chinese government is involved in a longstanding dispute with Taiwan that has included threats of invasion. If the political climate between the United States and China does not improve or continues to deteriorate, if China were to attempt unification of Taiwan by force, or if other geopolitical conflicts develop or get worse, economies, markets and individual securities may be severely affected both regionally and globally, and the value of the fund's assets may go down.

Inflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as prices go up and the purchasing power of money goes down. The market prices of debt securities generally fall as inflation increases because the purchasing power of the principal and income is expected to be less when paid. Inflation often is accompanied or followed by a recession, or period of decline in economic activity, which may include job loss and other hardships and may cause the value of securities to go down generally. Inflation risk is greater for fixed-income instruments with longer maturities. In addition, this risk may be significantly elevated compared to normal conditions because of recent monetary policy measures and the current interest rate environment. Inflation has recently increased and it cannot be predicted whether it may decline.

Credit risk. The value of your investment in the fund could decline if the issuer of a security held by the fund or another obligor for that security (such as a party offering credit enhancement) fails to pay, otherwise defaults, is perceived to be less creditworthy, becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy. The value of your investment in the fund could also decline if the credit rating of a security held by the fund is downgraded or the credit quality or value of any assets underlying the security declines. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. If the fund enters into financial contracts (such as certain derivatives, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions), the fund will be subject to the credit risk presented by the counterparty. In addition, the fund may incur expenses in an effort to protect the fund's interests or to enforce its rights against an issuer, guarantor or counterparty or may be hindered or delayed in exercising those rights. Credit risk is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the securities in which the fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the companies issuing them and are not guarantees as to quality. Securities rated in the lowest category of investment grade (Baa/BBB) may possess certain speculative characteristics. Credit risk is typically greatest for high yield debt securities ("junk" bonds), which are rated below the Baa/BBB categories or unrated securities of comparable quality.

The fund may invest in subordinated securities, which are securities that rank below other securities with respect to claims on an issuer's assets, or securities which represent interests in pools of such subordinated securities. The fund is more likely to suffer a credit loss on subordinated securities than on non-subordinated securities of the same issuer. If there is a default, bankruptcy or liquidation of the issuer, most subordinated securities are paid only if sufficient assets remain after payment of the issuer's non-subordinated securities. In addition, any recovery of interest or principal may take more time. As a result, even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer is likely to have a greater adverse impact on subordinated securities.

High yield ("junk") bonds risk (primarily SMASh Series TF Fund). High yield bonds, often called "junk" bonds, have a higher risk of issuer default or may be in default and are considered speculative. Changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the individual issuer are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of such securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case for higher grade debt securities. The value of lower-quality debt securities often fluctuates in response to company, political, or economic developments and can decline significantly over short as well as long periods of time or during periods of general or regional economic difficulty. High yield bonds may also have lower liquidity as compared to higher-rated securities, which means the fund may have difficulty selling them at times, and it may have to apply a greater degree of judgment in establishing a price for purposes of valuing fund shares. High yield bonds generally are issued by less creditworthy issuers. Issuers of high yield bonds may have a larger amount of outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of high yield bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay high yield bond holders. The fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer. High yield bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from the fund before it matures. If the issuer redeems high yield bonds, the fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income.

Derivatives risk. Derivatives involve special risks and costs and may result in losses to the fund, even when used for hedging purposes. Using derivatives can increase losses and reduce opportunities for gains, such as when market prices, interest rates, currencies, or the derivatives themselves behave in a way not anticipated by the fund's subadviser, especially in abnormal market conditions. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging effect which may increase investment losses and increase the fund's volatility, which is the degree to which the fund's share price may fluctuate within a short time period. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. The other parties to certain derivatives transactions present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities.

The fund's counterparty to a derivative transaction may not honor its obligations in respect to the transaction. In certain cases, the fund may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivative instruments with a counterparty, which may result in additional losses.

Derivatives also tend to involve greater illiquidity risk and they may be difficult to value. The fund may be unable to terminate or sell its derivative positions. In fact, many over-the-counter derivatives will not have liquidity except through the counterparty to the instrument. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. The value of a derivative may fluctuate more than the underlying assets, rates, indices or other indicators to which it relates. Use of derivatives or similar instruments may have different tax consequences for the fund than an investment in the underlying asset, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders, including the proportion of income consisting of exempt interest dividends, as applicable. The fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. The U.S. government and non-U.S. governments have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin, and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets. The fund may be exposed to additional risks as a result of the additional regulations. The extent and impact of the additional regulations are not yet fully known and may not be for some time.

Investments by the fund in structured securities, a type of derivative, raise certain tax, legal, regulatory and accounting issues that may not be presented by direct investments in securities. These issues could be resolved in a manner that could hurt the performance of the fund.

Swap agreements tend to shift the fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, the fund may enter into interest rate swaps, which involve the exchange of interest payments by the fund with another party, such as an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed interest rate payments with respect to a notional amount of principal. If an interest rate swap intended to be used as a hedge negates a favorable interest rate movement, the investment performance of the fund would be less than what it would have been if the fund had not entered into the interest rate swap.

Credit default swap contracts involve heightened risks and may result in losses to the fund. Credit default swaps may be illiquid and difficult to value. If the fund buys a credit default swap, it will be subject to the risk that the credit default swap may expire worthless, as the credit default swap would only generate income in the event of a default on the underlying debt security or other specified event. As a buyer, the fund would also be subject to credit risk relating to the seller's payment of its obligations in the event of a default (or similar event). If the fund sells a credit default swap, it will be exposed to the credit risk of the issuer of the obligation to which the credit default swap relates. As a seller, the fund would also be subject to leverage risk, because it would be liable for the full notional amount of the swap in the event of a default (or similar event).

The absence of a central exchange or market for over-the-counter swap transactions may lead, in some instances, to difficulties in trading and valuation, especially in the event of market disruptions. Relatively recent legislation requires certain swaps to be executed through a centralized exchange or regulated facility and be cleared through a regulated clearinghouse. Although this clearing mechanism is generally expected to reduce

counterparty credit risk, it may disrupt or limit the swap market and may not result in swaps being easier to trade or value. As swaps become more standardized, the fund may not be able to enter into swaps that meet its investment needs. The fund also may not be able to find a clearinghouse willing to accept a swap for clearing. In a cleared swap, a central clearing organization will be the counterparty to the transaction. The fund will assume the risk that the clearinghouse and/or the broker through which it holds its position may be unable to perform its obligations.

The fund will be required to maintain its positions with a clearing organization through one or more clearing brokers. The clearing organization will require the fund to post margin and the broker may require the fund to post additional margin to secure the fund's obligations. The amount of margin required may change from time to time. In addition, cleared transactions may be more expensive to maintain than over-the-counter transactions and may require the fund to deposit larger amounts of margin. The fund may not be able to recover margin amounts if the broker has financial difficulties. Also, the broker may require the fund to terminate a derivatives position under certain circumstances. This may cause the fund to lose money.

Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to buy, and a seller to sell, a specific amount of an asset on a specified future date at a specified price. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the fund and the price of the futures contract; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the subadviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.

An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a "call option") or sell (a "put option") the underlying asset (or settle for cash in an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the "exercise price") during a period of time or on a specified date. The fund may write a call option where it (i) owns the underlying security (sometimes referred to as a "covered option"), or (ii) does not own such security (sometimes referred to as a "naked option"). When the fund purchases an option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased, remained the same or failed to increase to a level at or beyond the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or increased, remained the same or failed to decrease to a level at or below the exercise price (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the fund. To the extent that the fund writes or sells an option, in particular a naked option, if the decline or increase in the underlying asset is significantly below or above the exercise price of the written option, the fund could experience a substantial loss.

Risks associated with the use of derivatives are magnified to the extent that an increased portion of the fund's assets is committed to derivatives in general or is invested in just one or a few types of derivatives.

Commodity and commodity-linked derivatives risk (all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund). Commodity prices can be extremely volatile and are affected by many factors. Exposure to commodities can cause the value of a fund's shares to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner. Investments in commodity-linked derivative instruments may subject the fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities or the commodity, commodities or commodity index to which they relate. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments will rise or fall in response to changes in the underlying commodity or related index and may be affected by, for example, changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, changes and volatility in commodity prices generally, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, war, acts of terrorism and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The means by which the fund seeks exposure to commodities, both directly and indirectly, including through derivatives, may be limited by the fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The fund's ability to gain exposure to commodities using derivatives, or other means, may be limited by tax considerations. If the fund has taken a long or short position in a commodity using futures contracts or other derivatives, it may be required to take or make delivery of the underlying commodity under undesirable circumstances. This could subject the fund to additional costs. The fund will also be subject to the risk that the issuer of the instrument or the fund's counterparty may fail to meet its obligations. A highly liquid secondary market may not exist for certain commodity-linked derivatives, and there can be no assurance that one will develop.

Commodity regulatory risk (all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund). The fund is a "commodity pool" and the fund's manager is registered as a "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to the fund. As a result, additional disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations mandated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") apply with respect to the fund. The fund's manager is therefore subject to dual regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the CFTC. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CFTC has adopted rules that allow for substituted compliance with certain CFTC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements based on compliance with comparable SEC requirements. This means that for most of the CFTC's disclosure and shareholder reporting applicable to the manager as the fund's commodity pool operator, the manager's and the fund's compliance with SEC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements will be deemed to fulfill the manager's CFTC compliance obligations. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the fund, its investment strategies, or this Prospectus.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk. Mortgage-backed securities are particularly susceptible to prepayment and extension risks, because prepayments on the underlying mortgages tend to increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. Prepayments may also occur on a scheduled basis or due to foreclosure. When market interest rates increase, mortgage refinancings and prepayments slow, which lengthens the effective duration of these securities. As a result, the negative effect of the interest rate increase on the market value of mortgage-backed securities is usually more pronounced than it is for other types of fixed income securities, potentially increasing the volatility of the fund.

Conversely, when market interest rates decline, while the value of mortgage-backed securities may increase, the rates of prepayment of the underlying mortgages tend to increase, which shortens the effective duration of these securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations.

At times, some of the mortgage-backed securities in which the fund may invest will have higher than market interest rates and therefore will be purchased at a premium above their par value. Prepayments may cause losses on securities purchased at a premium.

The value of mortgage-backed securities may be affected by changes in credit quality or value of the mortgage loans or other assets that support the securities. In addition, for mortgage-backed securities, when market conditions result in an increase in the default rates on the underlying mortgages and the foreclosure values of the underlying real estate are below the outstanding amount of the underlying mortgages, collection of the full amount of accrued interest and principal on these investments may be doubtful. Such market conditions may significantly impair the value and liquidity of these investments and may result in a lack of correlation between their credit ratings and value. Certain types of real estate may be adversely affected by changing usage trends, such as office buildings as a result of work-from-home practices and commercial facilities as a result of an increase in online shopping, which could in turn result in defaults and declines in value of mortgage-backed securities secured by such properties. For mortgage derivatives and structured securities that have embedded leverage features, small changes in interest or prepayment rates may cause large and sudden price movements. Mortgage derivatives can also become illiquid and hard to value in declining markets.

Asset-backed securities are structured like mortgage-backed securities and are subject to many of the same risks. The ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets or to otherwise recover from the underlying obligor may be limited. Certain asset-backed securities present a heightened level of risk because, in the event of default, the liquidation value of the underlying assets may be inadequate to pay any unpaid principal or interest.

Although interest rates have significantly increased in the last several years, the prices of real estate-related assets generally have not decreased as much as may be expected based on historical correlations between interest rates and prices of real estate-related assets. This presents an increased risk of a correction or severe downturn in real estate-related asset prices, which could adversely impact the value of other investments as well (such as loans, securitized debt and other fixed income securities). This risk is particularly present with respect to commercial real estate-related asset prices, and the value of other investments with a connection to the commercial real estate sector.

Leverage risk. The use of traditional borrowing (including to meet redemption requests), reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives creates leverage (i.e., a fund's investment exposures exceed its net asset value). Leverage increases a fund's losses when the value of its investments (including derivatives) declines. Because many derivatives have a leverage component (i.e., a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish or maintain the derivative position), adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate, or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. In the case of swaps, the risk of loss generally is related to a notional principal amount, even if the parties have not made any initial investment. Some derivatives, similar to short sales, have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Similarly, the fund's portfolio will be leveraged and can incur losses if the value of the fund's assets declines between the time a redemption request is received or deemed to be received by the fund (which in some cases may be the business day prior to actual receipt of the transaction activity by the fund) and the time at which the fund liquidates assets to meet redemption requests. Such a decline in the value of a fund's assets is more likely in the case of funds managed from non-U.S. offices for which the time period between the net asset value determination and corresponding liquidation of assets could be longer due to time zone differences and market schedules. In the case of redemptions representing a significant portion of the fund's portfolio, the leverage effects described above can be significant and could expose a fund and non-redeeming shareholders to material losses. Leveraging transactions pursued by the fund may also increase its duration and sensitivity to interest rate movements.

The fund may manage some of its derivative positions by offsetting derivative positions against one another or against other assets. To the extent offsetting positions do not behave in relation to one another as expected, the fund may perform as if it were leveraged.

To the extent the fund purchases securities on margin or sells securities short, it will create leverage in the fund's portfolio. To the extent the market prices of securities pledged to counterparties to secure the fund's margin account or short sale decline, the fund may be required to deposit additional funds with the counterparty to avoid having the pledged securities liquidated to compensate for the decline.

Current derivatives regulations require the fund, to the extent it uses derivatives beyond a specified limited amount, to, among other things, comply with certain overall limits on leverage. These regulations may limit the ability of the fund to pursue its investment strategies and may not be effective to mitigate the fund's risk of loss from derivatives.

Tender option bond risk (primarily SMASh Series TF Fund). TOB transactions expose the fund to credit risk, may involve the use of leverage by the fund, and generally involve greater risk than direct investments in fixed rate municipal bonds, including the risk of loss of principal. The interest payments that the fund would typically receive in connection with a TOB transaction ("inverse floaters") vary inversely with short-term interest rates and will be reduced (and potentially eliminated) when short-term interest rates increase. In addition, the fund will be subject to leverage risk to the extent that the fund uses the proceeds that it receives from a TOB transaction to invest in other securities. The fund's investment in a TOB transaction will generally underperform the market for fixed rate municipal securities when interest rates rise. The value and market for such inverse floaters can be volatile and can have limited liquidity. Investments in inverse floaters issued in TOB transactions are derivative instruments and, therefore, are also subject to the risks generally applicable to investments in derivatives. TOB transactions may not receive the tax, accounting or regulatory treatment that is anticipated by the fund. For example, the fund may not be considered the owner of a TOB for U.S. federal income tax

purposes, and in that case it would not be entitled to treat such interest as exempt from U.S. federal income tax. Certain TOBs may be illiquid or may become illiquid as a result of a credit rating downgrade, a payment default or a disqualification from tax-exempt status. In certain instances, the tender option may be terminated if, for example, the issuer of the underlying municipal bond or security defaults on interest payments.

Additionally, both Section 619 (the “Volcker Rule”) and Section 941 (the “Risk Retention Rules”) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act apply to tender option bond programs and place restrictions on the way certain sponsors may participate in tender option bond programs. As a result of the Volcker Rule and the Risk Retention Rules, one or more investors in each TOB trust’s inverse floaters must serve as the “sponsor” of the trust and undertake certain responsibilities. Specifically, the Volcker Rule generally prohibits banking entities from engaging in proprietary trading or from acquiring or retaining an ownership interest in, or sponsoring, a hedge fund or private equity fund (“covered fund”), subject to certain exemptions and limitations. Tender option bond programs generally are considered to be covered funds under the Volcker Rule, and, thus, may not be sponsored by a banking entity absent an applicable exemption. The Volcker Rule does not provide for any exemption that would allow banking entities to sponsor tender option bonds in the same manner as they did prior to the Volcker Rule’s July 21, 2017 compliance date. To the extent the fund serves as such a sponsor, although the fund may use a third-party service provider to complete some of these additional responsibilities, being the sponsor of the trust may give rise to certain additional risks including compliance, securities law and operational risks.

The Risk Retention Rules took effect in December 2016 and require the sponsor to a TOB trust to retain at least five percent of the credit risk of the underlying assets supporting the TOB trust’s municipal bonds. The Risk Retention Rules may adversely affect the fund’s ability to engage in TOB trust transactions or increase the costs of such transactions in certain circumstances.

The fund has restructured its TOB Trusts in conformity with regulatory guidelines. Under the TOB Trust structure, the liquidity provider (i.e., liquidity facility provided by a third party bank or other financial institution) or remarketing agent will no longer purchase the tendered TOB Floaters, even in the event of failed remarketing. This may increase the likelihood that a TOB Trust will need to be collapsed and liquidated in order to purchase the tendered TOB Floaters. The TOB Trust may draw upon a loan from the liquidity provider to purchase the tendered TOB Floaters. Any loans made by the liquidity provider will be secured by the purchased TOB Floaters held by the TOB Trust and will be subject to an increased rate based on the number of days the loan is outstanding.

Illiquidity risk. Illiquidity risk exists when particular investments are or may become impossible or difficult to sell and some assets that the fund wants to invest in may be impossible or difficult to purchase. Although most of the fund’s investments must be liquid at the time of investment, investments may be or become illiquid after purchase by the fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil or due to adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. Markets may become illiquid quickly. Markets may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers or sellers or when dealers are unwilling or unable to make a market for certain securities. As a general matter, dealers have been less willing to make markets in recent years. Federal banking regulations may also cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of certain securities, which may further decrease the ability to buy or sell such securities. When the fund holds illiquid investments, the portfolio may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, or to try to limit losses, the fund may be forced to sell at a loss or may not be able to sell at all. The fund may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, which could cause the value of your investment to decline. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain investments, the fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector, industry or issuer. The liquidity of certain assets, particularly of privately-issued and non-investment grade mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and collateralized debt obligations, may be difficult to ascertain and may change over time. Transactions in less liquid or illiquid securities may entail transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid securities. Further, such securities, once sold, may not settle for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer). The fund will not receive its sales proceeds until that time, which may constrain the fund’s ability to meet its obligations (including obligations to redeeming shareholders).

Foreign investments and emerging markets risk (all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund). The fund’s investments in securities of foreign issuers or issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets involve additional risk as compared to investments in U.S. securities or issuers with predominantly U.S. exposure, such as less liquid, less regulated, less transparent and more volatile markets. The markets for some foreign securities are relatively new, and the rules and policies relating to these markets are not fully developed and may change. The value of the fund’s investments may decline because of factors affecting the particular issuer as well as foreign markets and issuers generally, such as unfavorable or unsuccessful government actions, tariffs and trade disputes, economic sanctions, reduction of government or central bank support, inadequate accounting standards and auditing and financial recordkeeping requirements, lack of information, political, economic, financial or social instability, terrorism, armed conflicts and other geopolitical events. Geopolitical or other events such as nationalization or expropriation could even cause the loss of the fund’s entire investment in one or more countries.

The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, which regulates auditors of U.S. public companies, may, from time to time, be unable to inspect audit work papers in certain foreign or emerging market countries. Investors in foreign countries often have limited rights and few practical remedies to pursue shareholder claims, including class actions or fraud claims, and the ability of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice and other authorities to bring and enforce actions against foreign issuers or foreign persons is limited. Foreign investments may also be adversely affected by U.S. government or international interventions, restrictions or economic sanctions, which could negatively affect the value of an investment or result in the fund selling an investment at a disadvantageous time.

The value of the fund's foreign investments may also be affected by foreign tax laws, special U.S. tax considerations and restrictions on receiving the investment proceeds from a foreign country. Dividends or interest on, or proceeds from the sale or disposition of, foreign securities may be subject to non-U.S. withholding or other taxes.

It may be difficult for the fund to pursue claims against a foreign issuer or other parties in the courts of a foreign country. Some securities issued by non-U.S. governments or their subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of such governments. Even where a security is backed by the full faith and credit of a government, it may be difficult for the fund to pursue its rights against the government. In the past, some non-U.S. governments have defaulted on principal and interest payments.

If the fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, receives income in foreign currencies, or holds foreign currencies from time to time, the value of the fund's assets, as measured in U.S. dollars, can be affected unfavorably by changes in exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar or other foreign currencies. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, and are affected by factors such as general economic and political conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls and speculation. The fund may be unable or may choose not to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

In certain foreign markets, settlement and clearance of trades may experience delays in payment for or delivery of securities not typically associated with settlement and clearance of U.S. investments. Settlement of trades in these markets can take longer than in other markets and the fund may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (possibly several weeks or even longer) due to, among other factors, low trading volumes and volatile prices. The custody or holding of securities, cash and other assets by local banks, agents and depositories in securities markets outside the United States may entail additional risks. Governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that may not be subject to independent evaluation. Local agents are held only to the standards of care of their local markets, and may be subject to limited or no government oversight. In extreme cases, the fund's securities may be misappropriated or the fund may be unable to sell its securities. In general, the less developed a country's securities market is, the greater the likelihood of custody problems.

The risks of foreign investments are heightened when investing in issuers in emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have economic, political and legal systems that are less developed and are less stable than those of more developed countries. Their economies tend to be less diversified than those of more developed countries. They typically have fewer medical and economic resources than more developed countries, and thus they may be less able to control or mitigate the effects of a pandemic or a natural disaster. They are often particularly sensitive to market movements because their market prices tend to reflect speculative expectations. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity and in extreme price volatility. Investors should be able to tolerate sudden, sometimes substantial, fluctuations in the value of investments in emerging markets. Emerging market countries may have policies that restrict investment by foreigners or that prevent foreign investors from withdrawing their money at will.

Covenant lite loans risk (all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund). Covenant lite loans contain fewer maintenance covenants, or no maintenance covenants at all, than traditional loans and may not include terms that allow the lender to monitor the financial performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. Accordingly, the fund may have fewer rights against a borrower when it invests in or has exposure to covenant lite loans. This may expose the fund to greater credit risk associated with the borrower and reduce the fund's ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. As a result, the fund's exposure to losses on such investments may be increased, especially during a downturn in the credit cycle.

Convertible securities risk (primarily all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund). Convertible securities are subject to stock market and other risks associated with equity securities, as well as the credit, interest rate and other risks associated with fixed income securities. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or obligor will not make timely payments of principal or interest or that its credit may be downgraded or perceived to be less creditworthy. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a fixed income security will fall when interest rates rise. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities. As the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security falls, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its yield and other fixed income characteristics. As the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security rises, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its equity conversion features.

Contingent convertible securities ("CoCos") risk (all funds except SMASh Series TF Fund). CoCos are hybrid securities most commonly issued by banking institutions that present risks similar to debt securities and convertible securities. CoCos are a form of hybrid security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain triggers. When an issuer's capital ratio falls below a specified trigger level, or in a regulator's discretion depending on the regulator's judgment about the issuer's solvency prospects, a CoCo may be written down, written off or converted into an equity security. Due to the contingent write-down, write-off and conversion feature, CoCos may have substantially greater risk than other securities in times of financial stress. If the trigger level is breached, the issuer's decision to write down, write off or convert a CoCo may be outside its control, and the fund may suffer a complete loss on an investment in CoCos with no chance of recovery even if the issuer remains in existence. The value of CoCos is unpredictable and may be influenced by many factors including, without limitation: the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer's applicable capital ratios; supply and demand for CoCos; general market conditions and available liquidity; and economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.

Valuation risk. Many factors may influence the price at which the fund could sell any particular portfolio investment. The sales price may well differ—higher or lower—from the fund’s last valuation, and such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value methodologies. These differences may increase significantly and affect fund investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the fund had not fair-valued securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The value of non-U.S. securities, certain fixed income securities and currencies, as applicable, may be materially affected by events after the close of the markets in which they are traded, but before the fund determines its net asset value. The fund’s ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers. The valuation of the fund’s investments involves subjective judgment, which may prove to be incorrect.

Cash management and defensive investing risk. The value of the investments held by the fund for cash management or defensive investing purposes can fluctuate. Like other fixed income securities, they are subject to risk, including market, interest rate and credit risk. If the fund holds cash uninvested, the cash will be subject to the credit risk of the depository institution holding the cash and the fund will not earn income on the cash. If a significant amount of the fund’s assets is used for cash management or defensive investing purposes, the fund will be less likely to achieve its investment objective. Defensive investing may not work as intended and the value of an investment in the fund may still decline.

Hedging risk. The decision as to whether and to what extent the fund will engage in hedging transactions to hedge against risks such as currency risk, credit risk, and interest rate risk will depend on a number of factors, including prevailing market conditions, the composition of the fund, the availability of suitable transactions and regulatory restrictions. The fund may not engage in hedging transactions even when it would have been advantageous to do so. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying asset or index, so the fund could lose money on both a hedging transaction and the transaction being hedged; accordingly, there can be no assurance that hedging strategies, if used, will be successful. Hedging transactions involve costs and may reduce gains or result in losses.

Risk of increase in expenses. Your actual costs of investing in the fund may be higher than the expenses shown in “Annual fund operating expenses” for a variety of reasons. For example, expenses may be higher if the fund’s average net assets decrease, as a result of redemptions or otherwise, or if a fee limitation is changed or terminated. Net assets are more likely to decrease and fund expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile.

Tax risk (SMASh Series TF Fund only). There is no guarantee that the income on the fund’s municipal securities will remain exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax. Unfavorable legislation or litigation, adverse interpretations by U.S. federal or state authorities or noncompliant conduct by the issuer of a municipal security could affect the tax-exempt status of municipal securities. If the Internal Revenue Service determines that an issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable requirements, interest from the security could become subject to regular U.S. federal income tax, possibly retroactively to the date the security was issued, the value of the security could decline significantly, and a portion of the distributions to fund shareholders could be recharacterized as taxable.

Some of the fund’s income distributions may be subject to regular U.S. federal income tax, and distributions of any capital gains generally will be subject to regular U.S. federal income tax. All or a portion of the fund’s dividends that are exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax may nevertheless be taken into account for purposes of the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax. In addition, distributions of the fund’s income and capital gains will generally be subject to state and local taxes.

Prepayment or call risk. Many fixed income securities give the issuer the option to repay or call the security prior to its maturity date. Issuers often exercise this right when interest rates fall. Accordingly, if the fund holds a fixed income security subject to prepayment or call risk, it may not benefit fully from the increase in value that other fixed income securities generally experience when interest rates fall. Upon prepayment of the security, the fund would also be forced to reinvest the proceeds at then current yields, which would be lower than the yield of the security that was paid off. In addition, if the fund purchases a fixed income security at a premium (at a price that exceeds its stated par or principal value), the fund may lose the amount of the premium paid in the event of prepayment. Prepayment further tends to reduce the yield to maturity and the average life of the security.

Extension risk. When interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities, particularly asset- and mortgage-backed securities, may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these fixed income securities at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. This may cause the fund’s share price to be more volatile.

Risk of investing in fewer issuers (SMASh Series M Fund only). To the extent the fund invests its assets in a small number of issuers, or in issuers in related businesses or that are subject to related operating risks, the fund will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those issuers.

Risks relating to investments in municipal securities (primarily SMASh Series Core Completion Fund and SMASh Series TF Fund). Issuers of municipal securities tend to derive a significant portion of their revenue from taxes, particularly property and income taxes, and decreases in personal income levels and property values and other unfavorable economic factors, such as a general economic recession, adversely affect municipal securities. Municipal issuers may also be adversely affected by rising health care costs, increasing unfunded pension liabilities and by the phasing out of U.S. federal programs providing financial support. Also, if the Internal Revenue Service determines that an issuer of a municipal

security has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the security could become taxable and the security could decline significantly in value. Where municipal securities are issued to finance particular projects, such as those relating to education, health care, transportation, and utilities, issuers often depend on revenues from those projects to make principal and interest payments. Adverse conditions and developments in those sectors can result in lower revenues to issuers of municipal securities, potentially resulting in defaults, and can also have an adverse effect on the broader municipal securities market.

There may be less public information available on municipal issuers or projects than other issuers, and valuing municipal securities may be more difficult. In addition, the secondary market for municipal securities is less well developed and may have lower liquidity as compared to other markets, and dealers may be less willing to offer and sell municipal securities in times of market turbulence. Changes in the financial condition of one or more individual municipal issuers (or one or more insurers of municipal issuers), or one or more defaults by municipal issuers or insurers, can adversely affect liquidity and valuations in the overall market for municipal securities. The value of municipal securities can also be adversely affected by regulatory and political developments affecting the ability of municipal issuers to pay interest or repay principal, actual or anticipated tax law changes or other legislative actions, and by uncertainties and public perceptions concerning these and other factors. In the past, a number of municipal issuers have defaulted on obligations, were downgraded or commenced insolvency proceedings.

The cost associated with combating the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) and its negative impact on tax revenues adversely affected the financial condition of state and local governments. Any long-term economic effects of this outbreak could continue to affect the ability of state and local governments to make payments on debt obligations when due and could adversely impact the value of their bonds, which could negatively impact the performance of the fund.

Financial services sector risk (primarily SMASH Series C Fund). Companies in the financial services sector of an economy are subject to extensive and increasing governmental regulation and intervention, which may adversely affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain and, potentially, their size. Governmental regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for companies in the financial services sector, including effects not intended by such regulation. The impact of more stringent capital requirements, or recent or future regulation in various countries of any individual financial company or of the financial services sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. Certain risks may impact the value of investments in the financial services sector more severely than those of investments outside this sector, including the risks associated with companies that operate with substantial financial leverage. Companies in the financial services sector may also be adversely affected by increases in interest rates and loan losses, decreases in the availability of money or asset valuations, credit rating downgrades and adverse conditions in other related markets. Insurance companies, in particular, may be subject to severe price competition and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. The financial services sector is particularly sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates. The financial services sector is also a target for cyber attacks, and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions. In recent years, cyber attacks and technology failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have reportedly caused losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the fund. Interconnectedness or interdependence among financial services companies increases the risk that the financial distress or failure of one financial services company may materially and adversely affect a number of other financial services companies or the financial services sector as a whole.

Portfolio turnover risk (primarily SMASH Series M Fund and SMASH Core Completion Fund). Active and frequent trading will increase the fund's transaction costs, which could detract from fund performance.

Portfolio management risk. The value of your investment may decrease if the subadvisers' judgment about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, or about interest rates or other market factors, is incorrect or does not produce the desired results, or if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the models, tools and data used by the subadvisers. In addition, the fund's investment strategies or policies may change from time to time. Those changes may not lead to the results intended by the subadvisers and could have an adverse effect on the value or performance of the fund.

Significant redemptions. The fund is intended to be a component of a managed account strategy in managed account programs sponsored by third party financial institutions. A program sponsor's clients may, alone or in the aggregate, have substantial investments in the fund. If a program sponsor decides to remove the strategy as an available option for its program participants or to cease investing in the fund to implement the strategy, or if a large program client decides to terminate its managed account, the fund may experience relatively large redemptions and could be required to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or unfavorable prices or increase or accelerate taxable gains or transaction costs, which may negatively affect the fund's net asset value, performance, or ability to satisfy redemptions in a timely manner and could cause the value of your investment to decline.

Redemption risk. The fund may experience periods of heavy redemptions, particularly during periods of declining or illiquid markets, that could cause the fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or unfavorable prices or increase or accelerate taxable gains or transaction costs and may negatively affect the fund's net asset value, performance, or ability to satisfy redemptions in a timely manner which could cause the value of your investment to decline. Redemption risk is greater to the extent that the fund has investors with large shareholdings, short investment horizons, unpredictable cash flow needs or where one decision maker has control of fund shares owned by separate fund shareholders, including clients or affiliates of the fund's manager. In addition, redemption risk is heightened during periods of overall market turmoil. The redemption by one or more large shareholders of their holdings in the fund could hurt performance and/or cause the remaining shareholders in the fund to lose money.

Operational risk. Your ability to transact with the fund or the valuation of your investment may be negatively impacted because of the operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors and human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology (including those due to cybersecurity incidents), changes in personnel, and errors caused by third party service providers or trading counterparties. The rapid development and increasingly widespread use of artificial intelligence, including machine learning technology and generative artificial intelligence such as ChatGPT, could exacerbate these risks. It is not possible to identify all of the operational risks that may affect the fund or to develop processes and controls that eliminate or mitigate the occurrence of such failures. The fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Cybersecurity risk. Like other funds and business enterprises, the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and their service providers are subject to the risk of cyber incidents occurring from time to time. Cybersecurity incidents, whether intentionally caused by third parties or otherwise, may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, fund or customer data (including private shareholder information) or proprietary information, cause the fund, the manager, the subadvisers and/or their service providers (including, but not limited to, fund accountants, custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality, or prevent fund investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares, receiving distributions or receiving timely information regarding the fund or their investment in the fund. The fund, the manager, and the subadvisers have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third party service providers, and such third party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the fund, the manager, and/or the subadvisers. Cybersecurity incidents may result in financial losses to the fund and its shareholders, and substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent or mitigate any future cybersecurity incidents. Issuers of securities in which the fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

New ways to carry out cyber attacks continue to develop. There is a chance that some risks have not been identified or prepared for, or that an attack may not be detected, which puts limitations on the fund's ability to plan for or respond to a cyber attack.

Please note that there are other factors that could adversely affect your investment and that could prevent the fund from achieving its investment objective. More information about risks appears in the SAI. Before investing, you should carefully consider the risks that you will assume.

Portfolio holdings

A description of the fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the fund's portfolio holdings is available in the SAI. The fund intends to make complete portfolio holdings information available on a monthly basis at www.franklintempleton.com/prospectus (click on the name of the fund) no sooner than 8 business days following the month-end.

More on fund management

Franklin Templeton Fund Adviser, LLC (“FTFA” or the “manager”) is the fund's investment manager. FTFA, with offices at One Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10010, also serves as the investment manager of other Franklin Templeton-sponsored funds. FTFA provides administrative and certain oversight services to the fund. As of March 31, 2026, FTFA's total assets under management were approximately \$133.87 billion.

Western Asset Management Company, LLC (“Western Asset”) and Western Asset Management Company Limited (“Western Asset London”) (collectively the “subadvisers”) provide the day-to-day portfolio management of the funds as subadvisers.

Western Asset, established in 1971, has offices at 385 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena, California 91101 and One Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10010. Western Asset London was founded in 1984 and has offices at 10 Exchange Square, Primrose Street, London EC2A 2EN.

Western Asset London provides certain subadvisory services relating to currency transactions and investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities and related foreign currency instruments. Western Asset London generally manages global and non-U.S. dollar fixed income mandates and provides services relating to relevant portions of Western Asset's broader portfolios as appropriate.

Western Asset London undertakes investment-related activities including investment management, research and analysis, and securities settlement.

Western Asset employs a team approach to investment management that utilizes relevant staff in multiple offices around the world. Expertise from Western Asset investment professionals in those offices add local sector investment experience as well as the ability to trade in local markets. Although the investment professionals at Western Asset London are responsible for the management of the investments in their local sectors, Western Asset provides overall supervision of their activities for the fund to maintain a cohesive investment management approach.

Western Asset and Western Asset London act as investment advisers to institutional accounts, such as corporate pension plans, mutual funds and endowment funds. As of March 31, 2026, the total assets under management of Western Asset and its supervised affiliates, including Western Asset London, were approximately \$223.97 billion.

FTFA, Western Asset and Western Asset London are indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Franklin Resources, Inc. (“Franklin Resources”). Franklin Resources, whose principal executive offices are at One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, California 94403, is a global investment management organization operating, together with its subsidiaries, as Franklin Templeton. As of March 31, 2026, Franklin Templeton's asset management operations had aggregate assets under management of approximately \$1.68 trillion.

Investment professionals

Primary responsibility for the day-to-day portfolio management, development of investment strategy, oversight and coordination of the fund lies with the following investment professionals. The fund is managed by a broad team of investment professionals. Senior members of the portfolio management team are responsible for the development of investment strategy and oversight for the fund and coordination of other relevant investment team members. They work together with the broader Western Asset investment management team on portfolio structure, duration weighting and term structure decisions.

Investment professional	Title and recent biography	Investment professional of the fund since
SMASh Series M Fund		
Michael C. Buchanan	Chief Investment Officer and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2024
Ion G. Dan	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional since 2019.	2021
Greg E. Handler	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2019
Julien A. Scholnick*	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2017
SMASh Series C Fund		
Michael C. Buchanan	Chief Investment Officer and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2012
Ryan K. Brist	Deputy CIO, Head of Global Investment Grade Credit, Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2010
Dan Alexander	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	May 2026
Julien A. Scholnick*	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2017
Molly Schwartz	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	May 2026
SMASh Series Core Completion Fund		
Michael C. Buchanan	Chief Investment Officer and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2020
Mark S. Lindbloom	Deputy CIO, Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	May 2026
Amit Chopra	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	May 2026
Christopher F. Kilpatrick*	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2025
Nicholas Mastroianni	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at	May 2026

	least the past five years.	
Julien A. Scholnick*	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2020
Rafael Zielonka	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	May 2026

SMASh Series TF Fund

Michael C. Buchanan	Chief Investment Officer and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2024
Ryan K. Brist	Deputy CIO, Head of Global Investment Grade Credit, Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2024
Robert E. Amodeo	Head of Municipals and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2015
David T. Fare	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2015
John Mooney	Portfolio Manager and has been employed by Western Asset as an investment professional for at least the past five years.	2023

* Effective September 30, 2026, Christopher F. Kilpatrick and Julien A. Scholnick will each step down as a member of the fund's investment professional team.

The SAI provides information about the compensation of the investment professionals, other accounts managed by the investment professionals and any fund shares held by the investment professionals.

Management and subadvisory agreements

The fund does not pay advisory fees to FTFA or the subadvisers.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the fund's management agreement and subadvisory agreements is available in the fund's report on Form N-CSR for the period ended August 31, 2025.

Expense limitation

The manager has agreed to reimburse 100% of the fund's operating expenses (other than interest, brokerage, taxes and extraordinary expenses). These arrangements are expected to continue until December 31, 2027, may be terminated prior to that date by agreement of the manager and the Board, and may be terminated at any time after that date by the manager.

Additional information

The fund enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the fund's manager and the subadvisers, who provide services to the fund. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or "third-party") beneficiaries of, those contractual arrangements.

This Prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the fund. The fund may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than rights conferred by federal or state securities laws.

Distribution

Franklin Distributors, LLC ("Franklin Distributors" or the "Distributor"), an indirect, wholly-owned broker/dealer subsidiary of Franklin Resources, serves as the fund's sole and exclusive distributor.

Additional payments

The Distributor, the manager and/or their affiliates make payments for distribution, shareholder servicing, marketing and promotional activities and related expenses out of their profits and other available sources, including profits from their relationships with the funds. These payments are not reflected as additional expenses in the fee tables contained in this Prospectus. The recipients of these payments may include the Distributor and affiliates of the manager, as well as Service Agents through which investors may purchase shares of a fund, including your Service Agent. The total amount of these payments is substantial, may be substantial to any given recipient and may exceed the costs and expenses incurred by the recipient for any fund-related marketing or shareholder servicing activities. The payments described in this paragraph are often referred to as “revenue sharing payments.” Revenue sharing arrangements are separately negotiated between the Distributor, the manager and/or their affiliates, and the recipients of these payments.

Revenue sharing payments create an incentive for an intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of a fund to you. Contact your Service Agent for details about revenue sharing payments it receives or may receive. Additional information about revenue sharing payments is available in the SAI. Revenue sharing payments, as well as payments by the funds for recordkeeping and/or shareholder services, also benefit the manager, the Distributor and their affiliates to the extent the payments result in more assets being invested in a fund, or a managed account strategy of which the fund is a part, on which fees are being charged.

Buying shares

Shares of the fund are purchased at net asset value without a sales charge or other fee.

The fund may not be available for sale in certain states. Prospective investors should inquire as to whether the fund is available for sale in their state of residence.

Shares of the fund may be purchased only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients where the fund's subadviser or an affiliate of the subadviser (each a "Managed Account Adviser") has an agreement with the managed account program sponsor (the "Program Sponsor") (typically, a registered investment adviser or broker/dealer), or directly with the client, to provide management or advisory services to the managed account.

There are no maximum or minimum investment requirements applicable to the fund (although your Program Sponsor may have certain investment requirements for separately managed accounts). Purchase orders are made based on instructions from your Managed Account Adviser or Program Sponsor to the broker/dealer who executes trades for your account. To make a purchase, your broker/dealer must submit a purchase order to the funds' transfer agent, either directly or through an appropriate clearing agency (e.g., the National Securities Clearing Corporation—Fund/SERV).

For more information about buying shares, please contact your Program Sponsor.

Redeeming shares

Generally

Redemption orders are placed on your behalf by your Managed Account Adviser or Program Sponsor with the broker/dealer that executes trades for your managed account. Shares of the fund can be redeemed through the broker/dealer on any day the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open. Shares of the fund may be held only by investors participating in an eligible managed account program and cannot be transferred.

The fund reserves the right to redeem shares of any investor if the investor ceases to be a participant in an eligible managed account program. The liquidation of fund shares will have tax consequences for the investor. Each investor, by participating in a managed account program that purchases fund shares, agrees to the redemption of such fund shares upon termination of its participation in such program. Subject to applicable law, the fund may, with prior notice, adopt other policies from time to time requiring mandatory redemption of shares in certain circumstances.

Redemption proceeds

Your redemption proceeds normally will be sent to the broker/dealer that executes trades for your managed account within 2 business days after your request is received in good order, but in any event within 7 days, regardless of the method the fund uses to make payment (e.g., check, wire, or electronic transfer (ACH)).

Your redemption proceeds may be delayed, or your right to receive redemption proceeds suspended beyond 7 days, if the NYSE is closed (other than on weekends or holidays) or trading is restricted, if an emergency exists or otherwise as permitted by order of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Under normal circumstances, the fund expects to meet redemption requests by using cash or cash equivalents in its portfolio and/or selling portfolio assets to generate cash. The fund also may pay redemption proceeds using cash obtained through borrowing arrangements that may be available from time to time.

The fund may pay all or a portion of your redemption proceeds by giving you securities (for example, if the fund reasonably believes that a cash redemption may have a substantial impact on the fund and its remaining shareholders). A redemption is generally a taxable event for shareholders, regardless of whether the redemption is satisfied in cash or in kind. You may pay transaction costs and/or taxes to dispose of the securities, and you may receive less for them than the price at which they were valued for purposes of the redemption.

The fund has available an unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Global Credit Facility") that may be used as an additional source of liquidity to fund redemptions of shares. There can be no assurance that the Global Credit Facility will remain available to the fund generally or that any available credit under the Global Credit Facility will be available to the fund when the fund seeks to draw on the Global Credit Facility.

During periods of deteriorating or stressed market conditions, when an increased portion of the fund's portfolio may be comprised of investments that have lower liquidity, or during extraordinary or emergency circumstances, the fund may be more likely to pay redemption proceeds with cash obtained through short-term borrowing arrangements (if available) or by giving you securities.

For more information about redeeming shares, please contact your Program Sponsor.

Other things to know about transactions

Restrictions on the availability of the fund outside the United States

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of shares of the fund are restricted in certain jurisdictions. This Prospectus is not an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction where such offer or solicitation is unlawful, where the person making an offer or solicitation is not authorized to make it or a person receiving an offer or solicitation may not lawfully receive it or may not lawfully invest in the fund. Investors should inform themselves as to the legal requirements within their own country before investing in the fund.

This Prospectus, and the offer of shares hereunder, are not directed at persons outside the United States. In particular, the fund is not intended to be marketed to prospective investors in any member state of the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein or Norway (collectively, the "European Economic Area" or "EEA"). No notification or application has been made to the competent authority of any member state of the EEA under the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (or any applicable legislation or regulations made thereunder) to market the fund to investors in the EEA and it is not intended that any such notification or application shall be made.

U.S. citizens with addresses in the United States, and non-U.S. citizens who reside in the United States and have U.S. addresses, are permitted to establish accounts with the fund. For these purposes, the "United States" and "U.S." include U.S. territories.

The fund generally does not permit persons who do not reside in the United States or who do not have U.S. addresses to establish accounts. Therefore, U.S. citizens residing in foreign countries, as well as non-U.S. citizens residing in foreign countries, generally will not be permitted to establish accounts with the fund.

For further information, you or your Program Sponsor may contact the fund at 877-6LM-FUND/656-3863.

Anti-money laundering

Federal anti-money laundering regulations require all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. When you sign your account application, you may be asked to provide additional information in order for the fund to verify your identity in accordance with these regulations. If you are opening the account in the name of a legal entity (e.g. partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, etc.), you may also be required to supply the identity of the beneficial owners and a control individual with management authority, prior to the opening of your account. Accounts may be restricted and/or closed, and the monies withheld, pending verification of this information or as otherwise required under these and other federal regulations.

Frequent trading of fund shares

The Board has adopted the following policies and procedures with respect to frequent trading in fund shares ("Frequent Trading Policy").

The fund does not intend to accommodate short-term or frequent purchases and redemptions of fund shares that may be detrimental to the fund. For example, this type of trading activity could interfere with the efficient management of the fund's portfolio or materially increase the fund's transaction costs, administrative costs or taxes.

Through its transfer agent, the fund performs ongoing monitoring of shareholder trading in shares of the fund and other Franklin Templeton affiliated funds in order to try and identify shareholder trading patterns that suggest an ongoing short-term trading strategy. If shareholder trading patterns identified by the transfer agent through monitoring or from other information regarding the shareholder's trading activity in non-Franklin Templeton affiliated funds leads the transfer agent to reasonably conclude that such trading may be detrimental to the fund as described in this Frequent Trading Policy, the transfer agent, on behalf of the fund, may temporarily or permanently bar future purchases into the fund or, alternatively, may limit the amount, number or frequency of any future purchases and/or the method by which you may request future purchases and redemptions.

In considering an investor's trading patterns, the fund may consider, among other factors, the investor's trading history both directly and, if known, through financial intermediaries, in the fund, in other Franklin Templeton affiliated funds, in non-Franklin Templeton affiliated mutual funds, or in accounts under common control or ownership. The transfer agent may also reject any purchase or redemption request, whether or not it represents part of any ongoing trading pattern, if the fund's investment manager or transfer agent reasonably concludes that the amount of the requested transaction may disrupt or otherwise interfere with the efficient management of the fund's portfolio. In determining what actions should be taken, the fund's transfer agent may consider a variety of factors, including the potential impact of such remedial actions on the fund and its shareholders.

Because the fund is used only as a component of separately managed accounts that also invest, at the direction of or based on the advice of the Managed Account Adviser, in individual securities and other investments, the fund may be purchased or redeemed on a frequent basis for rebalancing purposes. The transfer agent does not consider this an ongoing short-term trading strategy that violates the fund's Frequent Trading Policy.

Dividends, other distributions and taxes

Each fund pays dividends each month from its net investment income and potentially from short-term capital gains. Shares will generally begin to earn dividends on the settlement date of purchase. Each fund generally distributes long-term capital gain, if any, once in December and at such other times as are necessary. Each fund may pay additional distributions and dividends in order to avoid a U.S. federal tax. Dividends and capital gain distributions will be paid in cash into your managed account. The amount of any dividends or distributions will vary, and there is no guarantee that any dividends or distributions will be paid.

The Board reserves the right to revise the dividend policy or postpone the payment of dividends if warranted in the Board's judgment due to unusual circumstances.

Taxes

The following discussion is very general, applies only to shareholders who are U.S. persons, and does not address shareholders subject to special rules, such as those who hold fund shares through an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged account. Except as specifically noted, the discussion is limited to U.S. federal income tax matters, and does not address state, local, non-U.S. or non-income taxes. Further information regarding taxes, including certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to non-U.S. persons, is included in the SAI. Because each shareholder's circumstances are different and special tax rules may apply, you should consult your tax professional about U.S. federal, state, local and/or non-U.S. tax considerations that may be relevant to your particular situation.

In general, redeeming shares, exchanging shares and receiving dividends and distributions are all taxable events.

The following table summarizes the tax status of certain transactions related to the funds.

Transaction	U.S. Federal income tax status
Redemption or exchange of shares	Usually capital gain or loss; long-term only if shares are owned more than one year
Dividends of taxable investment income and distributions of net short-term capital gain	Ordinary income, or in certain cases qualified dividend income
Exempt-interest dividends	Excludable from gross income
Distributions of net capital gain (excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss)	Long-term capital gain if reported as capital gain dividends by the fund

Distributions attributable to short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions attributable to qualified dividend income received by a fund, if any, may be eligible to be taxed to noncorporate shareholders at the reduced rates applicable to long-term capital gain if certain requirements are satisfied. Distributions of net capital gain reported by a fund as capital gain dividends are taxable to you as long-term capital gain regardless of how long you have owned your shares. Noncorporate shareholders ordinarily pay tax at reduced rates on long-term capital gain.

Most distributions from the SMASh Series TF Fund are expected to be exempt-interest dividends, which are exempt from U.S. federal income tax but may be subject to state or local income taxes. Some exempt-interest dividends may be subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax.

If the fund realizes capital gains in excess of realized capital losses and capital loss carryforwards, if any, in any fiscal year, it generally expects to make capital gain distributions to shareholders. You may receive distributions that are attributable to appreciation of portfolio securities that happened before you made your investment but had not been realized at the time you made your investment, or that are attributable to capital gains or other income that, although realized by the fund, had not yet been distributed at the time you made your investment. Unless you purchase shares through a tax-advantaged account, these distributions will be taxable to you even though they economically represent a return of a portion of your investment. You should consider the tax implications of buying shares prior to the fund's declaration of a dividend or capital gain distribution. The price of shares purchased at that time may include the amount of a forthcoming distribution. You should consult your tax professional before buying shares no matter when you are investing.

A Medicare contribution tax is imposed at the rate of 3.8% on all or a portion of net investment income of U.S. individuals if their income exceeds specified thresholds and on all or a portion of undistributed net investment income of certain estates and trusts. Net investment income generally includes for this purpose dividends and capital gain distributions paid by the funds (other than exempt-interest dividends) and gain on the redemption, exchange or other taxable disposition of fund shares.

A dividend declared by the funds in October, November or December and paid during January of the following year will, in certain circumstances, be treated as paid in December for tax purposes.

If a fund meets certain requirements with respect to its holdings, it may elect to "pass through" to shareholders foreign taxes that it pays, in which case each shareholder will include the amount of such taxes in computing gross income, but will be eligible to claim a credit or deduction for such taxes, subject to generally applicable limitations on such deductions and credits. If a fund does not so elect, the foreign taxes paid or withheld will nonetheless reduce a fund's taxable income. In addition, a fund's investment in certain foreign securities, foreign currencies or foreign currency derivatives may affect the amount, timing, and character of fund distributions to shareholders.

After the end of each year, your Service Agent or the fund will provide you with information about the distributions and dividends you received and any redemptions of shares during the previous year. Because each shareholder's circumstances are different and special tax rules may apply, you should consult your tax professional about your investment in a fund.

Share price

You may buy or redeem shares at their net asset value next determined after receipt of your request in good order. The fund's net asset value per share is the value of its assets minus its liabilities divided by the number of shares outstanding.

The fund calculates its net asset value every day the NYSE is open. The fund generally values its securities and other assets and calculates its net asset value as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE, normally at 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time). If the NYSE closes at a time other than the scheduled closing time, the fund will calculate its net asset value as of the scheduled closing time. The NYSE is closed on certain holidays listed in the SAI.

As mentioned above, orders to buy or redeem shares are made based on instructions from your Managed Account Adviser or Program Sponsor to the broker/dealer who executes trades for the account. In order to buy or redeem shares at a certain day's price, the broker/dealer must receive the order on behalf of the separately managed account before the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE on that day to receive that day's price. If the NYSE closes early on that day, the broker/dealer must receive the order prior to the scheduled closing time.

Valuation of the fund's securities and other assets is performed in accordance with procedures approved by the Board. These procedures delegate most valuation functions to the manager, which generally uses independent third party pricing services approved by the Board. Under the procedures, assets are valued as follows:

- The valuations for fixed income securities and certain derivative instruments are typically the prices supplied by independent third party pricing services, which may use market prices or broker/dealer quotations or a variety of fair valuation techniques and methodologies.
- Equity securities and certain derivative instruments that are traded on an exchange are valued at the closing price (which may be reported at a different time than the time at which the fund's net asset value is calculated) or, if that price is unavailable or deemed by the manager not representative of market value, the last sale price. Where a security is traded on more than one exchange (as is often the case overseas), the security is generally valued at the price on the exchange considered by the manager to be the primary exchange. In the case of securities not traded on an exchange, or if exchange prices are not otherwise available, the prices are typically determined by independent third party pricing services that use a variety of techniques and methodologies. Investments in mutual funds are valued at the net asset value per share of the class of the underlying fund held by the fund as determined on each business day.
- The valuations of securities traded on foreign markets and certain fixed income securities will generally be based on prices determined as of the earlier closing time of the markets in which they primarily trade. The prices of foreign equity securities typically are adjusted using a fair value model developed by an independent third party pricing service to estimate the value of those securities at the time of closing of the NYSE. When the fund holds securities or other assets that are denominated in a foreign currency, the fund will normally use the currency exchange rates as of 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time). Foreign markets are open for trading on weekends and other days when the fund does not price its shares. Therefore, the value of the fund's shares may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem the fund's shares.
- If independent third party pricing services are unable to supply prices for a portfolio investment, or if the prices supplied are deemed by the manager to be unreliable, the market price may be determined by the manager using quotations from one or more broker/dealers. When such prices or quotations are not available, or when the manager believes that they are unreliable, the manager will price securities in accordance with the valuation policy. Among other things, the use of a formula or other method that takes into consideration market indices, yield curves and other specific adjustments may be used to determine fair value. Fair value of a security is the amount, as determined by the manager in good faith, that the fund might reasonably expect to receive upon a current sale of the security. Fair value procedures may also be used if the manager determines that a significant event has occurred between the time at which a market price is determined and the time at which the fund's net asset value is calculated.

Many factors may influence the price at which the fund could sell any particular portfolio investment. The sales price may well differ—higher or lower—from the fund's last valuation, and such differences could be significant, particularly for securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. Moreover, valuing securities using fair value methodologies involves greater reliance on judgment than valuing securities based on market quotations. Fair value methodologies may value securities higher or lower than another fund using market quotations or its own fair value methodologies to price the same securities. There can be no assurance that the fund could obtain the value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the time at which the fund determines its net asset value. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive a greater or lesser number of shares, or higher or lower redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the fund had not fair-valued the security or had used a different methodology.

Financial highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the performance of fund shares for the past five years, unless otherwise noted. Certain information reflects financial results for a single fund share. Total return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions. This information has been audited by each fund's independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report, along with the fund's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2026, is incorporated by reference into the fund's SAI (see back cover). Each fund's audited annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2026 are available upon request by calling toll-free 877-6LM-FUND/656-3863 or via the following hyperlink: (https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/889512/000113322826006837/wassmf-efp23634_ncsr.htm)
https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/889512/000113322826006832/wasscf-efp23631_ncsr.htm
https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/889512/000113322826006828/waseccf-efp23641_ncsr.htm
https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/889512/000113322826006840/wasstf-efp23638_ncsr.htm.

Western Asset SMASh Series M Fund

For a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year ended February 28, unless otherwise noted:

	2026 ¹	2025 ¹	2024 ^{1,2}	2023 ¹	2022 ¹
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$7.69	\$7.61	\$7.82	\$10.12	\$10.88
Income (loss) from operations:					
Net investment income	0.31	0.35	0.35	0.25	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.45	0.11	(0.18)	(2.25)	(0.62)
Total income (loss) from operations	0.76	0.46	0.17	(2.00)	(0.50)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.35)	(0.38)	(0.38)	(0.30)	(0.26)
Total distributions	(0.35)	(0.38)	(0.38)	(0.30)	(0.26)
Net asset value, end of year	\$8.10	\$7.69	\$7.61	\$7.82	\$10.12
Total return³	10.08%	6.22%	2.17%	(19.91)%	(4.69)%
Net assets, end of year (millions)	\$397	\$519	\$1,343	\$1,431	\$2,164
Ratios to average net assets:					
Gross expenses ⁴	0.06%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Net expenses ^{5,6}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net investment income	3.94	4.55	4.54	2.88	1.11
Portfolio turnover rate⁷	372%	250%	142%	83%	140%

¹ Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.

² For the year ended February 29.

³ Performance figures do not reflect the effect of fees and expenses associated with a separately managed account, nor a management fee or other operating expenses of the Fund. Such management fees are paid directly or indirectly by the separately managed account sponsor to the Fund's manager or subadvisers. All operating expenses of the Fund were reimbursed by the manager, pursuant to an expense reimbursement arrangement between the Fund and the manager. If such fees were included, the total return would have been lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

⁴ Gross expenses do not include management fees paid to the manager and subadvisers. Management fees are paid directly or indirectly by the separately managed account sponsor.

⁵ The Fund's manager has entered into an expense reimbursement arrangement with the Fund, pursuant to which the Fund's manager has agreed to reimburse 100% of the Fund's ordinary operating expenses. The expense reimbursement arrangement does not cover interest, brokerage, taxes and extraordinary expenses. This arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2027 without the Board of Trustees' consent.

⁶ Reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements.

⁷ Including mortgage dollar roll transactions. If mortgage dollar roll transactions had been excluded, the portfolio turnover rates for the respective years/periods presented would have been 153%, 78%, 46%, 63% and 53%.

Western Asset SMASh Series C Fund

For a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year ended February 28, unless otherwise noted:

	2026 ¹	2025 ¹	2024 ^{1,2}	2023 ¹	2022 ¹
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$8.98	\$9.16	\$8.92	\$9.10	\$9.68
Income (loss) from operations:					
Net investment income	0.46	0.47	0.45	0.37	0.29
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.32	(0.08) ³	0.33	(0.10)	(0.51)
Total income (loss) from operations	0.78	0.39	0.78	0.27	(0.22)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.56)	(0.57)	(0.54)	(0.45)	(0.36)
Total distributions	(0.56)	(0.57)	(0.54)	(0.45)	(0.36)
Net asset value, end of year	\$9.20	\$8.98	\$9.16	\$8.92	\$9.10
Total return⁴	9.00%	4.36%	9.07%	3.09%	(2.43)%
Net assets, end of year (millions)	\$336	\$438	\$1,147	\$1,214	\$1,740
Ratios to average net assets:					
Gross expenses ⁵	0.06%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%
Net expenses ^{6,7}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net investment income	5.09	5.06	5.04	4.20	3.04
Portfolio turnover rate	4%	6%	7%	44%	12%

¹ Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.

² For the year ended February 29.

³ Calculation of the net loss per share (both realized and unrealized) does not correlate to the aggregate realized and unrealized gain presented in the Statement of Operations due to the timing of sales and repurchases of Fund shares.

⁴ Performance figures do not reflect the effect of fees and expenses associated with a separately managed account, nor a management fee or other operating expenses of the Fund. Such management fees are paid directly or indirectly by the separately managed account sponsor to the Fund's manager or subadvisers. All operating expenses of the Fund were reimbursed by the manager, pursuant to an expense reimbursement arrangement between the Fund and the manager. If such fees were included, the total return would have been lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

⁵ Gross expenses do not include management fees paid to the manager and subadvisers. Management fees are paid directly or indirectly by the separately managed account sponsor.

⁶ The Fund's manager has entered into an expense reimbursement arrangement with the Fund, pursuant to which the Fund's manager has agreed to reimburse 100% of the Fund's ordinary operating expenses. The expense reimbursement arrangement does not cover interest, brokerage, taxes and extraordinary expenses. This arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2027 without the Board of Trustees' consent.

⁷ Reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements.

Western Asset SMASh Series Core Completion Fund

For a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year ended February 28, unless otherwise noted:

	2026 ¹	2025 ¹	2024 ^{1,2}	2023 ¹	2022 ¹
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$6.20	\$6.07	\$6.56	\$8.87	\$9.75
Income (loss) from operations:					
Net investment income	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.21	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.05	0.18	(0.34)	(2.22)	(0.84)
Total income (loss) from operations	0.35	0.48	(0.05)	(2.01)	(0.72)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.30)	(0.35)	(0.44)	(0.30)	(0.16)
Total distributions	(0.30)	(0.35)	(0.44)	(0.30)	(0.16)
Net asset value, end of year	\$6.25	\$6.20	\$6.07	\$6.56	\$8.87
Total return³	5.82%	8.12%	(0.62)%	(22.65)%	(7.67)%
Net assets, end of year (millions)	\$107	\$138	\$331	\$330	\$421
Ratios to average net assets:					
Gross expenses ⁴	0.17%	0.08%	0.07%	0.06%	0.06%
Net expenses ^{5,6}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net investment income	4.78	4.87	4.65	3.02	1.24
Portfolio turnover rate⁷	379%	305%	255%	123%	408%

¹ Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.

² For the year ended February 29.

³ Performance figures do not reflect the effect of fees and expenses associated with a separately managed account, nor a management fee or other operating expenses of the Fund. Such management fees are paid directly or indirectly by the separately managed account sponsor to the Fund's manager or subadvisers. All operating expenses of the Fund were reimbursed by the manager, pursuant to an expense reimbursement arrangement between the Fund and the manager. If such fees were included, the total return would have been lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized.

⁴ Gross expenses do not include management fees paid to the manager and subadvisers. Management fees are paid directly or indirectly by the separately managed account sponsor.

⁵ The Fund's manager has entered into an expense reimbursement arrangement with the Fund, pursuant to which the Fund's manager has agreed to reimburse 100% of the Fund's ordinary operating expenses. The expense reimbursement arrangement does not cover interest, brokerage, taxes and extraordinary expenses. This arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2027 without the Board of Trustees' consent.

⁶ Reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements.

⁷ Including mortgage dollar roll transactions. If mortgage dollar roll transactions had been excluded, the portfolio turnover rates for the respective years/periods presented would have been 181%, 77%, 134%, 103% and 169%.

Western Asset SMASh Series TF Fund

For a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year ended February 28, unless otherwise noted:

	2026 ¹	2025 ¹	2024 ^{1,2}	2023 ¹	2022 ¹
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$9.90	\$9.97	\$9.65	\$10.51	\$10.69
Income (loss) from operations:					
Net investment income	0.41	0.40	0.37	0.29	0.25
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.02)	(0.04)	0.29	(0.89)	(0.18)
Total income (loss) from operations	0.39	0.36	0.66	(0.60)	0.07
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.38)	(0.43)	(0.34)	(0.26)	(0.25)
Total distributions	(0.38)	(0.43)	(0.34)	(0.26)	(0.25)
Net asset value, end of year	\$9.91	\$9.90	\$9.97	\$9.65	\$10.51
Total return³	4.17%	3.64%	6.99%	(5.69)%	0.59%
Net assets, end of year (000s)	\$97,498	\$99,618	\$103,333	\$75,844	\$80,000
Ratios to average net assets:					
Gross expenses ⁴	0.20% ⁵	0.21% ⁵	0.21% ⁵	0.22% ⁵	0.20%
Net expenses ^{6,7}	0.045	0.075	0.045	0.015	0.00
Net investment income	4.24	3.98	3.77	2.98	2.32
Portfolio turnover rate	18%	27%	24%	38%	12%

¹ Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.

² For the year ended February 29.

³ Performance figures do not reflect the effect of fees and expenses associated with a separately managed account, nor a management fee or other operating expenses of the Fund. Such management fees are paid directly or indirectly by the separately managed account sponsor to the Fund's manager or subadviser. All operating expenses of the Fund were reimbursed by the manager, pursuant to an expense reimbursement arrangement between the Fund and the manager. If such fees were included, the total return would have been lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

⁴ Gross expenses do not include management fees paid to the manager and subadviser. Management fees are paid directly or indirectly by the separately managed account sponsor.

⁵ Expense ratio reflects the impact of interest expense related to tender option bond transactions accounted for as secured borrowings for financial reporting purposes. Refer to Note 1.

⁶ The Fund's manager has entered into an expense reimbursement arrangement with the Fund, pursuant to which the Fund's manager has agreed to reimburse 100% of the Fund's ordinary operating expenses. The expense reimbursement arrangement does not cover interest, brokerage, taxes and extraordinary expenses. This arrangement cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2027 without the Board of Trustees' consent.

⁷ Reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements.

Western Asset

SMASh Series Funds

You may visit www.franklintempleton.com/prospectus for a free copy of a Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), an annual or semi-annual report or other information such as fund financial statements. The fund will post its complete portfolio holdings on its website on a monthly basis. The fund's website also contains information regarding how the fund voted proxies (if any) relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30.

Shareholder reports Additional information about the fund's investments is available in the fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements. The fund's audited financial statements and the accompanying independent registered public accounting firm's report for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2026, as filed on Form N-CSR, are incorporated by reference into (are legally a part of) the SAI
(https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/889512/000113322826006837/wassmf-efp23634_ncsr.htm)
https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/889512/000113322826006832/wasscf-efp23631_ncsr.htm
https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/889512/000113322826006828/waseccf-efp23641_ncsr.htm
https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/889512/000113322826006840/wasstf-efp23638_ncsr.htm).

The fund sends only one report to a household if more than one account has the same last name and same address. Contact your Program Sponsor if you do not want this policy to apply to you.

Statement of additional information The SAI provides more detailed information about the fund and is incorporated by reference into (is legally a part of) this Prospectus.

You can make inquiries about the fund or obtain copies of the SAI, the fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and other information such as fund financial statements (without charge) by contacting your Program Sponsor, by calling the fund at 877-6LM-FUND/656-3863, or by writing to the fund at Legg Mason Funds, P.O. Box 33030, St. Petersburg, FL 33733-8030.

Reports and other information about the fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained for a duplicating fee by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

If someone makes a statement about the fund that is not in this Prospectus, you should not rely upon that information. Neither the fund nor the distributor is offering to sell shares of the fund to any person to whom the fund may not lawfully sell its shares.

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Western Asset SMASh Series M Fund
Western Asset SMASh Series C Fund
Western Asset SMASh Series Core Completion Fund
Western Asset SMASh Series TF Fund