

City National Rochdale Municipal High Income Fund

a series of City National Rochdale Funds

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS DATED JANUARY 28, 2025, AS AMENDED AND RESTATED MARCH 19, 2025

<i>Class:</i>	<i>Ticker:</i>
Servicing Class	(CNRMX)
Class N	(CNRNX)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Fund's Statement of Additional Information and shareholder reports, online at <http://www.citynationalrochdalefunds.com>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (888) 889-0799 or by sending an e-mail request to citynationalrochdale@seic.com or from your financial intermediary. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, dated January 28, 2025, as may be amended or further supplemented, and the independent registered public accounting firm's report and financial statements in the Funds' Annual Report to Shareholders and Financial Statements, dated September 30, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

City National Rochdale Municipal High Income Fund

INVESTMENT GOAL

The City National Rochdale Municipal High Income Fund (the “Muni High Income Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks to provide a high level of current income that is not subject to federal income tax.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

The table below describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Muni High Income Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Servicing Class	Class N
Management Fees	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution (12b-1) Fee	None	0.25%
Other Expenses		
Shareholder Servicing Fee	0.25%	0.25%
Other Fund Expenses	0.10%	0.10%
Total Other Expenses	0.35%	0.35%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.85%	1.10%

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Muni High Income Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Muni High Income Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Servicing Class	\$ 87	\$ 271	\$ 471	\$ 1,049
Class N	\$ 112	\$ 350	\$ 606	\$ 1,340

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Muni High Income Fund pays transaction costs 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 Fund 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 market conditions, the Muni High Income Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in a diversified portfolio of tax-exempt municipal bonds. Municipal bonds are obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States (including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam), their political subdivisions such as counties and cities, and agencies or authorities, to finance public-purpose projects. The interest on municipal bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, although a significant portion of such interest may be a tax preference item (“Tax Preference Item”) for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax (the “AMT”) applicable to noncorporate taxpayers.

The Fund typically invests in medium- and lower-quality bonds, which are bonds that are rated BBB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("Standard & Poor's"), are comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") or, if unrated, are determined by City National Rochdale, LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, to be of comparable quality. The Fund's typical investments include non-investment grade debt securities (commonly called junk bonds), which are rated BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's, comparably rated by another NRSRO or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. The Fund may invest an unlimited amount of its total assets in non-investment grade debt securities. Although the Adviser considers credit ratings in selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser bases its investment decision for a particular instrument primarily on its own credit analysis and not on an NRSRO's credit rating. The Adviser will consider, among other things, the issuer's financial resources and operating history, its sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, its debt maturity schedules and borrowing requirements, and relative values based on anticipated cash flow, interest and asset coverage.

The Fund may invest in higher quality municipal bonds at times when yield spreads are narrow and the Adviser believes that the higher yields do not justify the increased risk, or when, in the opinion of the Adviser, there is a lack of medium- and lower-quality bonds in which to invest.

The Adviser's view on interest rates largely determines the desired duration of the Fund's holdings and how the Adviser structures the portfolio to achieve a duration target. In current market conditions, the Fund invests substantially in municipal bonds with remaining maturities of ten to 30 years.

In selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser typically conducts a macro-economic analysis, and it may consider a number of factors including the security's current coupon; the maturity, relative value and market yield of the security; the creditworthiness of the particular issuer or of the private company involved; the sector in which the issuer operates; the structure of the security, including whether it has a call feature; and the state in which the issuer is located.

The Fund primarily invests in revenue bonds, which are payable only from specific sources, such as the revenue from a particular project, a special tax, lease payments and/or appropriated funds. Revenue bonds include certain private activity bonds ("PABs"), which finance privately operated facilities. Revenue bonds may also include housing bonds that finance pools of single-family home mortgages and student loan bonds that finance pools of student loans, as well as bonds that finance charter schools. Revenue bonds may also include tobacco bonds that are issued by state created special purpose entities as a means to securitize a state's share of annual tobacco settlement revenues. The Fund may invest significantly in PABs in general; in revenue bonds payable from revenues derived from similar projects, such as those in the health care, life care, education and special tax sectors; and in municipal bonds of issuers located in the same geographic area.

Generally, in determining whether to sell a security, the Adviser uses the same type of analysis that it uses when buying securities to determine whether the security continues to be a desirable investment for the Fund, including consideration of the security's current credit quality. The Adviser may also sell a security to reduce the Fund's holding in that security, to take advantage of what it believes are more attractive investment opportunities or to raise cash.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

As with any mutual fund, there are risks to investing. Neither the Muni High Income Fund nor the Adviser can guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment goal. The Fund will expose you to risks that could cause you to lose money. Here are the principal risks to consider:

Market Risk – The market prices of the Fund's securities may move up and down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions such as overall economic trends or events, government actions, market disruptions caused by tariffs, trade disputes, labor strikes, supply chain disruptions or other factors, political and geopolitical factors, economic sanctions, countermeasures in response to sanctions, adverse investor sentiment, cybersecurity events, or local, regional or global events such as natural disasters or climate events, wars, terrorism, international conflicts, civil unrest, epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than the price originally paid for it, or less than it was worth at an earlier time. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry or sector of the economy, or the market as a whole. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. The value of the Fund's investments may decline in tandem with a drop in the overall value of the stock market based on negative developments in the U.S. and global economies, which could result in losses for the Fund. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of investments. High public debt in the United States and other countries creates ongoing systemic and market risks and policymaking uncertainty. In addition, policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and may in some instances, contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

Raising the ceiling on U.S. Government debt and passing periodic legislation to fund the government have become increasingly politicized. Any failure to do either could lead to a default on U.S. Government obligations, with unpredictable consequences for the Fund's investments and for economies and markets in the United States and elsewhere.

Market Risk of Fixed Income Securities – The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with lower rated and longer-maturity securities more volatile than higher rated and shorter-maturity securities. Additionally, especially during periods of declining interest rates, borrowers may pay back principal before the scheduled due date, requiring the Fund to replace a particular loan or bond with another, lower-yield security.

High Yield (“Junk”) Bonds – High yield bonds generally involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and tend to be more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to value than investment grade securities. High yield bonds are often thinly traded and can be more difficult to buy or sell at a favorable price or time. Issuers of high yield bonds may be more susceptible than other issuers to economic downturns and are subject to a greater risk that the issuer may not be able to pay interest or dividends and ultimately to repay principal upon maturity. Discontinuation of these payments could have a substantial adverse effect on the market value of the security and could result in losses for the Fund.

Municipal Securities – U.S. state and local governments issuing municipal securities held by the Fund rely on revenues including taxes and revenues from public and private projects to pay interest and principal on municipal debt. The payment of principal and interest on these obligations may be adversely affected by a variety of factors at the state or local level, including poor statewide or local economic results, changing political sentiments, legislation, policy changes or voter-based initiatives, erosion of the tax base or revenues of the state or one or more local governments, natural disasters, or other economic or credit problems.

Taxes – Although the Fund seeks to provide income exempt from federal income taxes, the Fund may invest in municipal bonds the interest on which is a Tax Preference Item. A Fund dividend attributable to such interest will also be a Tax Preference Item. If a noncorporate Fund shareholder’s AMT liability increases as a result, that would reduce the Fund’s after-tax return to the shareholder. In addition, the interest on the Fund’s municipal bonds could become subject to regular federal income tax (e.g., because of noncompliant conduct by issuers).

Credit Risk – Changes in the credit quality rating of a security or changes in an issuer’s financial condition can affect the Fund. A default on a security held by the Fund could cause the value of your investment in the Fund to decline. Investments in bank loans and lower rated debt securities involve higher credit risks. There is a relatively higher risk that the issuer of such loans or debt securities will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal, or go bankrupt. Credit risk may be high for the Fund because it invests in lower rated investment quality fixed income securities. In addition, the Fund may incur costs and may be hindered or delayed in enforcing its rights against an issuer.

Interest Rate Risk – The value of fixed income securities will fall if interest rates rise. Fixed income securities with longer maturities generally entail greater interest rate risk than those with shorter maturities. The Fund’s yield typically moves in the same direction as movements in short-term interest rates, although it does not do so as quickly. Recent and potential future changes in monetary and government policy made by central banks and governments are likely to impact the level of interest rates.

Privately Placed and Restricted Securities Risk – Privately placed and restricted securities, including those that are normally purchased pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), may be considered illiquid. Privately placed and restricted securities typically may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, or in a privately negotiated transaction, or to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund may find it more difficult to sell such securities when it may be advisable to do so or it may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held and traded. The absence of an active trading market may also make it difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund’s net asset value.

Management and Operational Risk – The Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the Adviser’s ability to achieve its investment goal. The Fund runs the risk that the Adviser’s investment techniques, judgment and decisions will fail to produce the desired results and cause the Fund to incur significant losses. The Adviser may select investments that do not perform as anticipated. The Fund may also suffer losses if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the quantitative, analytic or other tools, resources, information and data used, or the analyses employed or relied on, by the Adviser, if such tools, resources or data are used incorrectly, fail to produce the desired results or otherwise do not work as intended, or if the Adviser’s allocation techniques or investment style are out of favor or otherwise fail to produce the desired results.

The Fund also is subject to the risk of loss as a result of other services provided by the Adviser and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency and other services.

Operational risk includes the possibility of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error and cyber-attacks, disruptions and failures affecting, or by, a service provider.

Liquidity Risk – The Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that become illiquid after purchase. Illiquid investments can be difficult to value, may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in value. Liquidity risk may be magnified in rising interest rate or volatile environments. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid investment to meet

redemption requests or other cash needs, the Fund may be forced to sell at a substantial loss or may not be able to sell at all. Liquidity of particular investments, or even entire asset classes, can deteriorate rapidly, particularly during times of market turmoil, and those investments may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to sell. This may prevent the Fund from limiting losses.

Valuation Risk – Certain investments may be more difficult to value than other types of investments. 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, that are priced based upon valuations provided by third-party pricing services that use matrix or evaluated pricing systems, or that are valued using other fair value methodologies. These differences may increase significantly and affect Fund investments more broadly during periods of market instability or 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. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgment, which may prove to be incorrect. 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.

Credit Enhancement – The securities in which the Fund invests may be subject to credit enhancement (for example, guarantees, letters of credit or bond insurance). If the credit quality of the credit enhancement provider (for example, a bank or bond insurer) is downgraded, the rating on a security credit enhanced by such credit enhancement provider also may be downgraded. Having multiple securities credit enhanced by the same enhancement provider will increase the adverse effects on the Fund that are likely to result from a downgrading of, or a default by, such an enhancement provider. Adverse developments in the banking or bond insurance industries also may negatively affect the Fund.

Prepayments – Many issuers have a right to prepay their securities. If interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise this right. If this happens, the Fund would be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on the prepaid security. The Fund also may lose any premium it paid on the security.

Private Activity Bonds – Municipalities and other public authorities issue PABs to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise. The private enterprise pays the principal and interest on the bond, and the issuer does not pledge its faith, credit and taxing power for repayment.

Rating Agencies – Credit ratings are issued by rating agencies, which are private entities that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations. A credit rating is not an absolute standard of quality, but rather a general indicator that reflects only the view of the originating rating agency. If a rating agency revises downward or withdraws its rating of a security in which the Fund invests, that security may become less liquid or may lose value. Rating agencies are subject to an inherent conflict of interest because they are often compensated by the issuers of the securities they rate.

Defensive Investments – During unusual economic or market conditions, or for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents that would not ordinarily be consistent with the Fund’s investment goal.

Redemptions – The Fund may experience heavy redemptions, particularly during periods of declining or illiquid markets, which could cause the Fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. Redemption risk is greater to the extent that the Fund has investors with large shareholdings, short investment horizons, or unpredictable cash flow needs.

Cybersecurity Risk – Cybersecurity incidents, both intentional and unintentional, may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. A cybersecurity incident may disrupt the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund’s ability to calculate its net asset values, and prevent shareholders from exchanging or redeeming their shares. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

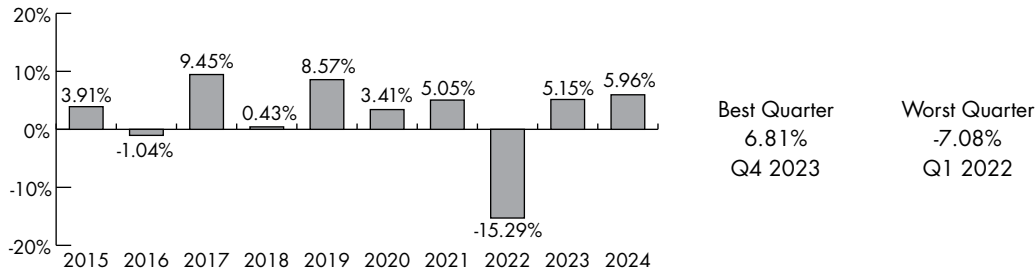
Conflicts of Interest – The Adviser and its affiliates are engaged in a variety of businesses and have interests other than those related to managing the Fund. The broad range of activities and interests of the Adviser and its affiliates gives rise to actual and potential conflicts of interest that could affect the Fund and its shareholders.

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of City National Bank or Royal Bank of Canada and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and the performance table that follow illustrate some of the risks and volatility of an investment in the Muni High Income Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing the Fund’s average annual total returns for the indicated periods. Of course, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Call (888) 889-0799 or visit www.citynationalrochdalefunds.com to obtain updated performance information.

This bar chart shows the performance of the Muni High Income Fund Servicing Class shares based on a calendar year.



This table shows the average annual total returns of each class of the Muni High Income Fund for the periods ended December 31, 2024. The table also shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index comprised of investments similar to those held by the Fund.

Average Annual Total Returns

(for the periods ended December 31, 2024)

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Servicing Class			
Return Before Taxes	5.96%	0.50%	2.32%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.90%	0.44%	2.28%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.31%	1.18%	2.62%
Class N			
Return Before Taxes	5.81%	0.27%	2.07%
Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index*	1.05%	0.99%	2.25%
Bloomberg 60% Tax-Exempt High Yield/40% Municipal Investment Grade Custom Capped Custom Weighted Index Unhedged USD Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.19%	2.02%	3.48%

* As of September 2024, pursuant to the new regulatory requirements, the Fund's primary benchmark changed from the Bloomberg 60% Tax-Exempt High Yield/40% Municipal Investment Grade Custom Capped Custom Weighted Index Unhedged USD Index to the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index, a broad-based securities market index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual 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. The performance of Servicing Class shares does not reflect Class N shares' Rule 12b-1 fees and expenses. After-tax returns for Class N shares will vary from the after-tax returns shown above for Servicing Class shares. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

City National Rochdale, LLC

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Douglas Gibbs, Director and Portfolio Manager/Senior High Yield Municipal Analyst of the Adviser, and Brian Winters, Director and Portfolio Manager/Senior High Yield Municipal Analyst of the Adviser, are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Messrs. Gibbs and Winters have served as portfolio managers for the Fund since January 2017.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Servicing Class shares of the Fund are available only to fiduciary, advisory, agency, custodial and other similar accounts, including separately managed accounts advised by the Adviser, maintained at City National Bank and certain retirement plan platforms. The Class N shares of the Fund are available to individual investors, partnerships, corporations and other accounts, including separately managed accounts of the Adviser not maintained at City National Bank. The Muni High Income Fund has no minimum purchase or minimum shareholder account balance requirements; however, you will have to comply with the purchase and account balance minimums of your approved broker-dealer or other financial institution (each, an "Authorized Institution"). The Fund may require each Authorized Institution to meet certain aggregate investment levels before it may open an account with the Fund on behalf of its customers. Contact your Authorized Institution for more information.

The shares of the Muni High Income Fund are redeemable. You may redeem your shares only through your Authorized Institution. To redeem shares of the Fund, you should contact your Authorized Institution and follow its procedures, including deadlines for receipt by the Authorized Institution of your share redemption instructions. Your Authorized Institution may charge a fee for its services, in addition to the fees charged by the Fund.

TAX INFORMATION

The Muni High Income Fund intends to distribute income that is exempt from regular federal income taxes. A portion of the Fund's distributions, however, may be subject to such taxes, and a significant portion is expected to be a Tax Preference Item subject to the federal AMT applicable to noncorporate taxpayers.

Supplemental tax reporting information concerning the City National Rochdale Funds is posted online at www.citynationalrochdalefunds.com under the "Important Tax Information" tab.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase the Muni High Income Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's web site for more information.

City National Rochdale
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT