

NORTHERN INSTITUTIONAL FUNDS
(THE “TRUST”)
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

November 13, 2018

PRIME OBLIGATIONS PORTFOLIO
WILLIAMS CAPITAL SHARES (WCPXX)

U.S. GOVERNMENT SELECT PORTFOLIO
WILLIAMS CAPITAL SHARES (WCGXX)

This Statement of Additional Information dated November 13, 2018 (the “SAI”) is not a prospectus. This SAI should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated November 13, 2018, as amended or supplemented from time to time, for Williams Capital Shares of the Prime Obligations Portfolio and the U.S. Government Select Portfolio (each a “Portfolio” and collectively, the “Portfolios”) of Northern Institutional Funds (the “Prospectus”). Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge by calling 800-637-1380 (toll-free). Capitalized terms not otherwise defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus.

The audited financial statements for the Portfolios and related reports of Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, contained in the annual reports to the Portfolios’ shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, as well as the unaudited financial statements for the Portfolios contained in the Portfolios’ semiannual reports to shareholders for the six-month period ended May 31, 2018, are incorporated herein by reference in the section entitled “Financial Statements.” Information in the financial statements for periods prior to the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017 were audited by the Portfolios’ former independent registered public accounting firm. No other parts of the annual reports and the semiannual reports are incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the annual reports and the semiannual reports may be obtained upon request and without charge by calling 800-637-1380 (toll-free).

NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS NOT CONTAINED IN THIS SAI OR IN THE PROSPECTUS IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING MADE BY THE PROSPECTUS AND, IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH INFORMATION OR REPRESENTATIONS MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE TRUST OR ITS DISTRIBUTOR. THE PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFERING BY THE TRUST OR BY THE DISTRIBUTOR IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH OFFERING MAY NOT LAWFULLY BE MADE.

You could lose money by investing in the Portfolios. Because the share price of the Prime Obligations Portfolio will fluctuate, when you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you originally paid for them. The Prime Obligations Portfolio may impose a fee upon the sale of your shares or may temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the Portfolio’s liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. Although the U.S. Government Select Portfolio seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so.

An investment in a Portfolio is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), any other government agency, or The Northern Trust Company, its affiliates, subsidiaries or any other bank. The Portfolios’ sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the Portfolios, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Portfolios at any time.

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ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT INFORMATION

CLASSIFICATION AND HISTORY

Northern Institutional Funds (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company. Each Portfolio is classified as diversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

Each Portfolio is a series of the Trust that was formed as a Delaware statutory trust on July 1, 1997 under an Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the “Trust Agreement”). The Trust is the result of a reorganization of a Massachusetts business trust formerly known as The Benchmark Funds on March 31, 1998. The Trust’s name was changed from The Benchmark Funds to Northern Institutional Funds on July 15, 1998. The Trust also offers other additional money market portfolios, which are not described in this SAI.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The following supplements the investment objectives, strategies and risks of the Portfolios as set forth in the Prospectus. The investment objective of the Prime Obligations Portfolio may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. The investment objective of the U.S. Government Select Portfolio may not be changed without shareholder approval. Except as expressly noted below, each Portfolio’s investment strategies may be changed without shareholder approval. In addition to the instruments discussed below and in the Prospectus, each Portfolio may purchase other types of financial instruments, however designated, whose investment and credit quality characteristics are determined by Northern Trust Investments, Inc. (“NTI” or the “Investment Adviser,” and collectively with TNTC, “Northern Trust”) to be substantially similar to those of any other investment otherwise permitted by a Portfolio’s investment strategies.

Prime Obligations Portfolio seeks to maximize current income to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity by investing exclusively in high-quality money market instruments. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a broad range of high-quality, U.S. dollar-denominated government, bank and commercial obligations that are available in the money markets.

The Prime Obligations Portfolio operates as an “institutional money market fund” under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act. As an “institutional money market fund” under Rule 2a-7, the Portfolio is (1) required to sell and redeem its shares at its net asset value (“NAV”) rounded to the fourth decimal place (e.g., \$1.0000) reflecting market-based values of the Portfolio’s holdings, and (2) the Trust’s Board of Trustees will be permitted to impose a “liquidity fee” on redemptions from the Portfolio (up to 2%) or temporarily restrict redemptions from the Portfolio for up to 10 business days during a 90-day period.

U.S. Government Select Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing, under normal circumstances, substantially all (and at least 99.5%) of its total assets in cash, securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or by a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an instrumentality of the U.S. government pursuant to authority granted by the Congress of the United States or any certificate of deposit of any of the foregoing, and repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by cash or such securities. Subject to the foregoing 99.5% investment strategy requirement, under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will seek to acquire only those U.S. government securities paying interest that generally is exempt from state income taxation. The Portfolio, under normal circumstances, will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements collateralized solely by U.S. government securities.

To the extent required by Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regulations, shareholders of the Portfolio will be provided with sixty days’ notice in the manner prescribed by the SEC before any change in the Portfolio’s policy stated in the Prospectus to, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) of its net assets in U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements

collateralized solely by U.S. government securities. For these purposes, “net assets” include the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes and the amount of “net assets” is measured at the time of purchase.

The U.S. Government Select Portfolio operates as a “government money market fund” under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act. As a “government money market fund” under Rule 2a-7, the Portfolio (1) is permitted to use the amortized cost method of valuation to seek to maintain a stable net asset value (“NAV”) of \$1.00 share price, and (2) is not required to impose a liquidity fee and/or a redemption gate on fund redemptions that might apply to other types of money market funds should certain triggering events specified in Rule 2a-7 occur.

ASSET-BACKED (INCLUDING MORTGAGE-BACKED) SECURITIES. To the extent described in the Prospectus, the Portfolios may purchase asset-backed securities, which are securities backed by mortgages, installment contracts, credit card receivables, municipal securities or other financial assets. The investment characteristics of asset-backed securities differ from those of traditional fixed-income securities. Asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of assets in which payments of both interest and principal on the securities are made periodically, thus in effect “passing through” such payments made by the individual borrowers on the assets that underlie the securities, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of the securities. The average life of asset-backed securities varies with the maturities of the underlying instruments, and the average life of a mortgage-backed instrument, in particular, is likely to be substantially less than the original maturity of the mortgage pools underlying the securities as a result of mortgage prepayments. For this and other reasons, an asset-backed security normally is subject to both call risk and extension risk, and an asset-backed security’s stated maturity may be shortened. In addition, the security’s total return may be difficult to predict precisely. These differences can result in significantly greater price and yield volatility than is the case with traditional fixed-income securities.

If an asset-backed security is purchased at a premium, a prepayment rate that is faster than expected will reduce yield to maturity, while a prepayment rate that is slower than expected will have the opposite effect of increasing yield to maturity. Conversely, if an asset-backed security is purchased at a discount, faster than expected prepayments will increase, while slower than expected prepayments will decrease, yield to maturity. Prepayments on asset-backed securities generally increase with falling interest rates and decrease with rising interest rates; furthermore, prepayment rates are influenced by a variety of economic and social factors. In general, the collateral supporting non-mortgage asset-backed securities is of shorter maturity than mortgage loans and is less likely to experience substantial prepayments.

Asset-backed securities acquired by the Portfolios may include collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”). CMOs provide the holder with a specified interest in the cash flow of a pool of underlying mortgages or other mortgage-backed securities. Issuers of CMOs ordinarily elect to be taxed as pass-through entities known as real estate mortgage investment conduits (“REMICs”). CMOs are issued in multiple classes, each with a specified fixed or floating interest rate and a final distribution date. The relative payment rights of the various CMO classes may be structured in a variety of ways, and normally are considered derivative securities. In some cases, CMOs may be highly leveraged and very speculative. The Portfolios will not purchase “residual” CMO interests, which normally exhibit greater price volatility.

There are a number of important differences among the agencies, instrumentalities and sponsored enterprises of the U.S. government that issue mortgage-related securities and among the securities that they issue. Mortgage-related securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”) include Ginnie Mae Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, which are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by Ginnie Mae and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, which means that the U.S. government guarantees that the interest and principal will be paid when due. Ginnie Mae is a wholly-owned U.S. government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Ginnie Mae certificates also are supported by the authority of Ginnie Mae to borrow funds from the U.S. Treasury to make payments under its guarantee.

Mortgage-backed securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) include Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, which are solely the obligations of Fannie Mae and are not backed by or entitled to the full faith and credit of the United States, except as described below, but are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. Fannie Mae is a stockholder-owned corporation chartered under an Act of the U.S. Congress. Fannie Mae certificates are guaranteed as to timely payment of the principal and interest by Fannie Mae. Mortgage-related securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) include Freddie Mac Mortgage Participation Certificates. Freddie Mac is a corporate instrumentality of the United States, created pursuant to an Act of Congress. Freddie Mac certificates are not guaranteed by the United States or by any Federal Home Loan Banks and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or of any Federal Home Loan Bank. Freddie Mac certificates entitle the holder to timely payment of interest, which is guaranteed by Freddie Mac. Freddie Mac guarantees either ultimate collection or timely payment of all principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans. When Freddie Mac does not guarantee timely payment of principal, Freddie Mac may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of ultimate payment of principal after default.

From time to time, proposals have been introduced before Congress for the purpose of restricting or eliminating federal sponsorship of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The Trust cannot predict what legislation, if any, may be proposed in the future in Congress with regard to such sponsorship or which proposals, if any, might be enacted. Such proposals, if enacted, might materially and adversely affect the availability of government guaranteed mortgage-backed securities and the Portfolios’ liquidity and value.

There is risk that the U.S. government will not provide financial support to its agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises. A Portfolio may purchase U.S. government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as those issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government securities held by a Portfolio may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

The volatility and disruption that impacted the capital and credit markets during late 2008 and into 2009 have led to increased market concerns about Freddie Mac’s and Fannie Mae’s ability to withstand future credit losses associated with securities held in their investment portfolios, and on which they provide guarantees, without the direct support of the federal government. On September 7, 2008, both Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae were placed under the conservatorship of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”).

Under the plan of conservatorship, the FHFA has assumed control of, and generally has the power to direct, the operations of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, and is empowered to exercise all powers collectively held by their respective shareholders, directors and officers, including the power to: (1) take over the assets of and operate Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae with all the powers of the shareholders, the directors, and the officers of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae and conduct all business of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae; (2) collect all obligations and money due to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae; (3) perform all functions of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae which are consistent with the conservator’s appointment; (4) preserve and conserve the assets and property of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae; and (5) contract for assistance in fulfilling any function, activity, action or duty of the conservator. In addition, in connection with the actions taken by the FHFA, the U.S. Treasury Department (the “Treasury”) entered into certain preferred stock purchase agreements with each of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, which established the Treasury as the holder of a new class of senior preferred stock in each of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, which stock was issued in connection with financial contributions from the Treasury to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae.

The conditions attached to the financial contribution made by the Treasury to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae and the issuance of this senior preferred stock placed significant restrictions on the activities of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae must obtain the consent of the Treasury to, among other things:

- (i) make any payment to purchase or redeem its capital stock or pay any dividend other than in respect of the

senior preferred stock issued to the Treasury, (ii) issue capital stock of any kind, (iii) terminate the conservatorship of the FHFA except in connection with a receivership, or (iv) increase its debt beyond certain specified levels. In addition, significant restrictions were placed on the maximum size of each of Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's respective portfolios of mortgages and mortgage-backed securities, and the purchase agreements entered into by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae provide that the maximum size of their portfolios of these assets must decrease by a specified percentage each year. The future status and role of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae could be impacted by (among other things) the actions taken and restrictions placed on Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae by the FHFA in its role as conservator; the restrictions placed on Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's operations and activities as a result of the senior preferred stock investment made by the Treasury; market responses to developments at Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae; and future legislative and regulatory action that alters the operations, ownership, structure and/or mission of these institutions, each of which may, in turn, impact the value of, and cash flows on, any mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, including any such mortgage-backed securities held by the Portfolios.

As a result of the economic recession that commenced in the United States in 2008, there is a heightened risk that the receivables and loans underlying the asset-backed securities purchased by the Portfolios may suffer greater levels of default than was historically experienced.

In addition, privately issued mortgage-backed securities (as well as other types of asset-backed securities) do not have the backing of any U.S. government agency, instrumentality or sponsored enterprise. The seller or servicer of the underlying mortgage obligations generally will make representations and warranties to certificate-holders as to certain characteristics of the mortgage loans and as to the accuracy of certain information furnished to the trustee in respect of each such mortgage loan. Upon a breach of any representation or warranty that materially and adversely affects the interests of the related certificate-holders in a mortgage loan, the seller or servicer generally will be obligated either to cure the breach in all material respects, to repurchase the mortgage loan or, if the related agreement so provides, to substitute in its place a mortgage loan pursuant to the conditions set forth therein. Such a repurchase or substitution obligation may constitute the sole remedy available to the related certificate-holders or the trustee for the material breach of any such representation or warranty by the seller or servicer. To provide additional investor protection, some mortgage-backed securities may have various types of credit enhancements, reserve funds, subordination provisions or other features. Non-mortgage asset-backed securities involve certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. Primarily, these securities do not have the benefit of the same security interest in the underlying collateral. Credit card receivables generally are unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which have given debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the related automobile receivables. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have an effective security interest in all of the obligations backing such receivables. Therefore, there is a possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be able to support payments on these securities.

Asset-backed securities acquired by the Portfolios may also include collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"). CDOs include collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs") and collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities.

A CBO is a trust or other special purpose entity ("SPE") that 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 SPE that is typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and non-U.S. senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Investments in CLOs organized outside the United States may not be deemed to be foreign securities if a CLO is collateralized by a pool of loans, a substantial

portion of which are U.S. loans. Although certain CDOs may receive credit enhancement in the form of a senior-subordinate structure, over-collateralization or bond insurance, such enhancement may not always be present and may fail to protect a Portfolio against the risk of loss on default of the collateral. Certain CDOs may use derivatives contracts to create “synthetic” exposure to assets rather than holding such assets directly, which entails the risks of derivative instruments described elsewhere in this SAI. CDOs may charge management fees and administrative expenses, which are in addition to those of a Portfolio.

For both CBOs and CLOs, the cashflows from the SPE are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the “equity” tranche, which bears the first loss from defaults from the bonds or loans in the SPE and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default (though such protection is not complete). Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CBO or CLO typically has higher ratings and lower yields than its underlying securities, and may be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, CBO or CLO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as investor aversion to CBO or CLO 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.

The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the CDO in which a Portfolio invests. Normally, CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by a Portfolio as illiquid securities. However, an active dealer market may exist for CDOs, allowing a CDO to qualify for Rule 144A transactions. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed-income securities and asset-backed securities generally discussed elsewhere in this SAI, CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) a Portfolio may invest in tranches of CDOs that are subordinate to other tranches; (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results; and (v) the CDO’s manager may perform poorly or default.

BORROWINGS. The Portfolios may engage in borrowing transactions as a means of raising cash to satisfy redemption requests, for other temporary or emergency purposes or, to the extent permitted by its investment policies, to raise additional cash to be invested by the Investment Adviser in other securities or instruments in an effort to increase the Portfolios’ investment returns. Reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be a type of borrowing.

When the Portfolios invest borrowing proceeds in other securities, the Portfolios will be at risk for any fluctuations in the market value of the securities in which the proceeds are invested. Like other leveraging risks, this makes the value of an investment in the Portfolios more volatile and increases the Portfolios’ overall investment exposure. In addition, if the Portfolios’ return on its investment of the borrowing proceeds does not equal or exceed the interest that the Portfolios are obligated to pay under the terms of a borrowing, engaging in these transactions will lower the Portfolios’ return.

The Portfolios 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 its borrowing obligations. This could adversely affect the Investment Adviser’s strategy and result in lower Portfolio returns. Interest on any borrowings will be a Portfolio expense and will reduce the value of the Portfolios’ shares. The Portfolios may borrow on a secured or on an unsecured basis. If a Portfolio enters into a secured borrowing arrangement, a portion of the Portfolio’s assets will be used as collateral. During the term of the borrowing, the Portfolios will remain at risk for any fluctuations in the market value of these assets in addition to any securities purchased with the proceeds of the loan. In addition, the Portfolios may be unable to sell the collateral at a time when it would be advantageous to do so, which could adversely affect the Investment Adviser’s strategy and result in lower Portfolio returns. The Portfolios would also

be subject to the risk that the lender may file for bankruptcy, become insolvent, or otherwise default on its obligations to return the collateral to the Portfolios. In the event of a default by the lender, there may be delays, costs and risks of loss involved in the Portfolios' exercising its rights with respect to the collateral or those rights may be limited by other contractual agreements or obligations or by applicable law.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, TIME DEPOSITS AND BANK NOTES. To the extent consistent with their respective investment objectives and strategies, the Prime Obligations Portfolio may invest in commercial paper. Commercial paper represents short-term unsecured promissory notes issued in bearer form by banks or bank holding companies, corporations and finance companies. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning, in effect, that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Fixed time deposits are bank obligations payable at a stated maturity date and bearing interest at a fixed rate. Fixed time deposits may be withdrawn on demand by the investor, but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties that vary depending upon market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation. There are no contractual restrictions on the right to transfer a beneficial interest in a fixed time deposit to a third party. Bank notes generally rank junior to deposit liabilities of banks and pari passu with other senior, unsecured obligations of the bank. Bank notes are classified as "other borrowings" on a bank's balance sheet, while deposit notes and certificates of deposit are classified as deposits. Bank notes are not insured by the FDIC or any other insurer. Deposit notes are insured by the FDIC only to the extent of \$250,000 per depositor per bank.

To the extent such obligations are U.S. dollar-denominated, the Prime Obligations Portfolio may invest a portion of its assets in the obligations of foreign banks and foreign branches of domestic banks. Such obligations include Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit ("ECDs"), which are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by offices of foreign and domestic banks located outside the United States; Eurodollar Time Deposits ("ETDs"), which are U.S. dollar-denominated deposits in a foreign branch of a U.S. bank or a foreign bank; Canadian Time Deposits ("CTDs"), which are essentially the same as ETDs except they are issued by Canadian offices of major Canadian banks; Schedule Bs, which are obligations issued by Canadian branches of foreign or domestic banks; Yankee Certificates of Deposit ("Yankee CDs"), which are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by a U.S. branch of a foreign bank and held in the United States; and Yankee Bankers' Acceptances ("Yankee BAs"), which are U.S. dollar-denominated bankers' acceptances issued by a U.S. branch of a foreign bank and held in the United States.

Commercial paper is generally unsecured and usually discounted from its value at maturity. The value of commercial paper may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of the issuing entities and will tend to fall when interest rates rise and rise when interest rates fall. Investments in commercial paper are subject to the risk that the issuer cannot issue enough new commercial paper to satisfy its obligations with respect to its outstanding commercial paper, also known as rollover risk. In addition, under certain circumstances commercial paper may become illiquid or may suffer from reduced liquidity. Commercial paper purchased by certain Portfolios may include asset-backed commercial paper. Asset-backed commercial paper is issued by a SPE that is organized to issue the commercial paper and to purchase trade receivables or other financial assets. The credit quality of asset-backed commercial paper depends primarily on the quality of these assets and the level of any additional credit support. The repayment of asset-backed commercial paper depends primarily on the cash collections received from such an issuer's underlying asset portfolio and the issuer's ability to issue new asset-backed commercial paper.

Since the Portfolios may hold investments in non-U.S. bank obligations, an investment in the Portfolios involves certain additional risks. Such investment risks include future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of non-U.S. withholding taxes on interest income payable on such obligations held by the Portfolios, the possible seizure or nationalization of non-U.S. deposits and the possible establishment of exchange controls or other non-U.S. governmental laws or restrictions applicable to the payment of the principal

of and interest on certificates of deposit or fixed time deposits that might affect adversely such payment on such obligations held by the Portfolios. Additionally, there may be less public information available about non-U.S. entities. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to less governmental regulation and supervision than U.S. issuers. Non U.S. issuers also generally are not bound by uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. issuers. See also “Foreign Investments—General” on page 10.

CUSTODIAL RECEIPTS FOR TREASURY SECURITIES. To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, the Prime Obligations Portfolio may acquire U.S. government obligations and their unmatured interest coupons that have been separated (“stripped”) by their holder, typically a custodian bank or investment brokerage firm. Having separated the interest coupons from the underlying principal of the U.S. government obligations, the holder will resell the stripped securities in custodial receipt programs with a number of different names, such as TIGRs (Treasury Income Growth Receipts) and CATS (Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities). The stripped coupons are sold separately from the underlying principal, which usually is sold at a deep discount because the buyer receives only the right to receive a future fixed payment on the security and does not receive any rights to periodic interest (cash) payments. The underlying U.S. Treasury bonds and notes themselves are held in book-entry form at the Federal Reserve Bank or, in the case of bearer securities (i.e., unregistered securities, which are ostensibly owned by the bearer or holder), in trust on behalf of the owners. Counsel to the underwriters of these certificates or other evidences of ownership of U.S. Treasury securities have stated that, in their opinion, purchasers of the stripped securities most likely will be deemed the beneficial holders of the underlying U.S. government obligations for federal tax purposes. The Trust is unaware of any binding legislative, judicial or administrative authority on this issue.

CYBERSECURITY RISK. With the increased use of technologies such as mobile devices and Web-based or “cloud” applications, and the dependence on the Internet and computer systems to conduct business, the Portfolios are susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events (arising from external or internal sources) that may cause the Portfolios to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, physical damage to a computer or network system or lose operational capacity. Cybersecurity attacks include, but are not limited to, infection by malicious software, such as malware or computer viruses or gaining unauthorized access to digital systems, networks or devices that are used to service the Portfolios’ operations (e.g., through “hacking,” “phishing” or malicious software coding) or other means for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cybersecurity attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on the Portfolios’ websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). In addition, authorized persons could inadvertently or intentionally release confidential or proprietary information stored on the Portfolios’ systems.

Cybersecurity incidents affecting the Investment Adviser, other service providers (including, but not limited to, the sub-administrator, custodian, sub-custodians, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) or the Portfolios’ shareholders have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to both the Portfolios and shareholders, interference with the Portfolios’ ability to calculate their NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of Portfolio shareholders to transact business and the Portfolios to process transactions (including fulfillment of Portfolio share purchases and redemptions), violations of applicable privacy and other laws (including the release of private shareholder information) and attendant breach notification and credit monitoring costs, regulatory fines, penalties, litigation costs, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, forensic investigation and remediation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the Portfolios invest, counterparties with which the Portfolios engage in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and other service providers) and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to safeguard against and reduce the risk of any

cybersecurity incidents in the future. In addition to administrative, technological and procedural safeguards, the Investment Adviser has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent or reduce the impact of, such cybersecurity incidents. However, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, as well as the rapid development of new threats. Furthermore, the Portfolios cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Portfolios or their shareholders. The Portfolios and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

DEMAND FEATURES AND GUARANTEES. To the extent consistent with Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act, its investment objective and strategies, each Portfolio may invest a significant percentage of its assets in securities that have demand features, guarantees or similar credit and liquidity enhancements. A demand feature permits the holder of the security to sell the security within a specified period of time at a stated exercise price equal to the approximate amortized cost of the security plus accrued interest. A guarantee permits the holder of the security to receive, upon presentment to the guarantor, the principal amount of the underlying security plus accrued interest when due or upon default. A guarantee is the unconditional obligation of an entity other than the issuer of the security. Demand features and guarantees can effectively:

- shorten the maturity of a variable or floating rate security;
- enhance the security's credit quality; and
- enhance the ability to sell the security.

The aggregate price for a security subject to a demand feature or a guarantee may be higher than the price that would otherwise be paid for the security without the guarantee or the demand feature. When a Portfolio purchases securities subject to guarantees or demand features, there is an increase in the cost of the underlying security and a corresponding reduction in its yield. Securities with demand features may involve certain expenses and risks, including the inability of the issuer of the security to pay for the underlying securities at the time the demand is exercised, non-marketability of the security and differences between the maturity of the underlying security and the maturity of the demand security. Because each Portfolio invests in securities backed by banks and other financial institutions, changes in the credit quality of these institutions could cause losses to the Portfolio.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS—GENERAL. To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, the Prime Obligations Portfolio may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated foreign securities, including bonds and other fixed-income securities of foreign issuers. To the extent consistent with their respective investment objectives and strategies, the Portfolios may also agree to enter into repurchase agreement transactions with foreign financial institutions. Foreign fixed-income securities may include eurodollar convertible securities, which are fixed-income securities that are issued in U.S. dollars outside the United States and are convertible into or exchangeable for equity securities of the same or a different issuer. The Prime Obligations Portfolio also may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated obligations issued or guaranteed by one or more foreign governments or any of their political subdivisions, agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises, as well as other foreign issuers. These obligations may be issued by supranational entities, including international organizations (such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (also known as the World Bank)) designed or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development and international banking institutions and related government agencies.

Investment in foreign securities involves special risks. These include market risk, interest rate risk and the risks of investing in securities of foreign issuers and of companies whose securities are principally traded outside the United States on foreign exchanges or foreign over-the-counter markets. Market risk involves the possibility that security prices will decline over short or even extended periods. The markets tend to be cyclical, with periods of generally rising prices and periods of generally declining prices. These cycles will affect the value of a Portfolio to the extent that it invests in foreign securities. The holdings of the Portfolio, to the extent that they invest in fixed-income securities, will be sensitive to changes in interest rates and the interest rate environment. Generally, the prices of bonds and debt securities fluctuate inversely with interest rate changes.

There are other risks and costs involved in investing in foreign securities, which are in addition to the usual risks inherent in domestic investments. Investment in foreign securities involves higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Foreign investments also involve risks associated with less complete financial information about the issuers, less market liquidity, more market volatility and political instability. Future political, financial, social and economic developments in foreign countries (including, for example, military confrontations, war and terrorism), the possible imposition of withholding taxes on dividend income, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign holdings, the possible establishment of exchange controls or freezes on the convertibility of currency, trade restrictions (including tariffs), or the adoption of other governmental restrictions might adversely affect an investment in foreign securities. Additionally, foreign banks and foreign branches of domestic banks are subject to less stringent reserve requirements, and to different accounting, auditing and recordkeeping requirements. Also, the legal remedies for investors may be more limited than the remedies available in the United States. Additionally, many countries throughout the world are dependent on a healthy U.S. economy and are adversely affected when the U.S. economy weakens or its markets decline. For example, the decline in the U.S. subprime mortgage market quickly spread throughout global credit markets, triggering a liquidity crisis that affected fixed-income and equity markets around the world.

European countries can be affected by the significant fiscal and monetary controls that the European Economic and Monetary Union (“EMU”) imposes for membership. Europe’s economies are diverse, its governments are decentralized, and its cultures vary widely. Several EU countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, have faced budget issues, some of which may have negative long-term effects for the economies of those countries and other EU countries. There is continued concern about national-level support for the euro and the accompanying coordination of fiscal and wage policy among EMU member countries. Member countries are required to maintain tight control over inflation, public debt, and budget deficit to qualify for membership in the EMU. These requirements can severely limit the ability of EMU member countries to implement monetary policy to address regional economic conditions. In June of 2016, the United Kingdom (the “UK”) approved a referendum to leave the European Union (“EU”), commonly referred to as “Brexit,” which sparked depreciation in the value of the British pound and heightened risk of continued worldwide economic volatility. Pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon, the UK gave notice in March 2017 of its withdrawal from the EU and commenced negotiations on the terms of withdrawal. With notice given, the negotiation period could last for two years or more. The UK is currently scheduled to withdraw from the EU on March 29, 2019. It is unclear what the potential consequences of the UK’s withdrawal may be. In addition, it is possible that measures could be taken to revote the issue of the withdrawal, or that regions of the UK could seek to separate and remain a part of the EU. As a result of the scheduled withdrawal, the Portfolio may be exposed to volatile trading markets and significant and unpredictable currency fluctuations over a short period of time, and potentially lower economic growth in the UK, Europe and globally. Securities issued by companies domiciled in the UK could be subject to changing regulatory and tax regimes. Banking and financial services companies that operate in the UK or EU could be disproportionately impacted by these actions. Further insecurity in EU membership or the abandonment of the euro could exacerbate market and currency volatility and negatively impact the Portfolio’s investments in securities issued by companies located in EU countries. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching.

Many non-governmental issuers, and even certain governments, have defaulted on, or been forced to restructure, their debts; many other issuers have faced difficulties obtaining credit or refinancing existing obligations; financial institutions have in many cases required government or central bank support, have needed to raise capital, and/or have been impaired in their ability to extend credit; and financial markets in Europe and elsewhere have experienced extreme volatility and declines in asset values and liquidity. These difficulties may continue, worsen or spread within and without Europe. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and others of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world. In addition, one or more countries may

abandon the euro, the common currency of the European Union, and/or withdraw from the European Union. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching.

To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, the Prime Obligations Portfolio may invest in foreign debt, including the securities of foreign governments. Several risks exist concerning such investments, including the risk that foreign governments may default on their obligations, may not respect the integrity of such debt, may attempt to renegotiate the debt at a lower rate, and may not honor investments by U.S. entities or citizens.

Dividends and interest payable on a Portfolio's foreign portfolio securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. To the extent such taxes are not offset by credits or deductions allowed to investors under U.S. federal income tax law, they may reduce the net return to the shareholders. See "Taxes" on page 58.

The Portfolios' income and, in some cases, capital gains from foreign stocks and securities will be subject to applicable taxation in certain of the countries in which they invest, and treaties between the United States and such countries may not be available in some cases to reduce the otherwise applicable tax rates. See "Taxes" on page 58.

Foreign securities are generally held outside the United States in the primary market for the securities in the custody of certain eligible foreign banks and trust companies, as permitted under the 1940 Act ("foreign sub-custodians"). Settlement practices for foreign securities may differ from those in the United States. Some countries have limited governmental oversight and regulation of industry practices, stock exchanges, depositories, registrars, brokers and listed companies, which increases the risk of corruption and fraud and the possibility of losses to a Portfolio. In particular, under certain circumstances, foreign securities may settle on a delayed delivery basis, meaning that a Portfolio may be required to make payment for securities before the Portfolio has actually received delivery of the securities or deliver securities prior to the receipt of payment. Typically, in these cases, the Portfolio will receive evidence of ownership in accordance with the generally accepted settlement practices in the local market entitling the Portfolio to deliver payment at a future date, but there is a risk that the security will not be delivered to the Portfolio or that payment will not be received, although the Portfolio and their foreign sub-custodians take reasonable precautions to mitigate this risk.

Foreign markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Such delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of the assets of a Portfolio remain uninvested and no return is earned on such assets. The inability of a Portfolio to make intended security purchases or sales due to settlement problems could result in missed attractive investment opportunities, losses to the Portfolio due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio securities or, if the Portfolio has entered into a contract to sell the securities, possible liability to the purchaser. Losses can also result from lost, stolen or counterfeit securities; defaults by brokers and banks; failures or defects of the settlement system; or poor and improper record keeping by registrars and issuers.

The Prime Obligations Portfolio may invest a significant percentage of its assets in the securities of issuers located in geographic regions with securities markets that are highly developed, liquid and subject to extensive regulation, including Japan. Japan's economy has historically lagged that of its Asian neighbors and other major developed economies, and it has experienced lengthy periods of recession and deterioration of its competitiveness. Although Japan has attempted to reform its political process and deregulate its economy to address the situation, there is no guarantee that these efforts will succeed.

Japan's economy is heavily dependent upon international trade, and is especially sensitive to trade barriers and disputes. Domestic or foreign trade sanctions or other protectionist measures may also adversely impact Japan's economy. In particular, Japan relies on large imports of agricultural products, raw materials and fuels.

Japan also remains heavily dependent on oil imports, and a substantial rise in commodity prices, or a fall-off in Japan's manufactured exports, may affect Japan's economy adversely. Additionally, slowdowns in the economies of key trading partners such as the United States, China and countries in Southeast Asia could have a negative impact on the Japanese economy.

Furthermore, Japan has an aging workforce. It is a labor market undergoing fundamental structural changes, as traditional lifetime employment clashes with the need for increased labor mobility, which may adversely affect Japan's economic competitiveness.

The Japanese yen has fluctuated widely at times and any increase in its value may cause a decline in exports that could weaken the economy. The Japanese yen may also be affected by currency volatility elsewhere in Asia, particularly Southeast Asia.

The Japanese securities markets are less regulated than the U.S. markets. Evidence has emerged from time to time of distortion of market prices to serve political or other purposes. Shareholders' rights also are not always enforced.

Japan has had territorial disputes and/or defense issues with China, North Korea, South Korea and Russia, among others. In the past several years, Japan's relationship with North Korea has been especially strained because of increased nuclear and military activity by North Korea. Japan's disputes with neighboring countries have the potential to cause uncertainty in the Japanese markets and affect the overall Japanese economy in times of crisis.

Japan is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis and is economically sensitive to environmental events. Any such event could result in a significant adverse impact on the Japanese economy.

FORWARD COMMITMENTS, WHEN-ISSUED SECURITIES AND DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. Each Portfolio may purchase securities on a when-issued basis or purchase or sell securities on a forward commitment (sometimes called delayed-delivery) basis. These transactions involve a commitment by the Portfolio to purchase or sell securities at a future date. The price of the underlying securities (usually expressed in terms of yield) and the date when the securities will be delivered and paid for (the settlement date) are fixed at the time the transaction is negotiated. When-issued purchases and forward commitment transactions normally are negotiated directly with the other party.

A Portfolio will purchase securities on a when-issued basis or purchase or sell securities on a forward commitment basis only with the intention of completing the transaction and actually purchasing or selling the securities. If deemed advisable as a matter of investment strategy, however, a Portfolio may dispose of or negotiate a commitment after entering into it. A Portfolio also may sell securities it has committed to purchase before those securities are delivered to the Portfolio on the settlement date. The Portfolio may realize a capital gain or loss in connection with these transactions.

When a Portfolio purchases securities on a when-issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment basis, the Portfolio will segregate liquid assets having a value (determined daily) at least equal to the amount of the Portfolio's purchase commitments until three days prior to the settlement date, or will otherwise cover its position. These procedures are designed to ensure that the Portfolio will maintain sufficient assets at all times to cover its obligations under when-issued purchases, forward commitments and delayed-delivery transactions. For purposes of determining a Portfolio's average dollar-weighted maturity, the maturity of when-issued, delayed-delivery or forward commitment securities will be calculated from the commitment date.

ILLIQUID OR RESTRICTED SECURITIES. Each Portfolio may invest up to 5% of its net assets in securities that are illiquid. The Portfolios may purchase commercial paper issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”) and securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act but can be sold to “qualified institutional buyers” in accordance with Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. These securities will not be considered illiquid so long as the Investment Adviser determines, under guidelines approved by the Trust’s Board of Trustees, that an adequate trading market exists. This practice could increase the level of illiquidity during any period that qualified institutional buyers become uninterested in purchasing these securities.

INFLATION-INDEXED SECURITIES. To the extent consistent with their investment objective and strategies, the Portfolios may invest in inflation-indexed securities, which are fixed-income securities whose value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Two structures are common: the U.S. Treasury and some other issuers utilize a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the security; most other issuers pay out the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) accruals as part of a semiannual coupon.

Inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have varying maturities and pay interest on a semi-annual basis equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. A Portfolio also may invest in other inflation-related bonds, which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal amount.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if the rate of inflation rises at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

While these securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond’s inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed bonds is tied to the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (“CPI-U”), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-indexed bonds issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U or any foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the United States.

The taxation of inflation-indexed Treasury securities is similar to the taxation of conventional bonds. Both interest payments and the difference between original principal and the inflation-adjusted principal will be treated as interest income subject to taxation. Interest payments are taxable when received or accrued. The inflation adjustment to the principal is subject to tax in the year the adjustment is made, not at maturity of the security when the cash from the repayment of principal is received. If an upward adjustment has been made (which

typically should happen), investors in non-tax-deferred accounts will pay taxes on this amount currently. Decreases in the indexed principal can be deducted only from current or previous interest payments reported as income. Inflation-indexed Treasury securities therefore have a potential cash flow mismatch to an investor, because investors must pay taxes on the inflation-adjusted principal before the repayment of principal is received. It is possible that, particularly for high income tax bracket investors, inflation-indexed Treasury securities would not generate enough income in a given year to cover the tax liability they could create. This is similar to the current tax treatment for zero-coupon bonds and other discount securities. If inflation-indexed Treasury securities are sold prior to maturity, capital losses or gains are realized in the same manner as traditional bonds. The Portfolios, however, distribute income on a monthly basis. Portfolio investors will receive dividends that represent both the interest payments and the principal adjustments of the inflation-indexed securities held in the Portfolio.

INSURANCE FUNDING AGREEMENTS. To the extent consistent with their respective investment objectives and strategies, the Portfolios may invest in insurance funding agreements (“IFAs”). An IFA is normally a general obligation of the issuing insurance company and not a separate account. The purchase price paid for an IFA becomes part of the general assets of the insurance company, and the contract is paid from the company’s general assets. Generally, IFAs are not assignable or transferable without the permission of the issuing insurance companies, and an active secondary market in IFAs may not exist. Therefore, IFAs will be subject to a Portfolio’s limitation on illiquid investments when the Portfolio may not demand payment of the principal amount within seven days and a reliable trading market is absent.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES. With respect to the investments of the Portfolios in the securities of other affiliated and unaffiliated investment companies, such investments will be limited so that, as determined after a purchase is made, either: (a) not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such investment company will be owned by a Portfolio, the Trust as a whole and its affiliated persons (as defined in the 1940 Act); or (b) (i) not more than 5% of the value of the total assets of a Portfolio will be invested in the securities of any one investment company, (ii) not more than 10% of the value of its total assets will be invested in the aggregate in securities of investment companies as a group, and (iii) not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by the Portfolio. Pursuant to an exemptive order, the limits will not apply to the investment of securities lending collateral by the Portfolios in certain investment portfolios advised by NTI. In addition, these limits will not apply to the investment of uninvested cash balances in shares of registered or unregistered money market portfolios whether affiliated or unaffiliated. The foregoing exemption, however, only applies to an unregistered money market portfolio that (i) limits its investments to those in which a money market portfolio may invest under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act, and (ii) undertakes to comply with all the other provisions of Rule 2a-7.

Investments by the Portfolios in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), will be subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act except as permitted by Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) orders. The Portfolios may rely on SEC orders that permit them to invest in certain ETFs beyond the limits contained in the 1940 Act, subject to certain terms and conditions. Generally, these terms and conditions require the Board to approve policies and procedures relating to certain of the Portfolios’ investments in ETFs. These policies and procedures require, among other things, that (i) the Investment Adviser conducts the Portfolios’ investment in ETFs without regard to any consideration received by the Portfolios or any of their affiliated persons and (ii) the Investment Adviser certifies to the Board quarterly that it has not received any consideration in connection with an investment by the Portfolios in an ETF, or if it has, the amount and purpose of the consideration will be reported to the Board and an equivalent amount of advisory fees shall be waived by the Investment Adviser.

Certain investment companies whose securities are purchased by the Portfolios may not be obligated to redeem such securities in an amount exceeding 1% of the investment company’s total outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days. Therefore, such securities that exceed this amount may be illiquid.

If required by the 1940 Act, each Portfolio expects to vote the shares of other investment companies that are held by it in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such securities. To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, a Portfolio may invest all or substantially all of its assets in a single open-end investment company or series thereof with substantially the same investment objective, strategy and restrictions as the Portfolio. However, each Portfolio currently intends to limit its investments in securities issued by other investment companies to the extent described above. A Portfolio may adhere to other limitations with respect to its investments in securities issued by other investment companies if required or permitted by the SEC or deemed to be in the best interests of the Trust.

LARGE TRADE NOTIFICATIONS. The transfer agent may from time to time receive notice that an authorized institution or other financial intermediary has received an order for a large trade in a Portfolio's shares. A Portfolio may determine to enter into portfolio transactions in anticipation of that order, even though the order will not be processed until the following business day. This practice provides for a closer correlation between the time shareholders place trade orders and the time a Portfolio enters into portfolio transactions based on those orders, and permits a Portfolio to be more fully invested in investment securities, in the case of purchase orders, and to more orderly liquidate their investment positions, in the case of redemption orders. On the other hand, the authorized institution or other financial intermediary may not ultimately process the order. In this case, a Portfolio may be required to borrow assets to settle the portfolio transactions entered into in anticipation of that order, and would therefore incur borrowing costs. A Portfolio may also suffer investment losses on those portfolio transactions. Conversely, a Portfolio would benefit from any earnings and investment gains resulting from such portfolio transactions.

LIQUIDITY RISK. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Portfolios will not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the time periods described in a timely manner because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, legal restrictions impairing the Portfolios' ability to sell particular securities or close derivative positions at an advantageous market price or other reasons. Certain portfolio securities may be less liquid than others, which may make them difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Portfolios would like or difficult to value. The Portfolios may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forgo an investment opportunity. Any of these events could have a negative effect on portfolio management or performance. These factors may result in the Prime Obligations Portfolio imposing a liquidity fee or redemption gate that temporarily restricts shareholders' ability to sell shares for up to 10 business days if the Portfolio's liquidity falls below required minimums. See "Net Asset Value—Liquidity Fees and Redemption Gates—Prime Obligations Portfolio" on page 56. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed income securities. The potential for liquidity risk may be magnified by a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from money market and other fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal, potentially causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity.

MUNICIPAL INSTRUMENTS. To the extent consistent with their investment objectives and strategies, the Portfolios may invest in municipal instruments. Opinions relating to the validity of municipal instruments and to federal and state tax issues relating to these securities are rendered by bond counsel to the respective issuing authorities at the time of issuance. Such opinions may contain various assumptions, qualifications or exceptions that are reasonably acceptable to the Investment Adviser. Neither the Trust nor the Investment Adviser will review the proceedings relating to the issuance of municipal instruments or the bases for such opinions.

Municipal instruments generally are issued to finance public works, such as airports, bridges, highways, housing, health-related entities, transportation-related projects, educational programs, water and pollution control and sewer works. They also are issued to repay outstanding obligations, to raise funds for general operating expenses and to make loans to other public institutions and for other facilities. Municipal instruments include private activity bonds issued by or on behalf of public authorities. Private activity bonds are or have been issued to obtain funds to provide, among other things, privately operated housing facilities, pollution control facilities, convention or trade show facilities, mass transit, airport, port or parking facilities and certain local facilities for water supply, gas, electricity or sewage or solid waste disposal. Private activity bonds also are issued to privately held or publicly owned corporations in the financing of commercial or industrial facilities.

State and local governments are authorized in most states to issue private activity bonds for such purposes in order to encourage corporations to locate within their communities. The principal and interest on these obligations may be payable from the general revenues of the users of such facilities.

Municipal instruments include both “general” and “revenue” obligations. General obligations are secured by the issuer’s pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue obligations are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise tax or other specific revenue source such as lease revenue payments from the user of the facility being financed. Industrial development bonds are in most cases revenue securities and are not payable from the unrestricted revenues of the issuer. Consequently, the credit quality of an industrial revenue bond usually is directly related to the credit standing of the private user of the facility involved.

Within the principal classifications of municipal instruments described above there are a variety of categories, including municipal bonds, municipal notes, municipal leases, asset-backed securities such as custodial receipts and participation certificates. Municipal notes include tax, revenue and bond anticipation notes of short maturity, generally less than three years, which are issued to obtain temporary funds for various public purposes. Municipal leases and participation certificates are obligations issued by state and local governments or authorities to finance the acquisition of equipment and facilities. Participation certificates may represent participation in a lease, an installment purchase contract, or a conditional sales contract. Certain municipal lease obligations (and related participation certificates) may include “non-appropriation” clauses, which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis. Custodial receipts are underwritten by securities dealers or banks and evidence ownership of future interest payments, principal payments or both on certain municipal securities. Municipal leases (and participations in such leases) present the risk that a municipality will not appropriate funds for the lease payments. The Investment Adviser will determine the credit quality of any unrated municipal leases on an ongoing basis, including an assessment of the likelihood that the leases will not be canceled.

To the extent consistent with their respective investment objectives and strategies, the Portfolios also may invest in “moral obligation” bonds, which normally are issued by special purpose public authorities. If the issuer of a moral obligation bond is unable to meet its debt service obligations from current revenues, it may draw on a reserve fund (if such a fund has been established), the restoration of which is a moral commitment but not a legal obligation of the state or municipality which created the issuer.

Municipal bonds with a series of maturity dates are called serial bonds. To the extent consistent with their investment objectives and strategies, the Portfolios may purchase serial bonds and other long-term securities provided that they have remaining maturities meeting the Portfolios’ maturity requirements. The Portfolios also may purchase long-term variable and floating rate bonds (sometimes referred to as “put bonds”) where a Portfolio obtains at the time of purchase the right to put the bond back to the issuer or a third party at par at least every thirteen months. Put bonds with conditional puts (that is, puts which cannot be exercised if the issuer defaults on its payment obligations) will present risks that are different than those of other municipal instruments because of the possibility that the Portfolios might hold long-term put bonds on which defaults occur following acquisition by the Portfolios.

To the extent consistent with their respective investment objectives and strategies, the Portfolios may acquire securities in the form of custodial receipts evidencing rights to receive a specific future interest payment, principal payment or both on certain municipal obligations. Such obligations are held in custody by a bank on behalf of the holders of the receipts. These custodial receipts are known by various names, including “Municipal Receipts,” “Municipal Certificates of Accrual on Tax-Exempt Securities” (“M-CATS”) and “Municipal Zero-Coupon Receipts.” The Portfolios also may purchase certificates of participation that, in the opinion of counsel to the issuer, are exempt from regular federal income tax. Certificates of participation are a type of floating or variable rate of obligation that represents interests in a pool of municipal obligations held by a bank.

To the extent consistent with their respective investment objectives and strategies, the Portfolios may also invest in “tax credit bonds.” A tax credit bond is defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), as a “qualified tax credit bond” (which includes a qualified forestry conservation bond, a new clean renewable energy bond, a qualified energy conservation bond, and a qualified zone academy bond, each of which must meet certain requirements specified in the Code), a “build America bond” (which includes certain qualified bonds issued before January 1, 2011) or certain other specified bonds. On December 22, 2017, the President signed into law H.R. 1, originally known as the “Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.” The law repeals the rules related to tax credit bonds and is effective for bonds issued after December 31, 2017, but does not affect the tax treatment of bonds issued prior to January 1, 2018.

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

From time to time, proposals have been introduced before Congress for the purpose of restricting or eliminating the federal income tax exemption for interest on municipal instruments. For example, under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, interest on certain private activity bonds must be included in an investor’s federal alternative minimum taxable income, and corporate investors must include all tax-exempt interest in their federal alternative minimum taxable income. Also, under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the rules related to credit tax bonds and the exclusion from gross income for interest on a bond issued to advance refund another bond were repealed. The Trust cannot predict what legislation, if any, may be proposed in the future in Congress as regards the federal income tax status of interest on municipal instruments or which proposals, if any, might be enacted.

Certain of the municipal instruments held by a Portfolio may be insured as to the timely payment of principal and interest. The insurance policies usually will be obtained by the issuer of the municipal instrument at the time of its original issuance. In the event that the issuer defaults on an interest or principal payment, the insurer will be notified and will be required to make payment to the bondholders. There is, however, no guarantee that the insurer will meet its obligations. In addition, such insurance will not protect against market fluctuations caused by changes in interest rates and other factors. Moreover, the insurers’ exposure to securities involving subprime mortgages may cause a municipal bond insurer’s rating to be downgraded or may cause the bond insurer to become insolvent, which may affect the prices and liquidity of municipal obligations insured by the insurance company. A Portfolio may invest more than 25% of its total assets in municipal instruments covered by insurance policies.

In addition, a single enhancement provider may provide credit enhancement to more than one of a Portfolio’s investments. Having multiple securities’ credit enhanced by the same enhancement provider will increase the adverse effects on a Portfolio 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 a Portfolio. Bond insurers that provide credit enhancement for large segments of the fixed-income markets, particularly the municipal bond market, may be more susceptible to being downgraded or defaulting during recessions or similar period of economic stress. Municipal bonds may be covered by insurance that guarantees timely interest payments and repayment of principal on maturity. If a bond’s insurer fails to fulfill its obligations or loses its credit rating, the value of the bond could drop. Insurance does not protect a Portfolio or its shareholders from losses caused by declines in a bond’s market value.

Municipal instruments purchased by the Portfolios may be backed by letters of credit or other forms of credit enhancement issued by foreign (as well as domestic) banks and other financial institutions. A change in the

credit quality of these banks and financial institutions could, therefore, cause loss to a Portfolio that invests in municipal instruments. Letters of credit and other obligations of foreign financial institutions may involve certain risks in addition to those of domestic obligations.

The Portfolios may invest in municipal leases, which may be considered liquid under guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. The guidelines will provide for determination of the liquidity of a municipal lease obligation based on factors including the following: (i) the frequency of trades and quotes for the obligation; (ii) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of other potential buyers; (iii) the willingness of dealers to undertake to make a market in the security; and (iv) the nature of the marketplace trades, including the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of transfer. The Investment Adviser, under guidelines approved by the Trust's Board of Trustees, also will consider the marketability of a municipal lease obligation based upon an analysis of the general credit quality of the municipality issuing the obligation and the essentiality to the municipality of the property covered by the lease.

Currently, it is not the intention of the Prime Obligations Portfolio to invest more than 25% of the value of its respective total assets in municipal instruments whose issuers are located in the same state.

OPERATIONAL RISK. The Investment Adviser and other Portfolio service providers may experience disruptions or operating errors arising from factors such as processing errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel, and errors caused by third-party service providers or trading counterparties. In particular, these errors or failures in systems and technology, including operational risks associated with reliance on third party service providers, may adversely affect a Portfolio's ability to calculate its net asset values in a timely manner, including over a potentially extended period. While service providers are required to have appropriate operational risk management policies and procedures, their methods of operational risk management may differ from those of the Portfolios in the setting of priorities, the personnel and resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. The Investment Adviser, through its monitoring and oversight of service providers, seeks to ensure that service providers take appropriate precautions to avoid and mitigate risks that could lead to disruptions and operating errors. However, it is not possible for the Investment Adviser or other Portfolio service providers to identify all of the operational risks that may affect a Portfolio or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. Each Portfolio may agree to purchase portfolio securities from domestic and foreign financial institutions subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price ("repurchase agreements"). Repurchase agreements may be considered to be loans under the 1940 Act. Although the securities subject to a repurchase agreement may bear maturities exceeding one year, settlement for the repurchase agreement generally will not be more than one year after a Portfolio's acquisition of the securities and normally will be within a shorter period of time. Securities subject to repurchase agreements normally are held either by the Trust's custodian or subcustodian (if any), or in the Federal Reserve/ Treasury Book-Entry System. The seller under a repurchase agreement will be required to maintain the value of the securities subject to the agreement in an amount exceeding the repurchase price (including accrued interest). Default by the seller would, however, expose a Portfolio to possible loss because of adverse market action or delay in connection with the disposition of the underlying obligations. In addition, in the event of a bankruptcy, a Portfolio could suffer additional losses if a court determines that the Portfolio's interest in the collateral is unenforceable. If a Portfolio enters into a repurchase agreement involving securities the Portfolio could not purchase directly, and the counterparty defaults, the Portfolio may become the holder of securities that it could not purchase. Apart from the risks associated with bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, there is also the risk that the seller may fail to repurchase the security. If the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement becomes less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest), generally, the seller of the securities will be required to deliver additional securities so that the market value of all securities subject to the repurchase agreement equals or exceeds the repurchase price.

In the event of default by the counterparty, a Portfolio may be unable to successfully assert a claim to the collateral under foreign laws. As a result, foreign repurchase agreements may involve higher credit risks than repurchase agreements with domestic financial institutions, as well as risks associated with currency fluctuations. Moreover, certain foreign countries have less developed and less regulated banking systems and auditing, accounting and financial reporting systems than the United States. In addition, repurchase agreements with foreign financial institutions located in emerging markets, or relating to emerging markets, may involve foreign financial institutions or counterparties with lower credit ratings than domestic financial institutions. (See also “Foreign Investments—General” above for additional discussion of the risks of investments with foreign institutions).

Pursuant to exemptive relief granted by the SEC, and to the extent consistent with their respective investment objectives and strategies, certain Portfolios, and certain other money market portfolios advised by NTI and TNTC, may enter into joint repurchase agreements with non-affiliated counterparties through a master repurchase agreement. NTI administers and manages these joint repurchase agreements in accordance with and as part of its duties under its management agreement with the Portfolios and does not collect any additional fees from the Portfolios for such services.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. Each Portfolio may borrow funds by selling portfolio securities to financial institutions such as banks and broker/dealers and agreeing to repurchase them at a mutually specified date and price (“reverse repurchase agreements”). The Portfolios may use the proceeds of reverse repurchase agreements to purchase other securities either maturing, or under an agreement to resell, on a date simultaneous with or prior to the expiration of the reverse repurchase agreement. Reverse repurchase agreements are considered to be borrowings under the 1940 Act. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by the Portfolios may decline below the repurchase price. The Portfolios will pay interest on amounts obtained pursuant to a reverse repurchase agreement. While reverse repurchase agreements are outstanding, the Portfolios will segregate liquid assets in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities, plus accrued interest, subject to the agreement.

STRIPPED SECURITIES. To the extent consistent with their respective investment objective and strategies, each Portfolio, including the U.S. Government Select Portfolio to the extent such stripped securities are Treasury Department strips, may purchase stripped securities. The Treasury Department has facilitated transfers of ownership of zero coupon securities by accounting separately for the beneficial ownership of particular interest coupon and principal payments on Treasury securities through the Federal Reserve book-entry record-keeping system. The Federal Reserve program as established by the Treasury Department is known as “Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities” or “STRIPS.” The Portfolios may purchase securities registered in the STRIPS program. Under the STRIPS program, a Portfolio will be able to have its beneficial ownership of zero coupon securities recorded directly in the book-entry record-keeping system in lieu of having to hold certificates or other evidences of ownership of the underlying U.S. Treasury securities.

Other types of stripped securities may be purchased by the Prime Obligations Portfolio, including stripped mortgage-backed securities (“SMBS”). SMBS usually are structured with two or more classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions from a pool of mortgage-backed obligations. A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving all of the interest, while the other class receives all of the principal. However, in some instances, one class will receive some of the interest and most of the principal while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. If the underlying obligations experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, a Portfolio may fail to recoup fully its initial investment in these securities. The market value of the class consisting entirely of principal payments generally is extremely volatile in response to changes in interest rates. The yields on a class of SMBS that receives all or most of the interest generally are higher than prevailing market yields on other mortgage-backed obligations because their cash flow patterns also are volatile and there is a risk that the initial investment will not be recouped fully. SMBS issued by the U.S. government (or a U.S. government agency, instrumentality or sponsored enterprise) may

be considered liquid under guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees if they can be disposed of promptly in the ordinary course of business at a value reasonably close to that used in the calculation of the net asset value ("NAV") per share.

STRUCTURED SECURITIES. To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, the Prime Obligations Portfolio may purchase structured securities. These fixed-income instruments are structured to recast the investment characteristics of the underlying security or reference asset. If the issuer is a unit investment trust or other special purpose vehicle, the structuring will typically involve the deposit with or purchase by such issuer of specified instruments (such as commercial bank loans or securities) and/or the execution of various derivative transactions, and the issuance by that entity of one or more classes of securities (structured securities) backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying instruments. The cash flow on the underlying instruments may be apportioned among the newly issued structured securities to create securities with different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, payment priorities and interest rate provisions, and the extent of such payments made with respect to structured securities is dependent on the extent of the cash flow on the underlying instruments. Investments in these securities may be structured as a class that is either subordinated or unsubordinated to the right of payment of another class. Subordinated structured securities typically have higher rates of return and present greater risks than unsubordinated structured products.

A Portfolio's investments in these instruments are indirectly subject to the risks associated with derivative instruments, including, among others, credit risk, default or similar event risk, counterparty risk, interest rate risk, leverage risk and management risk. Because structured securities typically involve no credit enhancement, their credit risk generally will be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments. These securities generally are exempt from registration under the 1933 Act. Accordingly, there may be no established trading market for the securities and they may constitute illiquid investments. Structured securities may entail a greater degree of market risk than other types of debt securities because the investor bears the risk of the underlying security or reference asset. Structured securities may also be more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to price accurately than less complex securities or more traditional debt securities.

SUPRANATIONAL BANK OBLIGATIONS. Each Portfolio, to the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, may invest in obligations of supranational banks. Supranational banks are international banking institutions designed or supported by national governments to promote economic reconstruction, development or trade among nations (e.g., the World Bank). Obligations of supranational banks may be supported by appropriated but unpaid commitments of their member countries and there is no assurance that these commitments will be undertaken or met in the future. See also "Foreign Investments—General" on page 10.

TRADING RISK. In order to engage in certain transactions on behalf of the Portfolios, the Investment Adviser will be subject to (or cause the Portfolios to become subject to) the rules, terms and/or conditions of any venues through which it trades securities, derivatives or other instruments. This includes, but is not limited to, where the Investment Adviser and/or the Portfolios may be required to comply with the rules of certain exchanges, execution platforms, trading facilities, clearinghouses and other venues, or may be required to consent to the jurisdiction of any such venues. The rules, terms and/or conditions of any such venue may result in the Investment Adviser (and/or the Portfolios) being subject to, among other things, margin requirements, additional fees and other charges, disciplinary procedures, reporting and recordkeeping, position limits and other restrictions on trading, settlement risks and other related conditions on trading set out by such venues.

U.S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS. Examples of the types of U.S. government obligations that may be acquired by the Portfolios include U.S. Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes and Treasury Bonds. The Portfolios also may acquire obligations of Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, the Federal Housing Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Small Business Administration, Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae, General Services Administration, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Freddie Mac, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and the Maritime Administration.

Securities guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or by its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises also are deemed to include (i) securities for which the payment of principal and interest is backed by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by the U.S. government or by any agency, instrumentality or sponsored enterprise thereof, and (ii) participations in loans made to foreign governments or their agencies that are so guaranteed.

To the extent consistent with their investment objective and strategies, the Portfolios may invest in a variety of U.S. Treasury obligations and obligations issued by or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises. Not all U.S. government obligations carry the same credit support. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it were not obligated to do so by law. There is no assurance that these commitments will be undertaken or complied with in the future. In addition, the secondary market for certain participations in loans made to foreign governments or their agencies may be limited. In the absence of a suitable secondary market, such participations are generally considered illiquid.

Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to shareholders of a fund from interest income earned by that fund from direct obligations of the U.S. government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by the fund. Investments in securities issued by Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities do not generally qualify for tax-free treatment.

VARIABLE AND FLOATING RATE INSTRUMENTS. Variable and floating rate instruments have interest rates that periodically are adjusted either at set intervals or that float at a margin in relation to a generally recognized index rate. These instruments include long-term floating rate public obligations of the U.S. Treasury and variable and floating rate bonds (sometimes referred to as "put bonds") where the Portfolio obtains at the time of purchase the right to put the bond back to the issuer or a third party at par at a specified date.

With respect to the variable and floating rate instruments that may be acquired by the Portfolios, the Investment Adviser will consider the earning power, cash flows and other liquidity ratios of the issuers and guarantors of such instruments and, if the instruments are subject to demand features, will monitor their financial status and ability to meet payment on demand. Where necessary to ensure that a variable or floating rate instrument meets the Portfolios' quality requirements, the issuer's obligation to pay the principal of the instrument will be backed by an unconditional bank letter or line of credit, guarantee or commitment to lend.

The Portfolios will invest in variable and floating rate instruments only when the Investment Adviser deems the investment to involve minimal credit risk. Unrated variable and floating rate instruments will be determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable quality at the time of the purchase to rated instruments that may be purchased by the Portfolios. In determining weighted average portfolio maturity, an instrument may, subject to the SEC's regulations, be deemed to have a maturity shorter than its nominal maturity based on the period remaining until the next interest rate adjustment or the time the Portfolio involved can recover payment of principal as specified in the instrument. In determining weighted average life under Rule 2a-7(d)(1)(iii) ("WAL"), a floating rate instrument shall be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand.

Variable and floating rate instruments that may be purchased by the Portfolios include variable amount master demand notes, which permit the indebtedness thereunder to vary in addition to providing for periodic adjustments in the interest rate.

Variable and floating rate instruments held by a Portfolio will be subject to the Portfolio's limitation on illiquid investments, absent a reliable trading market, when the Portfolio may not demand payment of the principal amount within seven days. Because there is no active secondary market for certain variable and floating rate instruments, they may be more difficult to sell if the issuer defaults on its payment obligations or during periods when the Portfolio is not entitled to exercise its demand rights. As a result, the Portfolio could suffer a loss with respect to these instruments.

YIELDS AND RATINGS. The yields on certain obligations, including the instruments in which the Portfolios may invest, are dependent on a variety of factors, including general market conditions, conditions in the particular market for the obligation, financial condition of the issuer, size of the offering, maturity of the obligation and ratings of the issue. The ratings of S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”), DBRS Ratings Limited (“DBRS”), Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) and Fitch Ratings (“Fitch”) represent their respective opinions as to the quality of the obligations they undertake to rate. Ratings, however, are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Consequently, obligations with the same rating, maturity and interest rate may have different market prices. For a more complete discussion of ratings, see Appendix A to this SAI.

Subject to the limitations stated in the Prospectus, if a security held by a Portfolio undergoes a rating revision, the Portfolio may continue to hold the security if the Investment Adviser determines such retention is warranted.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Each Portfolio is subject to the fundamental investment restrictions enumerated below, which may be changed with respect to a particular Portfolio only by a vote of the holders of a majority of such Portfolio’s outstanding shares as described in “Description of Shares” on page 60.

No Portfolio may:

(1) Make loans, except through (a) the purchase of debt obligations in accordance with the Portfolio’s investment objective and strategies, (b) repurchase agreements with banks, brokers, dealers and other financial institutions, (c) loans of securities, and (d) loans to affiliates of the Portfolio to the extent permitted by law.

(2) Purchase or sell real estate or securities issued by real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), but this restriction shall not prevent a Portfolio from investing directly or indirectly in portfolio instruments secured by real estate or interests therein.

(3) Invest in commodities or commodity contracts, except that each Portfolio may invest in currency and financial instruments and contracts that are commodities or commodity contracts.

(4) Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control or management.

(5) Act as underwriter of securities, except as a Portfolio may be deemed to be an underwriter under the 1933 Act in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio instruments in accordance with its investment objective and portfolio management policies.

(6) Make any investment inconsistent with the Portfolio’s classification as a diversified investment company under the 1940 Act.

(7) Purchase securities if such purchase would cause more than 25% in the aggregate of the market value of the total assets of a Portfolio to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that (a) with respect to the U.S. Government Select Portfolio, there is no limitation with respect to, and the Portfolio reserves freedom of action, when otherwise consistent with its investment strategies, to concentrate its investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, obligations (other than commercial paper) issued or guaranteed by U.S. banks and U.S. branches of foreign banks and repurchase agreements and securities loans collateralized by such U.S. government obligations or such bank obligations; and (b) for the Prime Obligations Portfolio only, this limitation does not apply to securities issued by companies having their principal activities in the financial services industry, and the Prime Obligations Portfolio will invest under normal market conditions at least 25% of its total assets in securities issued by companies in the financial services industry, provided further that the Prime Obligations Portfolio may, for temporary defensive purposes, invest less than 25% of its total assets in securities issued by companies in the financial services industry. For the purpose of this restriction, state and municipal governments and their agencies and authorities are not deemed to be industries; as to utility companies, the gas,

electric, water and telephone businesses are considered separate industries; for the U.S. Government Select Portfolio, personal credit finance companies and business credit finance companies are deemed to be separate industries; wholly-owned finance companies are considered to be in the industries of their parents if their activities are primarily related to financing the activities of their parents; and for the Prime Obligations Portfolio only, the financial services industry is deemed to include the group of industries within the financial services sector.

(8) Borrow money, except that to the extent permitted by applicable law (a) a Portfolio may borrow from banks, other affiliated investment companies and other persons, and may engage in reverse repurchase agreements and other transactions which involve borrowings, in amounts up to 33-1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) or such other percentage permitted by law, (b) a Portfolio may borrow up to an additional 5% of its total assets for temporary purposes, (c) a Portfolio may obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities, and (d) a Portfolio may purchase securities on margin. If due to market fluctuations or other reasons a Portfolio's borrowings exceed the limitations stated above, the Trust will promptly reduce the borrowings of such Portfolio in accordance with the 1940 Act. In addition, as a matter of fundamental policy, a Portfolio will not issue senior securities to the extent such issuance would violate applicable law.

(9) Notwithstanding any of the Trust's other fundamental investment restrictions (including, without limitation, those restrictions relating to issuer diversification, industry concentration and control), each Portfolio may (a) purchase securities of other investment companies to the full extent permitted under Section 12 or any other provision of the 1940 Act (or any successor provision thereto) or under any regulation or order of the SEC; and (b) invest all or substantially all of its assets in a single open-end investment company or series thereof with substantially the same investment objective, strategies and fundamental restrictions as the Portfolio.

For the purposes of Investment Restriction Nos. 1 and 8 above, the Portfolios have received an exemptive order from the SEC permitting them to participate in lending and borrowing arrangements with affiliates.

In applying Investment Restriction No. 6 above, a security is considered to be issued by the entity, or entities, whose assets and revenues back the security. A guarantee of a security is not deemed to be a security issued by the guarantor when the value of all securities issued and guaranteed by the guarantor, and owned by the Portfolio, does not exceed 10% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets.

The freedom of action reserved in Investment Restriction No. 7 with respect to U.S. branches of foreign banks is subject to the requirement that they are subject to the same regulation as domestic branches of U.S. banks. The freedom of action reserved with respect to foreign branches of U.S. banks is subject to the requirement that the U.S. parent of the foreign branch be unconditionally liable in the event that the foreign branch failed to pay on its instruments for any reason. Obligations of U.S. branches of foreign banks may include certificates of deposit, bank and deposit notes, bankers' acceptances and fixed time deposits. These obligations may be general obligations of the parent bank or may be limited to the issuing branch. Such obligations will meet the criteria for "Eligible Securities" as described in the Prospectus.

Except to the extent otherwise provided in Investment Restriction No. 7, for the purpose of such restriction in determining industry classification, a Portfolio may use any one of the following: the Bloomberg Industry Group Classification, S&P, J. J. Kenny Municipal Purpose Codes, FT Interactive Industrial Codes, Securities Industry Classification Codes or the Global Industry Classification Standard. For the purpose of determining the percentage of a Portfolio's total assets invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in a particular industry, an asset-backed security will be classified separately based on the nature of its underlying assets. Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to the Prime Obligations Portfolio only, asset-backed securities with underlying assets related to the financial services industry will be grouped in the financial services industry.

Securities held in escrow or separate accounts in connection with a Portfolio's investment practices described in this SAI and the Prospectus are not deemed to be mortgaged, pledged or hypothecated for purposes of the foregoing restrictions.

Notwithstanding Investment Restriction No. 8, each Portfolio intends, as a non-fundamental policy, to limit all borrowings to no more than 25% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed).

As a matter of non-fundamental investment policy, the following applies to, but is not a part of, Investment Restriction No. 7 for the Prime Obligations Portfolio only: Companies in the financial services group of industries include but are not limited to U.S. and non-U.S. companies involved in banking, mortgage, consumer or specialized finance, investment banking, securities brokerage, asset management and custody, insurance, financial investment, real estate and mortgage finance and financial conglomerates, and related asset-backed securities. NTI may analyze the characteristics of a particular issuer and security and assign an industry classification consistent with those characteristics in the event that either a third-party classification provider used by NTI or another fund service provider does not assign a classification or assigns a classification inconsistent with that believed appropriate by NTI based on its analysis of the economic characteristics of the issuer.

The Portfolios may follow non-fundamental operational policies that are more restrictive than its fundamental investment limitations, as set forth in the Prospectuses and this SAI, in order to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including the provisions of and regulations under the 1940 Act. In particular, the Portfolios intend to comply with the various requirements of Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, as applicable, which regulates money market mutual funds, including the diversification requirements of Rule 2a-7. The Portfolios may change these operational policies to reflect changes in the laws and regulations without the approval of its shareholders.

The Portfolios intend, as a non-fundamental policy, to diversify their investments in accordance with current SEC regulations. Investments in securities (excluding cash, cash items, certain repurchase agreements, U.S. government securities and securities of other investment companies that are money market funds) will be limited to: (1) not more than 5% of the value of a Portfolio's total assets at the time of purchase of any single issuer (and certain affiliates of that issuer), except that 25% of the value of the total assets of each Portfolio may be invested in the securities of any one issuer for a period of up to three Business Days; and (2) not more than 10% of the value of a Portfolio's total assets at the time of purchase in the securities subject to demand features or guarantees from an institution. Subject to certain exceptions, immediately after the acquisition of any demand features or guarantees (i.e., generally, the right to sell the security at a price equal to its approximate amortized cost (for a demand feature) or principal amount (for a guarantee) plus accrued interest), no more than 10% of the Portfolio's total assets may be invested in securities issued by or subject to demand features or guarantees issued by the same issuer. Certain affiliated issuers will be treated as a single issuer for purposes of these requirements. Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act requires money market funds to purchase securities that have a remaining maturity of no more than 397 calendar days (unless otherwise permitted under Rule 2a-7) and (i) which have been determined by a money market fund's Board of Trustees (or the fund's investment adviser, if the Board of Trustees delegates such power to the adviser) to present minimal credit risks to the fund; or (ii) are issued by other investment companies that are money market funds; or (iii) are U.S. government securities. NTI considers several factors, including the capacity of each security's issuer or guarantor to meet its financial obligations. Securities in which the Portfolios may invest may not earn as high a level of income as long-term or lower quality securities, which generally have greater market risk and more fluctuation in market value.

The following descriptions from the 1940 Act may assist shareholders in understanding the above policies and restrictions.

Concentration and Industry Classification. The SEC has presently defined concentration as investing 25% or more of an investment company's net assets in an industry or group of industries, with certain exceptions.

In determining industry classification, a Portfolio may use any one of the following: the Bloomberg Industry Group Classification, S&P, J.J. Kenny Municipal Purpose Codes, FT Interactive Industrial Codes, Securities Industry Classification Codes or the Global Industry Classification Standard. For the purpose of determining the percentage of the Portfolios' total assets invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in a particular industry, (i) an asset-backed security will be classified separately based on the nature of its underlying assets; (ii) state and municipal governments and their agencies and authorities are not deemed to be industries; (iii) as to utility companies, the gas, electric, water and telephone businesses are considered separate industries; (iv) for the U.S. Government Select Portfolio, personal credit finance companies and business credit finance companies are deemed to be separate industries; (v) wholly-owned financial companies are considered to be in the industries of their parents if their activities are primarily related to financing the activities of their parents; and (vi) for the Prime Obligations Portfolio only: (i) the financial services industry is deemed to include the group of industries within the financial services sector, (ii) notwithstanding the foregoing, asset-backed securities with underlying assets related to the financial services industry will be grouped in the financial services industry; and (iii) NTI may analyze the characteristics of a particular issuer and security and assign an industry classification consistent with those characteristics in the event that either a third-party classification provider used by NTI or another fund service provider does not assign a classification or assigns a classification inconsistent with that believed appropriate by NTI based on its analysis of the economic characteristics of the issuer.

Borrowing. The 1940 Act presently allows a Portfolio to borrow from any bank (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33-1/3% of its total assets, including the amount borrowed (not including temporary borrowings not in excess of 5% of its total assets).

Senior Securities. Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by a fund evidencing indebtedness. The 1940 Act generally prohibits funds from issuing senior securities, although it does not treat certain transactions as senior securities, such as certain borrowings, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, firm commitment agreements and standby commitments, with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligation.

Lending. Under the 1940 Act, a Portfolio may only make loans if expressly permitted by its investment policies. The Portfolios' non-fundamental investment policy on lending is set forth above.

Underwriting. Under the 1940 Act, underwriting securities involves a Portfolio purchasing securities directly from an issuer for the purpose of selling (distributing) them or participating in any such activity either directly or indirectly. Under the 1940 Act, a diversified Portfolio may not make any commitment as underwriter, if immediately thereafter the amount of its outstanding underwriting commitments, plus the value of its investments in securities of issuers (other than investment companies) of which it owns more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities, exceeds 25% of the value of its total assets.

Real Estate. The 1940 Act does not directly restrict a Portfolio's ability to invest in real estate, but does require that every Portfolio have a fundamental investment policy governing such investments. The Portfolios have adopted a fundamental policy that would prohibit direct investment in real estate or securities issued by REITs. However, the Portfolios are permitted to invest directly or indirectly in portfolio instruments secured by real estate or interests therein.

Securities held in escrow or separate accounts in connection with the Portfolios' investment practices described in this SAI and the Prospectus are not deemed to be mortgaged, pledged or hypothecated for purposes of the foregoing restrictions.

Any Investment Restriction which involves a maximum percentage (other than the restriction set forth above with respect to borrowing money) will not be considered violated unless an excess over the percentage occurs immediately after, and is caused by, an acquisition or encumbrance of securities or assets of, or borrowings by, a

Portfolio. The 1940 Act requires that if the asset coverage for borrowings at any time falls below 33 1/3% of its total assets including the amount borrowed) plus an additional 5% of its total assets for temporary purposes, the Portfolio will, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays), reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the net asset coverage of such borrowings shall conform to such limits. As of the date of this SAI, the Portfolios do not engage in securities lending.

Although the foregoing Investment Restrictions would permit the Portfolios to acquire options, enter into forward currency contracts and engage in short sales and interest rate and currency swaps, they are not currently permitted to engage in these transactions under SEC regulations.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted a policy on disclosure of portfolio holdings, which it believes is in the best interest of each Portfolio's shareholders. The policy provides that neither the Portfolios nor their Investment Adviser, Distributor or any agent, or any employee thereof ("Portfolio Representative") will disclose a Portfolio's portfolio holdings information to any person other than in accordance with the policy. For purposes of the policy, "portfolio holdings information" means a Portfolio's actual portfolio holdings, as well as non-public information about its trading strategies or pending transactions including the portfolio holdings, trading strategies or pending transactions of any actively managed commingled fund portfolio which contains identical holdings as the Portfolio. Under the policy, neither a Portfolio nor any Portfolio Representative may solicit or accept any compensation or other consideration in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information. A Portfolio Representative may provide portfolio holdings information to third parties if such information has been included in a Portfolio's public filings with the SEC or is disclosed on the Trust's publicly accessible website. Information posted on the Trust's website may be separately provided to any person commencing the day after it is first published on the Trust's website.

Portfolio holdings information that is not filed with the SEC or posted on the publicly available website may be provided to third parties only if the third party recipients are required to keep all portfolio holdings information confidential and are prohibited from trading on the information they receive. Disclosure to such third parties must be approved in advance by the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"). Disclosure to providers of auditing, custody, proxy voting and other similar services for the Portfolios, as well as rating and ranking organizations, will generally be permitted; however, information may be disclosed to other third parties (including, without limitation, individuals, institutional investors, and intermediaries that sell shares of a Portfolio) only upon approval by the CCO, who must first determine that the Portfolio has a legitimate business purpose for doing so. In general, each recipient of non-public portfolio holdings information must sign a confidentiality and non-trading agreement, although this requirement will not apply when the recipient is otherwise subject to a duty of confidentiality as determined by the CCO. In accordance with the policy, the recipients who receive non-public portfolio holdings information on an ongoing basis are as follows: the Investment Adviser and its affiliates, the Portfolios' independent registered public accounting firm, the Portfolios' custodian, the Portfolios' legal counsel, the Portfolios' financial printer (Donnelley Financial Solutions), the Portfolios' pricing vendors, and the Portfolios' proxy voting service (Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc.); certain industry reporting providers (iMoneyNet); certain rating and ranking organizations, including Moody's, Fitch and S&P; and the following vendors that provide portfolio analytical tools: Barclays Capital, BlackRock Solutions, Bloomberg, FactSet, and Thomson Reuters. These entities are obligated to keep such information confidential. Third-party providers of custodial or accounting services to a Portfolio may release non-public portfolio holdings information of the Portfolio only with the permission of Portfolio Representatives. From time to time, portfolio holdings information may be provided to broker-dealers solely in connection with a Portfolio seeking portfolio securities trading recommendations. Portfolio holdings information may also be provided to financial institutions solely for the purpose of portfolio borrowing under the Trust's line of credit. In providing this information, reasonable precautions, including limitations on the scope of the portfolio holdings information disclosed, are taken in an effort to avoid any potential misuse of the disclosed information.

The Portfolios currently publish on the Trust's website, northerntrust.com/institutional, no later than the fifth business day of each month and for a period of not less than six months, a complete schedule of the Portfolios holdings and certain other information required by Rule 2a-7 regarding each Portfolio's portfolio holdings as of the last business day of the prior month. A Portfolio may publish on the website complete portfolio holdings information more frequently if it has a legitimate business purpose for doing so.

Portfolio holdings for the Portfolios are disclosed through required filings with the SEC. Each Portfolio files its portfolio holdings with the SEC for each fiscal quarter on Form N-CSR (with respect to each annual period and semiannual period) and Form N-Q (with respect to the first and third quarters of the Portfolio's fiscal year). Certain information with respect to the Portfolios will be provided in monthly holdings reports to the SEC on Form N-MFP2. Form N-MFP2 will be made available to the public on the SEC's EDGAR database immediately upon filing after the end of the month to which the information pertains, and a link to each of the most recent 12 months of filings on Form N-MFP2 will be provided on the Trust's website. In addition, in the event that the Portfolio files information regarding certain material events with the SEC on Form N-CR, the Portfolio will disclose on its website certain information that the Portfolios are required to report on Form N-CR. Such material events include the provision of any financial support by an affiliated person of the Portfolio or a decline in weekly liquid assets below 10% of the Portfolio's total assets. This information will appear on the Portfolio's website no later than the same business day on which the Portfolio files Form N-CR with the SEC and will be available on the Portfolio's website for at least one year. Shareholders may obtain a Portfolio's Forms N-CSR, N-Q, N-MFP2 and N-CR filings on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, the Portfolios' Forms N-CSR, N-Q, N-MFP2 and N-CR filings may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's public reference room in Washington, DC. You may call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for information about the SEC's website or the operation of the public reference room.

Under the policy, the Board of Trustees is to receive information, on a quarterly basis, regarding any other disclosures of non-public portfolio holdings information that were permitted during the preceding quarter.

ADDITIONAL TRUST INFORMATION

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Board of Trustees of the Trust is responsible for the management and business and affairs of the Trust. Set forth below is information about the Trustees and Officers of Northern Institutional Funds as of the date of this SAI. Each Trustee has served in that capacity since he or she was originally elected or appointed to the Board of Trustees. As of the date of this SAI, each Trustee oversees a total of 50 portfolios in the Northern Funds Complex—Northern Institutional Funds offers 7 portfolios and Northern Funds offers 43 portfolios.

NON-INTERESTED TRUSTEES

NAME, ADDRESS ⁽¹⁾ , AGE, POSITIONS HELD WITH TRUST AND LENGTH OF SERVICE AS TRUSTEE ⁽²⁾	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING PAST FIVE YEARS	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE ⁽³⁾
William L. Bax Age: 74 Trustee since 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Partner of PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP, Chicago (an accounting firm) from 1997 to 2003; • Director of Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children’s Hospital since 1998. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arthur J. Gallagher & Co. (an insurance brokerage company)
Mark G. Doll Age: 68 Trustee since 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company from 2008 to 2012; • Senior Vice President—Public Markets, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company from 2002 to 2008; • President, Northwestern Mutual Series Fund, Mason Street Advisors and Mason Street Funds from 2002 to 2008; • Chairman, Archdiocese of Milwaukee Finance Council from 2005 to 2015; • Member of Investment Committee of Milwaukee Art Museum from 1995 to 2012; • Member of Investment Committee of Greater Milwaukee Foundation from 2003 to 2015; • Member of Investment Committee of Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra from 2006 to 2012; • Member of the State of Wisconsin Investment Board since 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

⁽¹⁾ Each Trustee may be contacted by writing to the Trustee, c/o Diana E. McCarthy, Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, One Logan Square, Suite 2000, Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996.

⁽²⁾ Each Trustee will hold office for an indefinite term until the earliest of: (i) the next meeting of shareholders, if any, called for the purpose of considering the election or re-election of such Trustee and until the election and qualification of his or her successor, if any, elected at such meeting; (ii) the date a Trustee resigns or retires, or a Trustee is removed by the Board of Trustees or shareholders, in accordance with the Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust; or (iii) in accordance with the current resolutions of the Board of Trustees (which may be changed without shareholder vote) on the earlier of the completion of 15 years of service on the Board and the last day of the calendar year in which he or she attains the age of seventy-five years.

⁽³⁾ This column includes only directorships of companies required to report to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) (i.e., public companies) or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, as amended.

NON-INTERESTED TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

NAME, ADDRESS⁽¹⁾, AGE, POSITIONS HELD WITH TRUST AND LENGTH OF SERVICE AS TRUSTEE⁽²⁾

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING PAST FIVE YEARS

OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE⁽³⁾

Sandra Polk Guthman
Age: 74
Trustee since 1997 and
Chairperson since 2015

- Chair since 1988 and CEO from 1993 to 2012 of Polk Bros. Foundation (an Illinois not-for-profit corporation);
- Director of National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation (f/k/a MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois) (a municipal bond insurance company) from 1994 to 2014;
- Trustee of Wellesley College from 2010 to 2016;
- Trustee of Rush University Medical Center since 2007.

- None

Thomas A. Kloet
Age: 59
Trustee since 2015

- Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, TMX Group, Ltd. (financial services company and operator of stock, derivatives exchanges, their clearing operations and securities depository) from 2008 to 2014;
- Chair of Boards of The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, NASDAQ PHLX LLC and NASDAQ BX, Inc. since 2016.

- Nasdaq, Inc.

David R. Martin
Age: 61
Trustee since January 2017

- Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (an investment manager) from 2007 to 2016;
- Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Janus Capital Group Inc. (an investment manager) from 2005 to 2007;
- Senior Vice President, Finance of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (an investment banking and securities brokerage firm) from 1999 to 2005.

- None

⁽¹⁾ Each Trustee may be contacted by writing to the Trustee, c/o Diana E. McCarthy, Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, One Logan Square, Suite 2000, Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996.

⁽²⁾ Each Trustee will hold office for an indefinite term until the earliest of: (i) the next meeting of shareholders, if any, called for the purpose of considering the election or re-election of such Trustee and until the election and qualification of his or her successor, if any, elected at such meeting; (ii) the date a Trustee resigns or retires, or a Trustee is removed by the Board of Trustees or shareholders, in accordance with the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust; or (iii) in accordance with the current resolutions of the Board of Trustees (which may be changed without shareholder vote) on the earlier of the completion of 15 years of service on the Board and the last day of the calendar year in which he or she attains the age of seventy-five years.

⁽³⁾ This column includes only directorships of companies required to report to the SEC under the Exchange Act, as amended (i.e., public companies) or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, as amended.

NON-INTERESTED TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

NAME, ADDRESS⁽¹⁾, AGE,
POSITIONS HELD WITH
TRUST AND LENGTH OF
SERVICE AS TRUSTEE⁽²⁾

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS
DURING PAST FIVE YEARS

OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD
BY TRUSTEE⁽³⁾

Cynthia R. Plouché
Age: 61
Trustee since 2014

- Senior Portfolio Manager and member of Investment Policy Committee, Williams Capital Management, LLC from 2006 to 2012;
- Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer of Blaylock-Abacus Asset Management, Inc. from June 2003 to 2006;
- Founder, Chief Investment Officer and Managing Director of Abacus Financial Group from May 1991 to 2003, a manager of fixed income portfolios for institutional clients;
- Trustee of AXA Premier VIP Trust (registered investment company—34 portfolios) from 2001 to May 2017;
- Assessor, Moraine Township, Illinois since January 2014.

- Barings Fund Trust (registered investment company—8 portfolios); Barings Global Short Duration High Yield Fund (closed-end investment company advised by Barings LLC)

Mary Jacobs Skinner, Esq.⁽⁴⁾
Age: 61
Trustee since 2000

- Retired as partner in the law firm of Sidley Austin LLP on November 30, 2015;
- Harvard Advanced Leadership Fellow in 2016;
- Executive Committee Member and Chair, Public Policy Committee, Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital since 2016;
- Director, Pathways Awareness Foundation since 2000;
- Director, Chicago Area Foundation for Legal Services from 1995 to 2013.

- None

Casey J. Sylla
Age: 74
Trustee since 2008

- Board member, University of Wisconsin—Eau Claire Foundation from 2006 to 2015;
- Advisor, G.D. Searle Family Trusts from 2010 to 2012 and Independent Trustee since 2012.

- GATX Corporation (transportation services)

⁽¹⁾ Each Trustee may be contacted by writing to the Trustee, c/o Diana E. McCarthy, Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, One Logan Square, Suite 2000, Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996.

⁽²⁾ Each Trustee will hold office for an indefinite term until the earliest of: (i) the next meeting of shareholders, if any, called for the purpose of considering the election or re-election of such Trustee and until the election and qualification of his or her successor, if any, elected at such meeting; (ii) the date a Trustee resigns or retires, or a Trustee is removed by the Board of Trustees or shareholders, in accordance with the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust; or (iii) in accordance with the current resolutions of the Board of Trustees (which may be changed without shareholder vote) on the earlier of the completion of 15 years of service on the Board and the last day of the calendar year in which he or she attains the age of seventy-five years.

⁽³⁾ This column includes only directorships of companies required to report to the SEC under the Exchange Act, as amended (i.e., public companies) or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, as amended.

⁽⁴⁾ Ms. Skinner is deemed to be a non-interested Trustee effective December 1, 2017.

INTERESTED TRUSTEES

**NAME, ADDRESS⁽¹⁾, AGE,
POSITIONS HELD WITH
TRUST AND LENGTH OF
SERVICE AS TRUSTEE⁽²⁾**

**PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS
DURING PAST FIVE YEARS**

**OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD
BY TRUSTEE⁽³⁾**

Shundrawn A. Thomas ⁽⁴⁾ Age: 44 Trustee since October 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President, Northern Trust Asset Management since October 2017; • President, FlexShares Trust (Registered investment company—25 portfolios) from 2011 to 2017; • Executive Vice President, Head of Funds and Managed Accounts, Northern Trust Asset Management from June 2014 to October 2017; • Managing Director and Head of the Exchange-Traded Funds Group, Northern Trust Global Investments from October 2010 to June 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FlexShares Trust (Registered investment company—25 portfolios)
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⁽¹⁾ Each Trustee may be contacted by writing to the Trustee, c/o Diana E. McCarthy, Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, One Logan Square, Suite 2000, Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996.

⁽²⁾ Each Trustee will hold office for an indefinite term until the earliest of: (i) the next meeting of shareholders, if any, called for the purpose of considering the election or re-election of such Trustee and until the election and qualification of his or her successor, if any, elected at such meeting; (ii) the date a Trustee resigns or retires, or a Trustee is removed by the Board of Trustees or shareholders, in accordance with the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust; or (iii) in accordance with the current resolutions of the Board of Trustees (which may be changed without shareholder vote) on the earlier of the completion of 15 years of service on the Board and the last day of the calendar year in which he or she attains the age of seventy-five years.

⁽³⁾ This column includes only directorships of companies required to report to the SEC under the Exchange Act, as amended (i.e., public companies) or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, as amended.

⁽⁴⁾ An "interested person," as defined by the 1940 Act. Mr. Thomas is deemed to be an "interested" Trustee because he is an officer, director, employee, and a shareholder of Northern Trust Corporation and/or its affiliates.

OFFICERS OF THE TRUST

**NAME, ADDRESS, AGE,
POSITIONS HELD WITH
TRUST AND LENGTH OF
SERVICE⁽¹⁾**

**PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS
DURING PAST FIVE YEARS**

Peter K. Ewing
Age: 59
50 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
President since March 2017

Director of Product Management, ETFs and Mutual Funds, Northern Trust Investments, Inc. since March 2017; Director of ETF Product Management from 2013 to February 2017; Senior Vice President of The Northern Trust Company and Northern Trust Investments, Inc. since September 2010; President of FlexShares Trust since March 2017; Vice President of FlexShares Trust from 2011 to February 2017.

Kevin P. O'Rourke
Age: 46
50 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Vice President since 2015

Senior Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc. since 2014; Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc. from 2009 to 2014.

Brian Meikel
Age: 51
50 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Chief Compliance Officer since August 2018

Chief Compliance Officer of FlexShares Trust since October 2018 and Northern Funds since August 2018; Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc. since June 2014; Chief Compliance Officer of BMO Asset Management—Harris Investment Management from August 2006 to September 2013.

Darlene Chappell
Age: 55
50 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer since 2009

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer for Northern Trust Investments, Inc., Northern Trust Securities, Inc. and Alpha Core Strategies Fund since 2009; Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer for 50 South Capital Advisors, LLC since 2015; Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer for Equity Long/Short Opportunities Fund and FlexShares Trust since 2011; Vice President and Compliance Consultant for The Northern Trust Company since 2006; Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer for The Northern Trust Company of Connecticut from 2009 to 2013 and Northern Trust Global Advisors, Inc. from 2009 to 2011.

Randal E. Rein
Age: 48
50 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Treasurer since 2008

Senior Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc. since 2010; Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer of FlexShares Trust since 2011.; Treasurer of Alpha Core Strategies Fund since 2008; Treasurer of Equity Long/Short Opportunities Fund since 2011.

Michael J. Prysycz
Age: 50
801 South Canal Street
Chicago, Illinois 60607
Assistant Treasurer since 2008

Senior Vice President of Fund Accounting of The Northern Trust Company since 2010.

⁽¹⁾ Officers hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees until their successors are duly elected and qualified, or until they die, resign, are removed or become disqualified. Each officer also holds the same office with Northern Funds.

OFFICERS OF THE TRUST (CONTINUED)

NAME, ADDRESS, AGE,
POSITIONS HELD WITH
TRUST AND LENGTH OF
SERVICE⁽¹⁾

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS
DURING PAST FIVE YEARS

Richard N. Crabill
Age: 49
2160 East Elliott Road
Tempe, Arizona 85284
Assistant Treasurer since 2008

Senior Vice President of Fund Administration of The Northern Trust Company since 2011; Vice President of Fund Administration of The Northern Trust Company from 2005 to 2011.

Michael G. Meehan
Age: 47
50 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Assistant Treasurer since 2011

Senior Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc. since 2016; Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc. from 2011 to 2016; Assistant Treasurer of Alpha Core Strategies Fund and Equity Long/Short Opportunities Fund since 2011.

Gregory A. Chidsey
Age: 48
801 South Canal Street
Chicago, Illinois 60607
Assistant Treasurer since 2013

Senior Vice President of Financial Reporting of The Northern Trust Company since 2010.

Craig R. Carberry, Esq.
Age: 57
50 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Secretary since 2010

Associate General Counsel and Senior Vice President of The Northern Trust Company since June 2015; Secretary of Northern Trust Investments, Inc. since 2000; Chief Compliance Officer of Northern Trust Investments, Inc. from October 2015 to June 2017; Assistant General Counsel and U.S. Funds General Counsel of The Northern Trust Company from July 2014 to June 2015; Senior Legal Counsel and U.S. Funds General Counsel of The Northern Trust Company from 2000 to 2014; Secretary of 50 South Capital Advisors, LLC since 2015; Secretary of Alpha Core Strategies Fund since 2004; Secretary of Equity Long/Short Opportunities Fund and FlexShares Trust since 2011; Secretary of Northern Trust Global Advisors, Inc. from 2007 to 2012; Secretary of The Northern Trust Company of Connecticut from 2009 to 2013.

Angela R. Burke, Esq.
Age: 35
50 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Assistant Secretary since August 2018

Assistant Secretary of Northern Funds since August 2018; Vice President of The Northern Trust Company since 2016; Attorney of Jackson National Asset Management, LLC and Assistant Secretary of Jackson Variable Series Trust from 2013 to 2015.

⁽¹⁾ Officers hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees until their successors are duly elected and qualified, or until they die, resign, are removed or become disqualified. Each officer also holds the same office with Northern Funds.

OFFICERS OF THE TRUST (CONTINUED)

NAME, ADDRESS, AGE,
POSITIONS HELD WITH
TRUST AND LENGTH OF
SERVICE⁽¹⁾

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS
DURING PAST FIVE YEARS

Jose J. Del Real, Esq.
Age: 40
50 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Assistant Secretary since 2015

Senior Legal Counsel and Senior Vice President of The Northern Trust Company since March 2017; Senior Legal Counsel and Vice President of The Northern Trust Company from 2015 to February 2017; Assistant Secretary of Northern Trust Investments, Inc. since 2016; Legal Counsel and Vice President of The Northern Trust Company from 2014 to 2015; Vice President and Regulatory Administration Senior Attorney of The Northern Trust Company from 2012 to 2014; Vice President and Regulatory Administration Attorney of The Northern Trust Company from 2011 to 2012; Second Vice President and Regulatory Administration Attorney of The Northern Trust Company from 2010 to 2011; Assistant Secretary of Northern Funds and Northern Institutional Funds from 2011 to 2014 and since 2015; Assistant Secretary of FlexShares Trust since 2015.

⁽¹⁾ Officers hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees until their successors are duly elected and qualified, or until they die, resign, are removed or become disqualified. Each officer also holds the same office with Northern Funds.

As a result of the responsibilities assumed by the Trust's service providers, the Trust itself requires no employees.

Each officer holds comparable positions with Northern Funds and certain officers hold comparable positions with certain other investment companies of which Northern Trust Corporation, or an affiliate thereof, is the investment adviser, custodian, transfer agent and/or administrator.

LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE. The Board of Trustees of the Trust is currently composed of nine Trustees, eight of whom are not "interested persons" as defined in the 1940 Act ("non-interested Trustee"), and one of whom is an "interested person" as defined in the 1940 Act ("interested Trustee"). The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, Sandra Polk Guthman, is a non-interested Trustee. Shundrawn A. Thomas is considered an interested Trustee because he is an officer, director, employee, and a shareholder of Northern Trust Corporation and/or its affiliates. Each Trustee was nominated to serve on the Board of Trustees because of his or her experience, skills and qualifications. See "Trustee Experience" below. The Board of Trustees believes that its leadership structure is consistent with industry practices and is appropriate in light of the size of the Trust and the nature and complexity of its business. In particular:

- **Board Composition.** The Trustees believe that having a super-majority of non-interested Trustees (at least 75%) is appropriate and in the best interest of shareholders. The Trustees also believe that having Mr. Thomas serve as an interested Trustee brings management and financial insight that is important to certain of the Board of Trustees' decisions and is also in the best interest of shareholders.
- **Non-Interested Trustee Meetings and Executive Sessions.** The Trustees believe that meetings of the non-interested Trustees and meetings in executive session, including with independent counsel, help prevent conflicts of interest from occurring. The Trustees also believe that these sessions allow the non-interested Trustees to deliberate candidly and constructively, separately from management, in a manner that affords honest disagreement and critical questioning.

RISK OVERSIGHT. Risk oversight is a part of the Board of Trustees' general oversight of the Portfolios and is addressed as part of various Board and committee activities. Day-to-day risk management functions are subsumed within the responsibilities of the Investment Adviser and other service providers (depending on the nature of the risk), which carry out the Portfolios' investment management and business affairs. The Investment Adviser and other service providers employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify various events or circumstances that may give rise to risks, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they occur. Each of the Investment Adviser and other service providers have their own independent interests in risk management, and their policies and methods of risk management will depend on their functions and business models. The Investment Adviser has a dedicated risk management function that is headed by a Chief Risk Officer.

Currently, the Board receives and reviews risk reports on a quarterly basis from the Investment Adviser's Chief Risk Officer. The Audit Committee reviews and discusses these reports with the Investment Adviser's Chief Risk Officer prior to their presentation to the Board. These reports cover risk areas that include, but are not limited to, credit risk, investment risk, operational risk, fiduciary risk, compliance risk, market and liquidity risk and strategic risk. These reports are intended to provide the Trustees with a forward-looking view of risk and the manner in which the Investment Adviser is managing various risks.

The Audit Committee, in addition to its risk management responsibilities, plays an important role in the Board of Trustees' risk oversight. Working with the Portfolios' independent registered accountants, the Audit Committee ensures that the Portfolios' annual audit scope includes risk-based considerations, such that the auditors consider the risks potentially impacting the audit findings as well as risks to the Portfolios' financial position and operations.

The Board of Trustees also monitors and reviews the Portfolios' performance metrics, and regularly confers with the Investment Adviser on performance-related issues.

The Trust's CCO reports to the Board of Trustees at least quarterly regarding compliance risk issues. In addition to providing quarterly reports, the CCO provides an annual report to the Board of Trustees in accordance with the Portfolios' compliance policies and procedures. The CCO regularly discusses relevant compliance risk issues affecting the Portfolios during meetings with the non-interested Trustees and counsel. The CCO updates the Board of Trustees on the application of the Portfolios' compliance policies and procedures and discusses how they mitigate risk. The CCO also reports to the Board of Trustees immediately regarding any problems associated with the Portfolios' compliance policies and procedures that could expose (or that might have the potential to expose) the Portfolios to risk.

TRUSTEE EXPERIENCE. Each Trustee is required to possess certain qualities such as integrity, intelligence, the ability to critically discuss and analyze issues presented to the Board of Trustees and an understanding of a trustee's fiduciary obligations with respect to a registered investment company. In addition to these qualities, the following is a description of certain other Trustee attributes, skills, experiences and qualifications.

NON-INTERESTED TRUSTEES

William L. Bax: Mr. Bax was Managing Partner of the Chicago office of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), an international accounting, auditing and consulting firm, from 1997 to 2003, and a partner in the firm for a total of 26 years. He previously served as a director of Sears Roebuck & Co., a publicly traded retail company, from 2003 to 2005, and Andrew Corporation, a publicly-traded communications product company, from 2006 to 2008. He currently serves as a director for a public operating company board, Arthur J. Gallagher & Co. During his 26 years as a partner and 6 years as head of PwC's Chicago office, Mr. Bax gained extensive experience advising public companies regarding accounting, disclosure and strategic issues. Mr. Bax understands the Board's oversight role with respect to the Investment Adviser and other Portfolio service providers as a result of his public company board experience and service as a non-interested Trustee of Northern Institutional Funds and Northern Funds since 2005, and his current and prior directorships with public operating companies.

Mark G. Doll: Mr. Doll has over 40 years' experience in the investment management industry. He was Chief Investment Officer of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company from 2008 to 2012. During that time, he was responsible for over \$180 billion in account assets, and managed the Northwestern Mutual Series, Inc., a 1940 Act registered mutual fund complex offering 28 portfolios. During his 40-year career at Northwestern Mutual, Mr. Doll oversaw all aspects of the company's publicly traded assets. As Chief Investment Officer, he was a member of the seven-person management committee that oversaw all aspects of Northwestern Mutual's asset management business. Mr. Doll's extensive experience in mutual fund and separate account management provided him with significant knowledge of equity, fixed income and money market funds. He has served as a non-interested Trustee of Northern Institutional Funds and Northern Funds since 2013.

Sandra Polk Guthman: Ms. Guthman has been the chair since 1988 and was the chief executive officer from 1993 to 2012 of Polk Bros. Foundation, a multi-million dollar private foundation. In her capacity as chief executive officer, she analyzed investments for the foundation and therefore also has experience supervising and evaluating investment advisers and their performance. From 2010 to June 2015, she also served on the Investment Committee of Wellesley College, providing additional experience in supervising and evaluating investment advisers and their performance. In addition, Ms. Guthman has experience in the securities industry generally as a result of her service as a director of MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois, a private municipal bond insurance company, now known as National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation. Ms. Guthman has also chaired a number of governance and nominating committees of other boards of directors and served previously on the board of directors of a Chicago bank. She also is familiar with the functions of the Board and its oversight responsibilities with respect to the Investment Adviser and the other Portfolio service providers as a result of her service as a non-interested Trustee of Northern Institutional Funds since 1997 and Northern Funds since 2000.

Thomas A. Kloet: Mr. Kloet is a long-time financial industry executive and former Chief Executive Officer of TMX Group, Ltd., a financial services company and operator of stock, derivatives exchanges, their clearing operations and securities depository. As a result of this position, Mr. Kloet is familiar with financial, investment and business matters. He also understands the functions of a board through his service during the past six years on the Boards of TMX Group, Ltd.; Nasdaq, Inc. (and the Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC as well as certain other subsidiaries of Nasdaq, Inc. where he has served as Board Chair since 2016); Box Options Exchange; FTSE-TMX Global Debt Capital Markets, Inc.; Bermuda Stock Exchange, Inc.; the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada and the World Federation of Exchanges. He is a certified public accountant, a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Illinois CPA Society and is an emeritus member of the Board of Elmhurst College. He serves on the Market Risk Advisory Committee of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Association. He has served as a non-interested Trustee of Northern Institutional Funds and Northern Funds since 2015.

Mr. Kloet serves on the Board of Directors of Nasdaq, Inc. Northern Trust Corporation ("NTC"), parent company of NTI, and its affiliates (including affiliated fund complexes) pay listing fees, market data fees, GRC (governance risk and compliance) software fees and similar fees to Nasdaq, Inc. and its affiliates, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC and Nasdaq OMX Nordic OY and Bwise Internal Control Inc. (collectively, "Nasdaq"). The total of these payments were \$387,512 and \$691,960 in each of 2016 and 2017, respectively, which are immaterial to Nasdaq's gross revenues. Nasdaq, Inc. paid The Northern Trust Company, an affiliate of NTI, \$240,760 and \$222,700 in each of 2016 and 2017, respectively, for managing Nasdaq's pension funds, which are immaterial to NTC's gross revenues. In consideration of the immaterial amounts involved in the foregoing transactions, Mr. Kloet is not considered to have a material business or professional relationship with NTI or its affiliates.

David R. Martin: Mr. Martin was Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer from 2007 to 2016 of Dimensional Fund Advisors LP, a global investment manager that provides its services largely to investment companies or their local equivalent (mutual funds in the United States). The funds are held primarily by clients of independent financial advisors but they are also held by institutional clients (who may also invest in separate accounts), pension and profit sharing plans, corporations, defined contribution plans, endowments, state and

municipal entities, and sovereign wealth funds. Mr. Martin had oversight responsibilities for all finance and accounting, real estate and compliance functions while at Dimensional, including the implementation of a global transfer pricing methodology. He also served as a director on eight internal Dimensional boards. During his 35 year career in corporate finance, Mr. Martin also had senior management positions at Janus Capital Group, Inc. and Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. and senior level finance positions at First Interstate Bank of Texas, N.A. and Texas Commerce Bancshares, Inc. Mr. Martin is familiar with the functions of mutual fund boards and their oversight responsibilities and the operations of fund advisers and other service providers. He is also well versed in risk management and financial matters affecting mutual funds.

Cynthia R. Plouché: Ms. Plouché has an extensive background in the financial services industry. Until May 2017, she served as lead Independent Trustee and chair of the Audit Committee of the Board of Trustees of AXA Premier VIP Trust, a registered investment company. She currently serves as an Independent Trustee of Barings Fund Trust, a registered investment company and an Independent Trustee of Barings Global Short Duration High Yield Fund, a closed-end investment company. She also has served as portfolio manager and chief investment officer for other registered investment advisers. Ms. Plouché is therefore familiar with the functions of mutual fund boards and their oversight responsibilities and the operations of fund advisers and other service providers. In addition, Ms. Plouché currently serves as Township Assessor for Moraine, Illinois. She has served as a non-interested Trustee of Northern Institutional Funds and Northern Funds since 2014.

Mary Jacobs Skinner: Ms. Skinner was a partner until November 30, 2015 at Sidley Austin LLP, a large international law firm, in which she managed a regulatory-based practice. As a result of this position, Ms. Skinner is familiar with legal, regulatory and financial matters. She was a Harvard Advanced Leadership Fellow in 2016. She also is familiar with the functions of the Board and its oversight responsibilities with respect to the Investment Adviser and other Portfolio service providers as a result of her service as a Trustee of Northern Institutional Funds since 2000 and Northern Funds since 1998.

Casey J. Sylla: Mr. Sylla is a former chief investment officer and chief financial officer for The Allstate Corporation. As a result of these positions, Mr. Sylla is familiar with financial, investment and business matters. He also understands the functions of a board through his current service as a member of a board of a public operating company, GATX Corporation. He also has served on the Board of the University of Wisconsin—Eau Claire Foundation from 2006 to 2015 and is an independent trustee of the G.D. Searle Family Trusts. In addition, he is familiar with the functions of the Board and its oversight responsibilities with respect to the Investment Adviser and other Portfolio service providers as a result of his service as a non-interested Trustee of Northern Institutional Funds and Northern Funds since 2008.

INTERESTED TRUSTEES

Shundrawn A. Thomas: Mr. Thomas is President of Northern Trust Asset Management. Previously, he was Executive Vice President and Head of Funds and Managed Accounts of Northern Trust Asset Management. Before that, he was the Managing Director and Global Business Head of the Exchange-Traded Funds Group of Northern Trust Global Investments. Prior to that, he was President and Chief Executive Officer of Northern Trust Securities, Inc. He also served as Senior Vice President, Head of Corporate Strategy for Northern Trust Corporation. Mr. Thomas serves as an interested Trustee of FlexShares Trust, a registered investment company that is advised by NTI. From 2011 to 2017, he served as President of FlexShares Trust. Mr. Thomas also is on the boards of several non-profit corporations and colleges. As a result of these positions, Mr. Thomas has financial, business, management and investment experience. Although he is an “interested” person under the 1940 Act, the non-interested Trustees believe that Mr. Thomas provides an important business perspective with respect to the Investment Adviser and Northern Institutional Funds’ other service providers that is critical to their decision-making process. Mr. Thomas has served on the Boards of Northern Institutional Funds and Northern Funds since October 2017.

STANDING BOARD COMMITTEES. The Board of Trustees has established four standing committees in connection with its governance of the Trust: Audit, Governance, Valuation and Executive.

The Audit Committee consists of five members: Messrs. Bax (Chairperson), Doll, Kloet, Martin (Vice Chairperson) and Ms. Guthman (ex officio). The Audit Committee oversees the audit process and provides assistance to the full Board of Trustees with respect to fund accounting, tax compliance and financial statement matters. In performing its responsibilities, the Audit Committee selects and recommends annually to the entire Board of Trustees an independent registered public accounting firm to audit the books and records of the Trust for the ensuing year, and reviews with the firm the scope and results of each audit. The Audit Committee also is designated as the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The Audit Committee convenes at least four times each year to meet with the independent registered public accounting firm to review the scope and results of the audit and to discuss other non-audit matters as requested by the Board's Chairperson, the Committee Chairperson or the independent registered public accounting firm. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, the Audit Committee convened five times.

The Governance Committee consists of four members: Mses. Plouché (Chairperson), Guthman (ex-officio), Skinner and Mr. Kloet. The functions performed by the Governance Committee include, among other things, selecting and nominating candidates to serve as non-interested Trustees, reviewing and making recommendations regarding Trustee compensation, developing policies regarding Trustee education and, subject to Board oversight, supervising the Trust's CCO and reviewing information and making recommendations to the Board in connection with the Board's annual consideration of the Trust's management, custody and transfer agency and service agreements. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, the Governance Committee convened four times.

As stated above, each Trustee holds office for an indefinite term until the occurrence of certain events. In filling Board vacancies, the Governance Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders. Nominee recommendations should be submitted to Diana E. McCarthy, Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, One Logan Square, Suite 2000, Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996.

The Valuation Committee consists of five members: Messrs. Sylla (Chairperson), Doll (Vice Chairperson) and Thomas and Mses. Guthman (ex officio) and Skinner. The Valuation Committee is authorized to act for the Board in connection with the valuation of portfolio securities of the Trust's Portfolios in accordance with the Trust's valuation procedures. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, the Valuation Committee convened four times.

The Executive Committee consists of four members: Mses. Guthman (Chairperson) and Plouché and Messrs. Bax and Sylla. The Executive Committee is comprised of the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees as well as the Chairpersons of the Governance, Valuation and Audit Committees, with the remaining Trustees each serving as an alternate in the event of an emergency. The Executive Committee is granted the power to act on behalf of the full Board of Trustees in the management of the business and affairs of the Trust, to be exercised when circumstances impair the ability of the Board of Trustees or its committees to conduct business. In particular, the Executive Committee may take action with respect to: (1) the valuation of securities; and (2) the suspension of redemptions. The Executive Committee was formed on May 21, 2015 and will convene as necessary upon notice by the Chairperson of the Committee. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, the Executive Committee did not convene.

TRUSTEE OWNERSHIP OF PORTFOLIO SHARES. Shares of the Portfolios are offered to institutional investors acting on their own behalf or on behalf of their customers and other beneficial owners ("Customers"). For this reason, the Trustees may not make direct investments in the Portfolios. The following table shows the dollar range of shares owned by each Trustee in the Portfolios included in this SAI and other investment portfolios of the Northern Institutional Funds and Northern Funds.

Information as of December 31, 2017

<u>Name of Non-Interested Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Portfolio included in this SAI</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies⁽¹⁾</u>
William L. Bax	None	Over \$100,000
Mark G. Doll	None	Over \$100,000
Sandra Polk Guthman	None	Over \$100,000
Thomas A. Kloet	None	Over \$100,000
David R. Martin ⁽²⁾	None	None
Cynthia R. Plouché	None	Over \$100,000
Mary Jacobs Skinner	None	Over \$100,000 ⁽³⁾
Casey J. Sylla	None	Over \$100,000
Shundrawn A. Thomas ⁽⁴⁾	None	\$10,001 – \$50,000

⁽¹⁾ The Northern Funds Complex consists of Northern Institutional Funds and Northern Funds. As of December 31, 2017, Northern Institutional Funds offered 7 portfolios and Northern Funds offered 44 portfolios.

⁽²⁾ Mr. Martin was appointed to the Board of Trustees on November 17, 2016; such appointment was effective January 1, 2017.

⁽³⁾ Includes amounts in Ms. Skinner's Deferred Compensation Plan account, which is treated as if invested in the U.S. Government Portfolio of Northern Institutional Funds. Ms. Skinner is deemed to be a non-interested Trustee effective December 1, 2017.

⁽⁴⁾ Mr. Thomas was appointed to the Board of Trustees on August 24, 2017, such appointment was effective October 1, 2017.

TRUSTEE AND OFFICER COMPENSATION. The Trust pays each Trustee who is not an officer, director or employee of Northern Trust Corporation or its subsidiaries annual fees for his or her services as a Trustee of the Trust and as a member of the respective Board committees. In recognition of their services, the fees paid to the Board and Committee chairpersons are larger than the fees paid to other members of the Trust's Board and Committees. The Trustees also are reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in connection with attending such meetings. The Trust also may pay the incidental costs of a Trustee to attend training or other types of conferences relating to the investment company industry.

The following tables set forth certain information with respect to the compensation of each non-interested and interested Trustee of the Trust for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017.

Non-Interested Trustees

	Prime Obligations Portfolio	U.S. Government Select Portfolio	Total Compensation from Fund Complex (including the Portfolio) ⁽¹⁾
William L. Bax	\$2,638	\$42,200	\$250,000
Mark G. Doll	2,638	42,200	250,000
Sandra Polk Guthman	2,954	47,264	280,000
Thomas A. Kloet	2,551	40,822	241,875
David R. Martin ⁽²⁾	2,209	35,336	209,375
Cynthia R. Plouché	2,638	42,200	250,000
Mary Jacobs Skinner ⁽³⁾	2,295	36,714	217,500
Casey J. Sylla	2,638	42,200	250,000

Interested Trustees

	Prime Obligations Portfolio	U.S. Government Select Portfolio	Total Compensation from Fund Complex (including the Portfolio) ⁽¹⁾
Stephen N. Potter ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	None	None	None
Shundrawn A. Thomas ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	None	None	None

⁽¹⁾ As of November 30, 2017, the Northern Funds Complex consisted of Northern Institutional Funds (7 portfolios) and Northern Funds (44 portfolios).

⁽²⁾ Mr. Martin was appointed to the Board of Trustees on November 17, 2016; such appointment was effective January 1, 2017.

⁽³⁾ Ms. Skinner did not defer compensation for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017. During that time Ms. Skinner earned \$2,905.64 in accrued interest from previous years' deferred compensation. Ms. Skinner is deemed to be a non-interested Trustee effective December 1, 2017.

⁽⁴⁾ Mr. Potter resigned as a Trustee of the Trust effective October 1, 2017.

⁽⁵⁾ As "interested" Trustees who are officers, directors and employees of Northern Trust Corporation and/or its affiliates, Messrs. Thomas and Potter did not receive any compensation from the Trust for their services.

⁽⁶⁾ Mr. Thomas was appointed to the Board of Trustees on August 24, 2017, such appointment was effective October 1, 2017.

The Trust does not provide pension or retirement benefits to its Trustees.

Prior to August 22, 2013, each Trustee was entitled to participate in the Northern Institutional Funds Deferred Compensation Plan (the "D.C. Plan"). Effective August 22, 2013, the Trustees may no longer defer their compensation. Any amounts deferred and invested under the D.C. Plan shall remain invested pursuant to the terms of the D.C. Plan. Under the D.C. Plan, a Trustee may have elected to have his or her deferred fees treated as if they had been invested by the Trust in the shares of the Global Tactical Asset Allocation Fund of Northern Funds or the U.S. Government Portfolio of the Trust and/or at the discretion of the Trust, another money market fund selected by the Trust that complied with the provisions of Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act or one or more short-term fixed-income instruments selected by the Trust that are "eligible securities" as defined by that rule. The amount paid to the Trustees under the D.C. Plan will be determined based upon the performance of such investments. Deferral of Trustees' fees will not obligate the Trust to retain the service of any Trustee or obligate a Portfolio to any level of compensation to the Trustee. The Trust may invest in underlying securities without shareholder approval.

The Trust's officers do not receive fees from the Trust for services in such capacities. Northern Trust Corporation and/or its affiliates, of which Mses. Burke and Chappell and Messrs. Carberry, Chidsey, Crabill, Del Real, Ewing, Meehan, Meikel, O'Rourke, Prysycz, and Rein are officers, receive fees from the Trust as Investment Adviser, Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, its Investment Adviser and principal underwriter have adopted codes of ethics (the "Codes of Ethics") under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. The Codes of Ethics permit personnel, subject to the Codes of Ethics and their provisions, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Trust.

INVESTMENT ADVISER, TRANSFER AGENT AND CUSTODIAN

NTI, a subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation, serves as the Investment Adviser and provides investment advisory and administration services to the Portfolios. Northern Trust Corporation is regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as a financial holding company under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. NTI is located at 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

NTI is an Illinois State Banking Corporation and an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. It primarily manages assets for institutional and individual separately managed accounts, investment companies and bank common and collective funds.

TNTC is the principal subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation and serves as the sub-administrator, transfer agent and custodian for the Portfolio. TNTC is located at 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603. TNTC is a member of the Federal Reserve System. Since 1889, TNTC has administered and managed assets for individuals, institutions and corporations.

As of September 30, 2018, Northern Trust Corporation, through its affiliates, had assets under custody of \$8.19 trillion, and assets under investment management of \$1.17 trillion.

Management Agreement

NTI provides the Portfolios with investment advisory and administration services under a single agreement and fee structure. Under the Management Agreement with the Investment Adviser for the Portfolios, subject to the general supervision of the Trust's Board of Trustees, the Investment Adviser makes decisions with respect to, and places orders for, all purchases and sales of portfolio securities for each Portfolio and also provides administration services to the Portfolios.

The Investment Adviser also is responsible for monitoring and preserving the records required to be maintained under the regulations of the SEC (with certain exceptions unrelated to its activities for the Trust). In making investment recommendations for the Portfolios, if any, investment advisory personnel of the Investment Adviser may not inquire or take into consideration whether issuers of securities proposed for purchase or sale for the Portfolios' accounts are customers of TNTC's commercial banking department. These requirements are designed to prevent investment advisory personnel for the Portfolios from knowing which companies have commercial business with TNTC and from purchasing securities where they know the proceeds will be used to repay loans to the bank.

The Management Agreement has been approved by the Board of Trustees, including the "non-interested" Trustees and by shareholders of each Portfolio.

In connection with portfolio transactions for the Portfolios, which are generally done at a net price without a broker's commission, the Management Agreement with the Trust provides that the Investment Adviser shall attempt to obtain the best net price and execution. Purchases by the Portfolios from underwriters of portfolio securities normally include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and purchases from dealers include the spread between the dealer's cost for a given security and the resale price of the security.

On occasions when the Investment Adviser deems the purchase or sale of a security to be in the best interests of a Portfolio as well as other fiduciary or agency accounts ("other accounts") managed by the Investment Adviser, the Management Agreement provides that the Investment Adviser, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased for the Portfolios with those to be sold or purchased for such other accounts in order to obtain the best net price and execution. In such an event, allocation of the securities so purchased or sold, as well as the expenses incurred in the transaction, will be made by the Investment Adviser in the manner it considers to be the most equitable and consistent with its obligations to a Portfolio and other accounts involved. In some instances, this procedure may adversely affect the size of the position obtainable for a Portfolio or the amount of the securities that are able to be sold for a Portfolio. To the extent that the execution and price available from more than one broker or dealer are believed to be comparable, the Management Agreement permits the Investment Adviser, at its discretion but subject to applicable law, to select the executing broker or dealer on the basis of the Investment Adviser's opinion of the reliability and quality of the broker or dealer.

The Investment Adviser is also responsible for providing certain administration services to the Portfolios pursuant to the Management Agreement. Subject to the general supervision of the Trust's Board of Trustees, the Investment Adviser provides supervision of all aspects of the Portfolios' operations and performs the customary services of an administrator, including but not limited to the following corporate treasury, secretarial and "blue sky" services: (a) maintaining office facilities and furnishing corporate officers for the Portfolios; (b) furnishing data processing services, clerical services, and executive and administrative services and standard stationery and office supplies; (c) performing all functions ordinarily performed by the office of a corporate treasurer, and furnishing the services and facilities ordinarily incident thereto, such as expense accrual monitoring and payment of the Portfolios' bills, preparing monthly reconciliation of the Portfolios' expense records, updating projections of annual expenses, preparing materials for review by the Board of Trustees, and compliance testing; (d) preparing and arranging for printing of financial statements; (e) preparing and filing the Portfolios' federal and state tax returns (other than those required to be filed by the Portfolios' custodian and transfer agent) and providing shareholder tax information to the Portfolios' transfer agent; (f) assisting the Portfolios' Investment Adviser, at the Investment Adviser's request, in monitoring and developing compliance procedures for the Portfolios which include, among other matters, procedures to assist the Investment Adviser in monitoring compliance with each Portfolio's investment objective, policies, restrictions, tax matters and applicable laws and regulations; (g) assisting in product development; (h) performing oversight/management responsibilities such as the supervision and coordination of certain of the Portfolios' service providers; (i) performing corporate secretarial services such as assisting in maintaining corporate records and the good standing status of the Trust in its state of organization; (j) performing "blue sky" compliance functions; (k) monitoring the Portfolios' arrangements with respect to services provided by Service Organizations to their customers who are the beneficial owners of shares, pursuant to agreements between the Portfolios and such Service Organizations; (l) performing certain legal services such as preparing and filing annual Post-Effective Amendments to the Portfolios' registration statement and other SEC filings for the Portfolios; and (m) computing and determining on the days and at the times specified in the Portfolios' then-current Prospectus, the NAV of each share of each Portfolio and the net income of each Portfolio. Pursuant to a Sub-Administration Agreement, NTI has delegated certain of the above administration services to TNTC.

The Management Agreement provides that the Investment Adviser may render similar services to others so long as its services under the Management Agreement are not impaired thereby. The Management Agreement also provides that the Trust will indemnify the Investment Adviser against certain liabilities (including, with respect to the advisory services provided by the Investment Adviser under the Management Agreement, liabilities under the federal securities laws relating to untrue statements or omissions of material fact and actions that are in accordance with the terms of the Management Agreement) or, in lieu thereof, contribute to resulting losses.

As compensation for advisory services and administration services and the assumption of related expenses, NTI is entitled to a management fee, computed daily and payable monthly, at annual rates set forth in the table below (expressed as a percentage of each Portfolio's respective average daily net assets).

	<u>CONTRACTUAL MANAGEMENT FEE RATE</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	0.13%
U.S. Government Select Portfolio	0.18%

For the fiscal years indicated below, the amount of management fees and/or advisory fees (after fee waivers, if any) incurred by each of the Portfolios was as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2017</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2016</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2015</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	\$ 2,471,094	\$ 4,311,285	\$ 4,131,559
U.S. Government Select Portfolio	42,076,087	39,588,996	38,081,966

Transfer Agency and Service Agreement

Under its Transfer Agency and Service Agreement with the Trust, TNTC as Transfer Agent has undertaken to perform certain services for the Portfolios described in this SAI, including but not limited to the following: (i) answer shareholder inquiries and respond to requests for information regarding the Trust; (ii) process purchase and redemption transactions; (iii) establish and maintain shareholder accounts and subaccounts; (iv) furnish confirmations in accordance with applicable law, and provide periodic account statements to each shareholder; (v) furnish proxy statements and proxies, annual and semiannual financial statements, and dividend, distribution and tax notices to shareholders; (vi) act as dividend disbursing agent; (vii) report abandoned property to state authorities; (viii) impose, collect, account for and administer redemption fees if applicable on redemptions and exchanges; (ix) process, handle and account for all "as of" transactions; (x) conduct daily reviews of management reports related to late trading and daily value reviews with respect to the Trust's excessive trading policies; and (xi) maintain appropriate records relating to its services. The Trust may appoint one or more sub-transfer agents in the performance of its services.

As compensation for the services rendered by TNTC under the Transfer Agency and Service Agreement and the assumption by TNTC of related expenses with respect to the Portfolios described in this SAI, TNTC is entitled to a fee from the Trust, payable monthly, at an annual rate of 0.015% of the average daily net assets of each of the Portfolios. In addition, TNTC may be reimbursed for certain expenses as provided under the Transfer Agency and Service Agreement.

For the fiscal years indicated below, the amount of transfer agent fees paid by each Portfolio was as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2017</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2016</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2015</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	\$ 285,154	\$ 497,423	\$ 476,772
U.S. Government Select Portfolio	3,506,642	3,298,863	3,173,819

Custody Agreement

Under its Custody Agreement with the Trust, TNTC (the "Custodian") (i) holds each Portfolio's cash and securities, (ii) maintains such cash and securities in separate accounts in the name of the Portfolio, (iii) makes receipts and disbursements of funds on behalf of the Portfolio, (iv) receives, delivers and releases securities on behalf of the Portfolio, (v) collects and receives all income, principal and other payments in respect of the Portfolio's investments held by the Custodian, (vi) to the extent applicable to the Portfolios, is responsible for the

Portfolios' foreign custody arrangements pertaining to its activities under the Custody Agreement, and (vii) maintains all records of its activities and obligations under the Custody Agreement. The Custodian may appoint one or more sub-custodians and shall oversee the maintenance by any sub-custodian of any securities or other assets held by any Portfolio. The Custody Agreement provides that the Custodian will use reasonable care, prudence and diligence with respect to its obligations under the Custody Agreement and the safekeeping of the Portfolios' property and shall be liable to and shall indemnify the Trust from and against any loss which occurs as a result of the failure of the Custodian or a sub-custodian to exercise reasonable care, prudence and diligence with respect to their respective obligations under the Custody Agreement and the safekeeping of such property. The Custodian is not responsible for any act, omission, or default of, or for the solvency of, any eligible securities depository, nor is the Custodian responsible for any act, omission, or default of, or for the solvency of, any broker or agent which it or a sub-custodian appoints and uses unless such appointment and use is made or done negligently or in bad faith.

As compensation for the domestic custody services rendered with respect to each applicable Portfolio, and the assumption by the Custodian of certain related expenses, the Custodian is entitled to payment from the Trust as follows: (i) \$18,000 annually for each Portfolio; plus (ii) 1/100th of 1% annually of each Portfolio's average daily net assets to the extent they exceed \$100 million; plus (iii) a fixed dollar fee for each trade in portfolio securities; plus (iv) a fixed dollar fee for each time that the Custodian receives or transmits funds via wire; plus (v) reimbursement of other out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Custodian. The fees referred to in clauses (iii) and (iv) are subject to annual upward adjustments based on increases in the CPI-U, provided that the Custodian may permanently or temporarily waive all or any portion of any upward adjustment. The Custodian's fees under the Custody Agreement are subject to reduction based on the Portfolios' daily-uninvested U.S. cash balances (if any).

For the fiscal years indicated below, the amount of custodian fees paid by each of the Portfolios was as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2017	Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2015
Prime Obligations Portfolio	\$ 228,236	\$ 366,602	\$ 363,082
U.S. Government Select Portfolio	2,394,216	2,309,318	2,227,510

Unless sooner terminated, the Trust's Management Agreement will continue in effect with respect to each Portfolio until June 30, 2019. Thereafter, the Management Agreement will continue in effect for successive 12-month periods, provided that the continuance is approved at least annually (i) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Management Agreement or "interested persons" (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval and (ii) by the Trustees or by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of such Portfolio (as defined under "Description of Shares"). The Management Agreement is terminable at any time without penalty by the Trust (by specified Trustee or shareholder action) or by the Investment Adviser, on 60 days' written notice. The Transfer Agency and Service Agreement shall continue indefinitely until terminated by the Trust by not less than 90 days' written notice or by the Transfer Agent by not less than six months written notice. The Custody Agreement shall continue indefinitely until terminated by the Trust by not less than 60 days' written notice, or by the Custodian by not less than 90 days' written notice.

Northern Trust Corporation and its affiliates may act as an underwriter of various securities. Under the 1940 Act, the Portfolios are precluded, subject to certain exceptions, from purchasing in the primary market those securities with respect to which Northern Trust Corporation or an affiliate is serving as a principal underwriter. In the opinion of Northern Trust Corporation or an affiliate, this limitation will not significantly affect the ability of the Portfolios to pursue their respective investment objectives.

In the Management Agreement, the Investment Adviser agrees that the name “Northern” may be used in connection with the Trust’s business on a royalty-free basis. TNTC has reserved to itself the right to grant the non-exclusive right to use the name “Northern” to any other person. The Management Agreement provides that at such time as the Management Agreement is no longer in effect, the Trust will cease using the name “Northern.”

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2017, 2016 and 2015, all portfolio transactions for the Portfolios were executed on a principal basis and, therefore, no brokerage commissions were paid by the Portfolios. Purchases by the Portfolios from underwriters of portfolio securities, however, normally include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and purchases from dealers include the spread between the dealer’s cost for a given security and the resale price of the security. No commissions were paid by the Portfolios to any direct or indirect “affiliated” persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Portfolio.

The Trust is required to identify any securities of its “regular brokers or dealers” or their parents which the Portfolios acquired during their most recent fiscal year.

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, the Prime Obligations Portfolio acquired and sold securities of the following regular broker/dealers and owned the following amounts of securities of such regular broker/dealers, as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the 1940 Act, or their parent companies:

Name of Regular Broker/ Dealer of which the Portfolio Acquired and Sold Securities	Parent Company Name (if applicable)	As of November 30, 2017, the Portfolio Owned the Following Approximate Aggregate Market Value of Securities
Bank of America	N/A	\$29,996
Bank of Nova Scotia	N/A	57,004
Citi Group	N/A	50,003
Credit Suisse	N/A	58,008
JPMorgan	N/A	69,759

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, the U.S. Government Select Portfolio acquired and sold securities of the following regular broker/dealers and owned the following amounts of securities of such regular broker/dealers, as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the 1940 Act, or their parent companies:

Name of Regular Broker/ Dealer of which the Portfolio Acquired and Sold Securities	Parent Company Name (if applicable)	As of November 30, 2017, the Portfolio Owned the Following Approximate Aggregate Market Value of Securities
Bank of America	N/A	\$ 730,000
Bank of Nova Scotia	N/A	1,200,000
Barclays	N/A	0
BNP Paribas Securities	N/A	240,000
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	N/A	5,700,000
Merrill Lynch	N/A	450,000
JPMorgan	N/A	0
SG America Securities	N/A	750,000

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Investment Adviser's portfolio managers are often responsible for managing one or more Northern Institutional Fund portfolios, as well as other accounts, including separate accounts and other pooled investment vehicles. A portfolio manager may manage a separate account or other pooled investment vehicle that may have a materially higher or lower fee arrangement with the Investment Adviser than the Portfolios. The side-by-side management of these accounts may raise potential conflicts of interest relating to cross trading, the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades. In addition, while portfolio managers generally only manage accounts with similar investment strategies, it is possible, due to varying investment restrictions among accounts and for other reasons, that certain investments could be made for some accounts and not others or conflicting investment positions could be taken among accounts. The Investment Adviser has a responsibility to manage all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. It seeks to provide best execution of all securities transactions and aggregate and then allocate securities to client accounts in a fair and timely manner. To this end, the Investment Adviser has developed policies and procedures designed to mitigate and manage the potential conflicts of interest that may arise from side-by-side management. In addition, the Investment Adviser and the Trust have adopted policies limiting the circumstances under which cross-trades may be effected between the Portfolios and another client account. The Investment Adviser conducts periodic reviews of trades for consistency with these policies.

The Investment Adviser will give advice to and make investment decisions for the Trust as it believes is in the best interest of the Trust. Advice given to the Trust or investment decisions made for the Trust may differ from, and may conflict with, advice given or investment decisions made for the Investment Adviser or its affiliates, or other portfolios or accounts managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates. For example, other portfolios or accounts managed by the Investment Adviser may sell short securities of an issuer in which the Trust has taken, or will take, a long position in the same securities. The subsequent purchase may result in an increase of the price of the underlying position in the short sale exposure of the Trust and such increase in price would be to the Trust's detriment. Conflicts may also arise because portfolio decisions regarding the Trust may benefit the Investment Adviser or its affiliates or another account or portfolio managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates. For example, the sale of a long position or establishment of a short position by the Trust may impair the price of the same security sold short by (and therefore benefit) another account or portfolio managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates, and the purchase of a security or covering a short position in a security by the Trust may increase the price of the same security held by (and therefore benefit) another account or portfolio managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates. Actions taken with respect to the Investment Adviser and its affiliates' other portfolios or accounts managed by them may adversely impact the Portfolios, and actions taken by the Portfolios may benefit the Investment Adviser or its affiliates or its other portfolios or accounts.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Investment Adviser may make payments to authorized dealers and other financial intermediaries ("Intermediaries") from time to time to promote the Portfolios. These payments may be made out of the Investment Adviser's assets, or amounts payable to the Investment Adviser rather than as a separately identifiable charge to the Portfolios. These payments may compensate Intermediaries for, among other things: marketing the Portfolios; access to the Intermediaries' registered representatives or salespersons, including at conferences and other meetings; assistance in training and education of personnel; marketing support; and/or other specified services intended to assist in the distribution and marketing of the Portfolios. The payments may also, to the extent permitted by applicable regulations, contribute to various non-cash and cash incentive arrangements to promote certain products, as well as sponsor various educational programs, sales contests and/or for subaccounting, administrative and/or shareholder processing services that are in addition to the fees paid for these services for such products.

PROXY VOTING

Northern Institutional Funds has delegated the voting of portfolio securities to the Investment Adviser. The Investment Adviser has adopted the proxy voting policies and procedures applicable to Northern Trust Corporation and its affiliates (the "Northern Proxy Voting Policy") for the voting of proxies on behalf of client accounts for which the Investment Adviser has voting discretion, including the Portfolios. Under the Northern Proxy Voting Policy, shares are to be voted in the best interests of the Portfolios.

A Proxy Committee comprised of senior investment and compliance officers of the Investment Adviser has adopted certain guidelines (the “Proxy Guidelines”) concerning various corporate governance issues. The Proxy Committee has the responsibility for the content, interpretation and application of the Proxy Guidelines and may apply these Proxy Guidelines with a measure of flexibility. The Investment Adviser has retained an independent third party (the “Service Firm”) to review proxy proposals and to make voting recommendations to the Proxy Committee in a manner consistent with the Proxy Guidelines. The Proxy Committee will apply the Proxy Guidelines as discussed below to any such recommendation.

The Proxy Guidelines provide that the Proxy Committee will generally vote for or against various proxy proposals, usually based upon certain specified criteria. As an example, the Proxy Guidelines provide that the Proxy Committee will generally vote in favor of proposals to:

- Repeal existing classified boards and elect directors on an annual basis;
- Appoint a lead independent director;
- Request that the board of a company be comprised of a majority of independent directors;
- Adopt a written majority voting or withhold policy (in situations in which a company has not previously adopted such a policy);
- Lower supermajority shareholder vote requirements for charter and bylaw amendments;
- Lower supermajority shareholder vote requirements for mergers and other business combinations;
- Reduce the par value of common stock;
- Implement a reverse stock split;
- Approve an ESOP (employee stock ownership plan) or other broad based employee stock purchase or ownership plan, or increase authorized shares for existing plans;
- Adopt certain social and environmental issues regarding discrimination, disclosures of environmental impact, animal treatment and corporate sustainability, when supported by the company’s board of directors and/or management; and
- Request that a company take reasonable steps to ensure that women and minority candidates are in the pool from which board nominees are chosen or that request that women and minority candidates are routinely sought as part of every search the company undertakes.

The Proxy Guidelines also provide that the Proxy Committee will generally vote against proposals to:

- Elect director nominees that sit on more than four public company boards, or, if the nominee is a CEO, on more than two public company boards;
- Classify the board of directors;
- Require directors to own a minimum amount of company stock in order to qualify as a director or to remain on the board;
- Impose age and term limits unless the company is found to have poor board refreshment and director succession practices;
- Adopt multi-class exchange offers or multi-class recapitalizations;
- Require a supermajority shareholder vote to approve mergers and other significant business combinations;
- Require a supermajority shareholder vote to approve charter and bylaw amendments; and
- Eliminate, direct, or otherwise restrict charitable contributions.

In certain circumstances, the Proxy Guidelines provide that proxy proposals will be addressed on a case-by-case basis, including those regarding executive and director compensation plans, mergers and acquisitions, ratification of poison pill plans, a change in the company's state of incorporation and an increase in authorized common stock.

Except as otherwise provided in the Northern Proxy Voting Policy, the Proxy Committee may vote proxies contrary to the recommendations of the Service Firm if it determines that such action is in the best interest of a Portfolio. In exercising its discretion, the Proxy Committee may take into account a wide array of factors relating to the matter under consideration, the nature of the proposal and the company involved. As a result, the Proxy Committee may vote in one manner in the case of one company and in a different manner in the case of another where, for example, the past history of the company, the character and integrity of its management, the role of outside directors, and the company's record of producing performance for investors justifies a high degree of confidence in the company and the effect of the proposal on the value of the investment. Similarly, poor past performance, uncertainties about management and future directions, and other factors may lead the Proxy Committee to conclude that particular proposals present unacceptable investment risks and should not be supported. In addition, the Proxy Committee also evaluates proposals in context. For example, a particular proposal may be acceptable standing alone, but objectionable when part of an existing or proposed package. Special circumstances may also justify casting different votes for different clients with respect to the same proxy vote.

The Investment Adviser may occasionally be subject to conflicts of interest in the voting of proxies due to business or personal relationships it maintains with persons having an interest in the outcome of certain votes. For example, the Investment Adviser may provide trust, custody, investment management, brokerage, underwriting, banking and related services to accounts owned or controlled by companies whose management is soliciting proxies. Occasionally, the Investment Adviser may also have business or personal relationships with other proponents of proxy proposals, participants in proxy contests, corporate directors or candidates for directorships. The Investment Adviser may also be required to vote proxies for securities issued by Northern Trust Corporation or its affiliates or on matters in which the Investment Adviser has a direct financial interest, such as shareholder approval of a change in the advisory fees paid by a Portfolio. The Investment Adviser seeks to address such conflicts of interest through various measures, including the establishment, composition and authority of the Proxy Committee and the retention of the Service Firm to perform proxy review and vote recommendation functions. The Proxy Committee has the responsibility to determine whether a proxy vote involves a conflict of interest and how the conflict should be addressed in conformance with the Northern Proxy Voting Policy. The Proxy Committee may resolve such conflicts in any of a variety of ways, including without limitation the following: (i) voting in accordance with the Proxy Guidelines based recommendation of the Service Firm; (ii) voting in accordance with the recommendation of an independent fiduciary appointed for that purpose; (iii) voting pursuant to client direction by seeking instructions from the Board of Trustees of the Trust; or by (iv) voting pursuant to a "mirror voting" arrangement under which shares are voted in the same manner and proportion as shares over which the Investment Adviser does not have voting discretion. The method selected by the Proxy Committee may vary depending upon the facts and circumstances of each situation.

The Investment Adviser may choose not to vote proxies in certain situations. This may occur, for example, in situations where the exercise of voting rights could restrict the ability to freely trade the security in question (as is the case, for example, in certain foreign jurisdictions known as "blocking markets"). In circumstances in which the Service Firm does not provide recommendations for a particular proxy, the Proxy Committee may obtain recommendations from analysts at the Investment Adviser who review the issuer in question or the industry in general. The Proxy Committee will apply the Proxy Guidelines as discussed above to any such recommendation.

This summary and the Northern Proxy Voting Policy and Proxy Guidelines, as adopted by the Investment Adviser, are posted in the Account Resources section of the Northern Institutional Funds' website, northerntrust.com/institutional. You may also obtain, upon request and without charge, a paper copy of the Northern Proxy Voting Policy and Proxy Guidelines or an SAI by calling 800-637-1380.

Information regarding how the Portfolios voted proxies, if any, relating to portfolio securities for the most recent 12 month period ended June 30 will be available, without charge, upon request, by contacting the Investment Adviser at 800-637-1380 or Northern Trust or by visiting the SEC's website, www.sec.gov.

DISTRIBUTOR

The Trust has entered into a distribution agreement (the "Distribution Agreement") under which Northern Funds Distributors, LLC ("NFD"), with principal offices at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, as agent, distributes the shares of each Portfolio on a continuous basis. NFD continually distributes shares of the Portfolio on a best efforts basis. NFD has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Portfolio shares. NFD and its officers have no role in determining the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust. The Investment Adviser pays the cost of printing and distributing prospectuses to persons who are not shareholders of the Trust (excluding preparation and typesetting expenses) and of certain other distribution efforts. No compensation is payable by the Trust to NFD for such distribution services. However, the Investment Adviser has entered into an agreement with NFD under which it makes payments to NFD in consideration for certain distribution-related services. The payments made by the Investment Adviser to NFD do not represent an additional expense to the Trust or its shareholders. The Distribution Agreement provides that the Trust will indemnify NFD against certain liabilities relating to untrue statements or omissions of material fact except those resulting from the reliance on information furnished to the Trust by NFD, or those resulting from the willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence of NFD, or NFD's breach of confidentiality.

Under a License Agreement (the "License Agreement") with Foreside Distributors, LLC ("Foreside Distributors"), Northern Trust Corporation agrees that the name "Northern Funds" may be used by Foreside Distributors and its subsidiary, NFD, in connection with providing services to the Trust on a royalty-free basis. Northern Trust Corporation has reserved to itself the right to grant the non-exclusive right to use the name "Northern Funds" to any other person. The License Agreement provides that at such time as the License Agreement is no longer in effect, Foreside Distributors and NFD will cease using the name "Northern Funds."

COUNSEL AND INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, with offices at One Logan Square, Suite 2000, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-6996 and 191 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606-1698, serves as counsel to the Trust, as well as its non-interested Trustees.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, 111 South Wacker Drive, Suite 3700, Chicago, Illinois 60606, has been appointed to serve as an independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust. In addition to audit services, an affiliate of Deloitte & Touche LLP reviews the Trust's federal and state tax returns.

IN-KIND PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS

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

Although each Portfolio generally will redeem shares in cash, each Portfolio reserves the right to pay redemptions by a distribution in-kind of securities (instead of cash) from such Portfolio. The securities distributed in-kind would be readily marketable and would be valued for this purpose using the same method employed in calculating the Portfolio's NAV per share. If a shareholder receives redemption proceeds in-kind, the shareholder should expect to incur transaction costs upon the disposition of the securities received in the redemption. For the Prime Obligations Portfolio, in-kind redemptions will be subject to any liquidity fees and redemption gates imposed on redemptions.

REDEMPTION FEES AND REQUIREMENTS

Shares of the Portfolios are sold and generally redeemed without any purchase or redemption charge imposed by the Trust. However, for the Prime Obligations Portfolio, redemptions may be subject to any liquidity fees and redemption gates imposed on redemptions. In addition, Northern Trust and other institutions ("Institutions") may charge their Customers for services provided in connection with their investments. See "Liquidity Fees and Redemption Gates—Prime Obligations Portfolio" on page 56.

The exercise of voting rights and the delivery to Customers of shareholder communications from the Trust will be governed by the Customers' account agreements with the Institutions. Customers should read the Prospectus in connection with any relevant agreement describing the services provided by an Institution and any related requirements and charges, or contact the Institution at which the Customer maintains its account for further information.

EXPENSES

Except as set forth above and in this SAI, each Portfolio is responsible for the payment of its expenses. These expenses include, without limitation: the fees and expenses payable to the Investment Adviser, Transfer Agent and Custodian; brokerage fees and commissions; fees for the registration or qualification of Portfolio shares under federal or state securities laws; taxes; interest; costs of liability insurance, fidelity bonds, indemnification or contribution, any costs, expenses or losses arising out of any liability of, or claim for damages or other relief asserted against the Trust for violation of any law; legal, tax and auditing fees and expenses; expenses of preparing and printing prospectuses, statements of additional information, proxy materials, reports and notices and distributing of the same to the Portfolios' shareholders and regulatory authorities; compensation and expenses of its non-interested Trustees; payments to Service Organizations; fees of industry organizations such as the Investment Company Institute and Mutual Fund Directors Forum; acquired fund fees and expenses; expenses of third party consultants engaged by the Board of Trustees; expenses in connection with the negotiation and renewal of the revolving credit facility; and miscellaneous and extraordinary expenses incurred by the Trust.

In connection with the Management Agreement, NTI has contractually agreed to reimburse a portion of the operating expenses of each Portfolio (other than certain excepted expenses, i.e., service fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, the compensation paid to each Independent Trustee, expenses related to third-party consultants engaged by the Board of Trustees, membership dues paid to the Investment Company Institute and Mutual Fund Directors Forum, expenses in connection with the negotiation and renewal of the revolving credit facility, extraordinary expenses and interest) so that "Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement" does not exceed the amount shown in the table under the caption "Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio" in each Portfolio's Portfolio Summary. The "Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement" for the Portfolios may be higher than the contractual limitation for the Portfolios as a result of certain excepted expenses that are not reimbursed. The contractual expense reimbursement arrangement with respect to each Portfolio is expected to continue for at least one year from the effective date of the Portfolios' Prospectus. The expense reimbursement arrangement will continue automatically for periods of one year (each such one-year period, a "Renewal Year"). The arrangement may be terminated, as to any succeeding Renewal Year, by NTI or a Portfolio upon 60 days' written notice prior to the end of the current Renewal Year. The Board of Trustees may terminate the arrangement at any time with respect to a Portfolio if it determines that it is in the best interests of the Portfolio and its shareholders.

For the fiscal years indicated below, NTI contractually reimbursed expenses for the Portfolios as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2017</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2016</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2015</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	\$ 401,483	\$ 627,033	\$ 493,078
U.S. Government Select Portfolio	2,238,105	2,211,969	1,935,553

NTI may reimburse additional expenses or waive all or a portion of the management fees of the Portfolios from time to time, including to avoid a negative yield. Any such additional expense reimbursement or waiver would be voluntary and could be implemented, increased or decreased, or discontinued at any time. There is no guarantee that a Portfolio will be able to avoid a negative yield.

For the fiscal years indicated below, NTI voluntarily reimbursed expenses for the Portfolios as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2017</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2016</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2015</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	\$0	\$ 0	\$ 0
U.S. Government Select Portfolio	0	38,488	18,087,575

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

You may call 800-637-1380 to obtain the current 7-day yield and other performance information or visit northerntrust.com/institutional. Performance reflects expense limitations, fee waivers and reductions or expense reimbursements, as previously discussed in this SAI. If such expense limitations, fee waivers, reductions and expense reimbursements were not in place, a Portfolio's performance would have been reduced. Any fees imposed by Northern Trust or other Servicing Agents on their customers in connection with investments in the Portfolios are not reflected in the Trust's calculations of performance for the Portfolios.

The performance of a class of shares of the Portfolios may be compared to the performance of other money market funds with similar investment objectives and other relevant indices or to rankings prepared by independent services or other financial or industry publications that monitor the performance of mutual funds. For example, the performance of a class of shares may be compared to data prepared by iMoneyNet, Inc. or other independent mutual fund reporting services. Performance data as reported in national financial publications such as Money Magazine, Morningstar, Forbes, Barron's, The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times, or in publications of a local or regional nature, also may be used in comparing the performance of a class of shares of a Portfolio.

From time to time, the Portfolios may advertise their "yields" and "effective yields." Yield and effective yield are computed separately for each class of shares. Each class of shares has different fees and expenses, and consequently, may have different yields for the same period. These yield figures will fluctuate, are based on historical earnings and are not intended to indicate future performance. "Yield" refers to the net investment income generated by an investment in the Portfolio over a seven-day period identified in the advertisement. This net investment income is then "annualized." That is, the amount of net investment income generated by the investment during that week is assumed to be generated each week over a 52-week period and is shown as a percentage of the investment.

In arriving at quotations as to "yield", the Trust first determines the net change, exclusive of capital changes, during the seven-day period in the value of a hypothetical pre-existing account having a balance of one Williams Capital Share at the beginning of the period, then divides such net change by the value of the account at the beginning of the period to obtain the base period return, and then multiplies the base period return by $365/7$.

"Effective yield" is calculated similarly but, when annualized, the net investment income earned by an investment in the Portfolio is assumed to be reinvested. The "effective yield" will be slightly higher than the "yield" because of the compounding effect of this assumed reinvestment. The "effective yield" is computed by adding 1 to the base period return (calculated as above), raising the sum to a power equal to 365 divided by 7, and subtracting 1 from the result.

Quotations of yield and effective yield provided by the Trust are carried to at least the nearest hundredth of one percent. Any fees imposed by Northern Trust, its affiliates or financial intermediaries on their Customers in connection with investments in the Portfolios are not reflected in the calculation of yields for the Portfolios. A money market portfolio also may quote, from time to time, total return in accordance with SEC regulations.

The Portfolios' yields may not provide a basis for comparison with bank deposits and other investments which provide a fixed yield for a stated period of time. The Portfolios' yields fluctuate, unlike bank deposits or other investments which pay a fixed yield for a stated period of time. The annualization of one week's income is not necessarily indicative of future actual yields. Actual yields will depend on such variables as portfolio quality, average portfolio maturity, the type of portfolio instruments acquired, changes in money market interest rates, portfolio expenses and other factors. Yields are one basis investors may use to analyze a class of shares of a Portfolio as compared to comparable classes of shares of other money market funds and other investment vehicles. However, yields of other money market funds and other investment vehicles may not be comparable because of the foregoing variables, and differences in the methods used in valuing their portfolio instruments, computing NAV and determining yield. Each Portfolio also may quote, from time to time, the total return of its Williams Capital Shares in accordance with SEC regulations.

NET ASSET VALUE

Prime Obligations Portfolio

As stated in the Prospectus, the Prime Obligations Portfolio operates as an “institutional money market fund” and transacts in its shares at a floating NAV, rounded to the fourth decimal place (e.g. 1.0000). The Portfolio’s investments for which market quotations are readily available will be valued using last available bid prices or current market quotations provided by dealers or prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by the Portfolio’s approved independent third-party pricing services, each in accordance with valuation procedures approved by the Trustees. If market quotations are not readily available, or if it is believed that such quotations do not accurately reflect fair value, the fair value of the Portfolio’s investments may be otherwise determined in good faith by NTI under procedures established by the Trustees. Such prices may be determined taking into account other similar securities prices, yields, maturities, call features, ratings, strength of issuer, insurance guarantees, institutional size trading in similar groups of securities and developments related to specific securities. Foreign fixed-income securities, may, like domestic fixed-income securities, be valued based on evaluated prices provided by independent pricing services when such prices are believed to reflect the fair value of such securities. Shares of open-end investment companies are valued at NAV. Shares of exchange-traded funds are valued at their closing price on the exchange or system on which such securities are principally traded. The foregoing prices may be obtained from one or more independent pricing services or, as needed or applicable, independent broker-dealers. Short-term obligations, which are debt instruments with a maturity of 60 days or less, held by the Portfolio, are valued at their amortized cost, which, according to the Investment Adviser, approximates fair value. Circumstances in which securities may be fair valued include periods when trading in a security is suspended, the exchange or market on which a security trades closes early, the trading volume in a security is limited, corporate actions and announcements take place, or regulatory news is released such as governmental approvals. Additionally, the Trust, in its discretion, may make adjustments to the prices of securities held by the Portfolio if an event occurs after the publication of market values normally used by the Portfolio but before the time as of which the Portfolio calculates its NAV, depending on the nature and significance of the event, consistent with applicable regulatory guidance and the Trust’s fair value procedures. The use of fair valuation involves the risk that the values used by the Portfolio to price its investments may be higher or lower than the values used by other unaffiliated investment companies and investors to price the same investments.

U.S. Government Select Portfolio

As stated in the Prospectus, the U.S. Government Select Portfolio operates as a “government money market fund” under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act and seeks to maintain a NAV of \$1.00 per share and, in this connection, values its instruments on the basis of amortized cost pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. This method values a security at its cost on the date of purchase and thereafter assumes a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the instrument. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value, as determined by amortized cost, is higher or lower than the price the Portfolio would receive if the Portfolio sold the instrument. During such periods, the yield to investors in the Portfolio may differ somewhat from that obtained in a similar entity, which uses available indications as to market value to value its portfolio instruments. For example, if the use of amortized cost resulted in a lower (higher) aggregate Portfolio value on a particular day, a prospective investor in the Portfolio would be able to obtain a somewhat higher (lower) yield and ownership interest than would result from investment in such similar entity and existing investors would receive less (more) investment income and ownership interest. However, the Trust expects that the procedures and limitations referred to in the following paragraphs of this section will tend to minimize the differences referred to above.

Under Rule 2a-7, the Trust's Board of Trustees, in supervising the Trust's operations and delegating special responsibilities involving portfolio management to the Investment Adviser, has established procedures that are intended, taking into account current market conditions and the Portfolio's investment objective, to stabilize the NAV of the Portfolio, as computed for the purposes of purchases and redemptions, at \$1.00 per share. The Trustees' procedures include periodic monitoring of the difference (the "Market Value Difference") between the amortized cost value per share and the NAV per share based upon available indications of market value. Available indications of market value used by the Trust consist of actual market quotations or appropriate substitutes, which reflect current market conditions and include (i) quotations or estimates of market value for individual portfolio instruments and/or (ii) values for individual portfolio instruments derived from market quotations relating to varying maturities of a class of money market instruments. In the event the Market Value Difference of a given Portfolio exceeds certain limits or NTI believes that the Market Value Difference may result in material dilution or other unfair results to investors or existing shareholders, the Trust will take action in accordance with the 1940 Act (e.g., selling portfolio instruments to shorten average portfolio maturity or to realize capital gains or losses, reducing or suspending shareholder income accruals, redeeming shares in-kind, or utilizing a NAV per share based upon available indications of market value which under such circumstances would vary from \$1.00) to eliminate or reduce to the extent reasonably practicable any material dilution or other unfair results to investors or existing shareholders which might arise from Market Value Differences. In particular, if losses were sustained by the Portfolio, the number of outstanding shares might be reduced in order to maintain a NAV per share of \$1.00. Such reduction would be effected by having each shareholder proportionately contribute to the Portfolio's capital the necessary shares to restore such NAV per share. Each shareholder will be deemed to have agreed to such contribution in these circumstances by investing in the Portfolio.

Rule 2a-7 requires that each Portfolio limit its investments to instruments (i) which the Investment Adviser determines (pursuant to guidelines established by the Board of Trustees) to present minimal credit risks; or (ii) are issued by other investment companies that are money market funds; or (iii) are U.S. government securities. The Rule also requires that each Portfolio maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity (not more than 60 days) and a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity without regard to maturity shortening provisions applicable to variable and floating rate securities (also known as dollar-weighted average portfolio life) of 120 days or less appropriate to its policy of maintaining a stable NAV per share and precludes the purchase of any instrument deemed under the Rule to have a remaining maturity of more than 397 calendar days (as calculated pursuant to Rule 2a-7). Should the disposition of a portfolio security result in a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of more than 60 days, the Rule requires a Portfolio to invest its available cash in such a manner as to reduce such maturity to the prescribed limit as soon as reasonably practicable.

Each Portfolio is required to comply with SEC requirements with respect to the liquidity of the Portfolio's investments. Specifically, each Portfolio is required to hold at least 10% of its total assets in "daily liquid assets" and at least 30% of its total assets in "weekly liquid assets." For these purposes, daily and weekly liquid assets are calculated as of the end of each business day. Daily liquid assets include: cash; direct obligations of the U.S. government; securities that will mature or are subject to a demand feature that is exercisable and payable within one business day; and amounts receivable and due unconditionally within one business day on pending sales of portfolio securities. Weekly liquid assets include: cash; direct obligations of the U.S. government; certain U.S. government agency discount notes without provision for the payment of interest with remaining maturities of 60 days or less; securities that will mature or are subject to a demand feature that is exercisable and payable within five business days; and amounts receivable and due unconditionally within five business days on pending sales of portfolio securities.

The time at which transactions and shares are priced and the time by which orders must be received may be changed in case of an emergency or if regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange is stopped at a time other than 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. The Trust reserves the right to reprocess purchase, redemption and exchange transactions that were processed at a NAV other than the Portfolio's official closing NAV. For instance, if a pricing error is discovered that impacts the Portfolio's NAV, the corrected NAV would be the official closing NAV and the erroneous NAV would be a NAV other than the Portfolio's official closing NAV. Those transactions that were processed using the erroneous NAV may then be reprocessed using the official closing NAV.

The Portfolios may also close on days when the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“New York Fed”) is open but the New York Stock Exchange is closed, such as Good Friday, and when the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (“SIFMA”) recommends that the bond markets close early, each Portfolio reserves the right to close at or prior to the SIFMA recommended closing time. If a Portfolio does so, it will cease granting same day credit for purchase and redemption orders received at the Portfolio’s closing time and credit will be given on the next Business Day. The Trust reserves the right to advance the time by which purchase and redemption orders must be received for same business day credit as otherwise permitted by the SEC. In addition, each Portfolio may compute its NAV as of any time permitted pursuant to any exemption, order or statement of the SEC or its staff.

A Business Day is defined as each Monday through Friday that the New York Fed is open for business, except as noted below. The New York Fed is closed on the following national holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

The Investment Adviser is not required to calculate the NAV of a Portfolio on days during which no shares are tendered to a Portfolio for redemption and no orders to purchase or sell shares are received by a Portfolio, or on days on which there is an insufficient degree of trading in the Portfolio’s portfolio securities for changes in the value of such securities to affect materially the NAV per share.

LIQUIDITY FEES AND REDEMPTION GATES—PRIME OBLIGATIONS PORTFOLIO

The Prime Obligations Portfolio may impose a liquidity fee of up to 2% on redemptions from the Portfolio (a “liquidity fee”) or temporarily restrict redemptions from the Portfolio for up to 10 business days in any given 90-day period (a “redemption gate”) in the event that the Portfolio’s weekly liquid assets fall below the following thresholds:

- 30% weekly liquid assets—If the Prime Obligation Portfolio’s weekly liquid assets fall below 30% of the Portfolio’s total assets as of the end of a business day, and the Board of Trustees determines it is in the best interests of the Portfolio, the Board of Trustees may impose a liquidity fee of no more than 2% of the amount redeemed and/or a redemption gate that temporarily suspends the right of redemption. Liquidity fees and/or redemption gates may be implemented as early as the same business day that weekly liquid assets of the Prime Obligations Portfolio fall below 30% of the total assets.
- 10% weekly liquid assets—If the Prime Obligations Portfolio’s weekly liquid assets fall below 10% of the Portfolio’s total assets as of the end of a business day, the Portfolio will impose, at the beginning of the next business day, a liquidity fee of 1% of the amount redeemed, unless the Board of Trustees determines that imposing such a fee would not be in the best interests of the Portfolio or determines that a lower or higher fee (not to exceed 2%) would be in the best interests of the Portfolio.

If the Prime Obligations Portfolio imposes a redemption gate, the Portfolio and the Portfolio’s intermediaries will not accept redemption orders until the Portfolio has notified shareholders that the redemption gate has been lifted. Any redemption orders submitted while a redemption gate is in effect will be cancelled without further notice. If you still wish to redeem shares once the redemption gate has been lifted, you will need to submit a new redemption request to the Prime Obligations Portfolio or the Portfolio’s authorized agent or intermediaries. Liquidity fees and redemption gates may be terminated at any time at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. In addition, liquidity fees and redemption gates will terminate at the beginning of the next business day once the Prime Obligations Portfolio has invested 30% or more of its total assets in weekly liquid assets. The Prime Obligations Portfolio may only suspend redemptions for up to 10 business days in any 90-day period.

Liquidity fees would generally be used to assist the Prime Obligations Portfolio to stem redemptions during times of market stress. A liquidity fee imposed by the Prime Obligations Portfolio will reduce the amount you will receive upon the redemption of your shares, and will generally decrease the amount of any capital gain or

increase the amount of any capital loss you will recognize with respect to the redemption. The Board of Trustees generally expects that a liquidity fee or redemption gate would be imposed, if at all, during periods of extraordinary market stress. While the Board of Trustees may, in its discretion, impose a liquidity fee or redemption gate at any time after the weekly liquid assets of the Prime Obligations Portfolio falls below 30% of the Portfolio's total assets, the Board of Trustees generally expects that a liquidity fee or redemption gate would be imposed only after the Portfolio has notified intermediaries and shareholders that a liquidity fee or redemption gate will be imposed (generally, as of the beginning of the next business day following the announcement that the Portfolio has imposed the liquidity fee or redemption gate). If the Prime Obligations Portfolio's weekly liquid assets fall below 10% of the Portfolio's total assets, the Portfolio reserves the right to permanently suspend redemptions and liquidate if the Board of Trustees of the Portfolio determines that it is not in the best interests of the Portfolio to continue operating. Any announcement regarding the imposition of a liquidity fee or redemption gate, or the termination of a liquidity fee or a redemption gate, will be available at the Prime Obligations Portfolio's website, northerntrust.com/institutional, and will be filed with the SEC on Form N-CR.

The U.S. Government Select Portfolio currently does not intend to avail itself of the ability to impose liquidity fees and/or redemption gates. However, the Board reserves the right, with notice to shareholders, to change this policy with respect to the Portfolio, thereby permitting the Portfolio to impose such fees and gates in the future.

TAXES

The following summarizes certain additional tax considerations generally affecting the Portfolios and their shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Portfolios or their shareholders, and the discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Potential investors should consult their tax advisers with specific reference to their own tax situations.

The discussions of the federal tax consequences in the Prospectus and this SAI are based on the Code and the regulations issued under it, and court decisions and administrative interpretations, as in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions may significantly alter the statements included herein, and any such changes or decisions may be retroactive.

FEDERAL—GENERAL INFORMATION

Each Portfolio intends to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1 of the Code. As a regulated investment company, each Portfolio generally is exempt from federal income tax on its net investment income and realized capital gains which it distributes to shareholders. To qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company, it must meet three important tests each year.

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

Second, generally, at the close of each quarter of the Portfolio's taxable year, at least 50% of the value of each Portfolio's assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and securities of other issuers as to which: (a) the Portfolio has not invested more than 5% of the value of its total assets in securities of the issuer and (b) the Portfolio does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer, and no more than 25% of the value of each Portfolio's total assets may be invested in the securities of (1) any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies), (2) two or more issuers that the Portfolio controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or (3) one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Third, each Portfolio must distribute an amount equal to at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss), before taking into account any deduction for dividends paid, and 90% of its tax-exempt income, if any, for the year.

Each Portfolio intends to comply with these requirements. If a Portfolio were to fail to make sufficient distributions, it could be liable for corporate income tax and for excise tax in respect of the shortfall or, if the shortfall is large enough, the Portfolio could be disqualified as a regulated investment company. If for any taxable year a Portfolio were not to qualify as a regulated investment company, all its taxable income would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In that event, taxable shareholders would recognize dividend income on distributions (including distributions attributable to tax-exempt income) to the extent of the Portfolio's current and accumulated earnings and profits, and corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends-received deduction.

The Code imposes a non-deductible 4% excise tax on regulated investment companies that fail to currently distribute an amount equal to specified percentages of their ordinary taxable income with certain modifications and capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses) by the end of each calendar year. Each Portfolio intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions of its ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income each calendar year to avoid liability for this excise tax.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES

Although each Portfolio expects to qualify as a “regulated investment company” and to be relieved of all or substantially all federal income taxes, depending upon the extent of its activities in states and localities in which its offices are maintained, in which its agents or independent contractors are located or in which it is otherwise deemed to be conducting business, each Portfolio may be subject to the tax laws of such states or localities.

Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to shareholders of a fund from interest income earned by that fund from direct obligations of the U.S. Government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by the fund. Investments in securities issued by Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae, bankers’ acceptances, commercial paper and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities do not generally qualify for tax-free treatment.

POTENTIAL PASS-THROUGH OF TAX CREDITS

If a Portfolio holds (directly or indirectly) one or more “tax credit bonds” (defined below) on one or more specified dates during the Portfolio’s taxable year, the Portfolio may elect for U.S. Federal income tax purposes to pass through to shareholders tax credits otherwise allowable to the Portfolio for that year with respect to such bonds. A tax credit bond is defined in the Code as a “qualified tax credit bond” (which includes a qualified forestry conservation bond, a new clean renewable energy bond, a qualified energy conservation bond, and a qualified zone academy bond, each of which must meet certain requirements specified in the Code), a “build America bond” (which includes certain qualified bonds issued before January 1, 2011) or certain other specified bonds. If a Portfolio were to make an election, a shareholder of the Portfolio would be required to include in income and would be entitled to claim as a tax credit an amount equal to a proportionate share of such credits. However, such tax credits are generally not refundable. There is no assurance that a Portfolio will elect to pass through any such income and credits. Certain limitations may apply on the extent to which the credit may be claimed. On December 22, 2017, the President signed into law H.R. 1, originally known as the “Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.” The law repeals the rules related to tax credit bonds and is effective for bonds issued after December 31, 2017, but does not affect the tax treatment of bonds issued prior to January 1, 2018.

The foregoing discussion is based on federal tax laws and regulations which are in effect on the date of this SAI. Such laws and regulations may be changed by legislative or administrative action. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Portfolios or their shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectus is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situation, including the application of state and local taxes.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Trust Agreement permits the Trust's Board of Trustees to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest of one or more separate series representing interests in one or more investment portfolios. The Trustees of the Trust may hereafter create series in addition to the Trust's seven existing series, which represent interests in the Trust's seven respective portfolios, two of which are described in this SAI. The Trust Agreement also permits the Board of Trustees to classify or reclassify any unissued shares into classes within a series. Pursuant to such authority, the Trustees have authorized the issuance of an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest in four separate classes of shares in each Portfolio (Shares, Service Shares, Premier Shares and Williams Capital Shares). As of the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, no Premier Shares and no Williams Capital Shares of the Prime Obligations Portfolio and no Premier Shares of the U.S. Government Select Portfolio were issued and outstanding.

The Trustees may appoint separate Trustees with respect to one or more series or classes of the Trust's shares (the "Series Trustees"). To the extent provided by the Trustees in the appointment of Series Trustees, Series Trustees: (i) may, but are not required to, serve as Trustees of the Trust or any other series or class of the Trust; (ii) may have, to the exclusion of any other Trustee of the Trust, all the powers and authorities of Trustees under the Trust Agreement with respect to such series or class; and/or (iii) may have no power or authority with respect to any other series or class. There are currently no Series Trustees for the Trust.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement, each share of each Portfolio is without par value, which represents a proportionate interest in the particular Portfolio with each other share of its class in the same Portfolio and is entitled to such dividends and distributions out of the income belonging to the Portfolio as are declared by the Trustees. Upon any liquidation of a Portfolio, shareholders of each class of a Portfolio are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets belonging to that class available for distribution. Shares do not have any preemptive or conversion rights. The right of redemption is described under "Account Policies and Other Information" in the Prospectus. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the 1940 Act, the right of a shareholder to redeem shares and the date of payment by a Portfolio may be suspended for more than seven days (i) for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed, other than the customary weekends or holidays, or trading in the markets the Portfolio normally utilizes is closed or is restricted as determined by the SEC, (ii) during any emergency, as determined by the SEC, as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for the Portfolio to dispose of instruments owned by it or fairly to determine the value of its net assets, (iii) with respect to the Prime Obligations Portfolio, during the imposition of a redemption gate for up to 10 business days in any given 90-day period in the event that the Portfolio's weekly liquid assets fall below certain thresholds (see "Liquidity Fees and Redemption Gates – Prime Obligations Portfolio" on page 56, or (iv) for such other period as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of the shareholders of the Portfolio. The Trust also may suspend or postpone the recordation of the transfer of its shares upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing conditions. In addition, shares of each Portfolio are redeemable at the unilateral option of the Trust. Shares when issued as described in the Prospectus are validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable, except as stated below. In the interests of economy and convenience, certificates representing shares of the Portfolios are not issued.

The proceeds received by each Portfolio for each issue or sale of its shares, and all net investment income, realized and unrealized gain and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, will be specifically allocated to and constitute the underlying assets of that Portfolio. The underlying assets of each Portfolio will be segregated on the books of account, and will be charged with the liabilities in respect to that Portfolio and with a share of the general liabilities of the Trust. Expenses with respect to the Portfolios and the other portfolios of the Trust normally are allocated in proportion to the NAV of the respective investment portfolio except where allocations of direct expenses can otherwise be fairly made.

NOTICE: *Under section 72.1021(a) of the Texas Property Code, initial investors in the Portfolio who are Texas residents may designate a representative to receive notices of abandoned property in connection with Portfolio shares. Texas shareholders who wish to appoint a representative should notify the Trust's Transfer Agent by writing to the Northern Institutional Funds Center, P.O. Box 75986, Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986 or by calling 800-637-1380 to obtain a form for providing written notice to the Trust.*

Each Portfolio and other portfolios of the Trust entitled to vote on a matter will vote in the aggregate and not by portfolio, except as required by law or when the matter to be voted on affects only the interests of shareholders of a particular portfolio.

Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that any matter required by the provisions of the 1940 Act or applicable state law, or otherwise, to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Trust shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each investment portfolio affected by such matter. Rule 18f-2 further provides that an investment portfolio shall be deemed to be affected by a matter unless the interests of each investment portfolio in the matter are substantially identical or the matter does not affect any interest of the investment portfolio. Under the Rule, the approval of an investment advisory agreement or any change in a fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to an investment portfolio only if approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such investment portfolio. However, the Rule also provides that the ratification of the appointment of independent accountants, the approval of principal underwriting contracts and the election of Trustees are exempt from the separate voting requirements stated above. In addition, shareholders of each of the classes of an investment portfolio have equal voting rights except that only shares of the particular class(es) affected by the matter will be entitled to vote on such matters (e.g., matters relating to shareholder servicing expenses and transfer agent fees that are payable by that class).

The Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders and does not intend to hold such meetings. In the event that a meeting of shareholders is held, each share of the Trust will be entitled, as determined by the Trustees without the vote or consent of shareholders, either to one vote for each share (and proportionate fractional votes for fractional shares held) or to one vote for each dollar of NAV represented by such shares on all matters presented to shareholders, including the election of Trustees (this method of voting being referred to as “dollar-based voting”). However, to the extent required by the 1940 Act or otherwise determined by the Trustees, series and classes of the Trust will vote separately from each other. Shareholders of the Trust do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of Trustees and, accordingly, the holders of more than 50% of the aggregate voting power of the Trust may elect all of the Trustees, irrespective of the vote of the other shareholders. Meetings of shareholders of the Trust, or any series or class thereof, may be called by the Trustees, certain officers or upon the written request of holders of 10% or more of the shares entitled to vote at such meeting. To the extent required by law, the Trust will assist in shareholder communications in connection with a meeting called by shareholders. The shareholders of the Trust will have voting rights only with respect to the limited number of matters specified in the Trust Agreement and such other matters as the Trustees may determine or may be required by law.

Subject to the rights of the Trustees with respect to the Portfolios, the Trust Agreement authorizes the Trustees, without shareholder approval (except as stated in the next paragraph), to cause the Trust, or any series thereof, to merge or consolidate with any corporation, association, trust or other organization or sell or exchange all or substantially all of the property belonging to the Trust, or any series thereof. In addition, the Trustees, without shareholder approval, may adopt a “master-feeder” structure by investing substantially all of the assets of a series of the Trust in the securities of another open-end investment company or pooled portfolio.

Subject to the rights of the Trustees with respect to the Portfolios, the Trust Agreement also authorizes the Trustees, in connection with the merger, consolidation, termination or other reorganization of the Trust or any series or class, to classify the shareholders of any class into one or more separate groups and to provide for the different treatment of shares held by the different groups, provided that such merger, consolidation, termination or other reorganization is approved by a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of each group of shareholders that are so classified.

The Board of Trustees of the Trust may not, without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Trust, amend or otherwise supplement the Trust Agreement or amend and restate a trust investment to reduce the rights, duties, powers, authorities and responsibilities of the Trust’s Trustees, except to

the extent such action does not violate the 1940 Act. Subject to the foregoing, the Trust Agreement permits the Trustees to amend the Trust Agreement without a shareholder vote. However, shareholders of the Trust have the right to vote on any amendment: (i) that would adversely affect the voting rights of shareholders; (ii) that is required by law to be approved by shareholders; (iii) that would amend the voting provisions of the Trust Agreement; or (iv) that the Trustees determine to submit to shareholders.

The Trust Agreement permits the termination of the Trust or of any series or class of the Trust: (i) by a majority of the affected shareholders at a meeting of shareholders of the Trust, series or class; or (ii) by a majority of the Trustees without shareholder approval if the Trustees determine that such action is in the best interest of the Trust or its shareholders. The factors and events that the Trustees may take into account in making such determination include: (i) the inability of the Trust or any series or class to maintain its assets at an appropriate size; (ii) changes in laws or regulations governing the Trust, or any series or class thereof, or affecting assets of the type in which it invests; or (iii) economic developments or trends having a significant adverse impact on their business or operations.

Under the Delaware Statutory Trust Act (the “Delaware Act”), shareholders are not personally liable for obligations of the Trust. The Delaware Act entitles shareholders of the Trust to the same limitation of liability as is available to shareholders of private for-profit corporations. However, no similar statutory or other authority limiting statutory trust shareholder liability exists in many other states. As a result, to the extent that the Trust or a shareholder is subject to the jurisdiction of courts in such other states, those courts may not apply Delaware law and may subject the shareholders to liability. To offset this risk, the Trust Agreement: (i) contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust and requires that notice of such disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation and instrument entered into or executed by the Trust or its Trustees and (ii) provides for indemnification out of the property of the applicable series of the Trust of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust solely by reason of being or having been a shareholder and not because of the shareholder’s acts or omissions or for some other reason. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss beyond his or her investment because of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which all of the following factors are present: (i) a court refuses to apply Delaware law; (ii) the liability arises under tort law or, if not, no contractual limitation of liability is in effect; and (iii) the applicable series of the Trust is unable to meet its obligations.

The Trust Agreement provides that the Trustees will not be liable to any person other than the Trust or a shareholder and that a Trustee will not be liable for any act as a Trustee. However, nothing in the Trust Agreement protects a Trustee against any liability to which he or she would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office. The Trust Agreement provides for indemnification of Trustees, officers and agents of the Trust unless the recipient is liable by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of such person’s office.

The Trust Agreement provides that each shareholder, by virtue of becoming such, will be held to have expressly assented and agreed to the terms of the Trust Agreement and to have become a party thereto.

In addition to the requirements of Delaware law, the Trust Agreement provides that a shareholder of the Trust may bring a derivative action on behalf of the Trust only if the following conditions are met: (i) shareholders eligible to bring such derivative action under Delaware law who hold at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust, or 10% of the outstanding shares of the series or class to which such action relates, must join in the request for the Trustees to commence such action; and (ii) the Trustees must be afforded a reasonable amount of time to consider such shareholder request and to investigate the basis of such claim. The Trust Agreement also provides that no person, other than the Trustees, who is not a shareholder of a particular series or class shall be entitled to bring any derivative action, suit or other proceeding on behalf of or with respect to such series or class. The Trustees will be entitled to retain counsel or other advisers in considering the merits of the request and may require an undertaking by the shareholders making such request to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any such advisers in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action.

The term “majority of the outstanding shares” of either the Trust or a Portfolio means, with respect to the approval of an investment advisory agreement or a change in a fundamental investment policy, the vote of the lesser of (i) 67% or more of the shares of the Trust or such Portfolio present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust or such Portfolio are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust or such Portfolio.

The Trust’s by-laws state that, unless the Trust consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forums for any Shareholder (including a beneficial owner) to bring (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Trust, (ii) any action asserting a claim or breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any Trustee, officer or employee, if any, of the Trust to the Trust or the Trust’s Shareholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim against the Trust, its Trustees, officers or employees, if any, arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware Statutory Trust Act or the Trust’s Trust Instrument or bylaw; or (iv) any action asserting a claim against the Trust, its Trustees, officers or employees, if any, governed by the internal affairs doctrine, shall be a state or federal court located within the State of Delaware. The Trust’s by-laws also state that any persons or entity that is a shareholder of the Trust shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to the foregoing provision of the Trust’s by-laws.

TNTC has advised the Trust that the following persons (whose mailing address is: c/o The Northern Trust Company, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603) owned of record or are known by the Portfolios to have beneficially owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Portfolios’ classes as of August 31, 2018:

	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>% of Class</u>
U.S. Government Select Portfolio—Service Shares		
Old Second National Bank of Aurora	32,296,830	43.98%
Heartland Bank and Trust Company	30,781,820	41.92%
Simmons First Trust Company, N.A.	8,737,357	11.90%
U.S. Government Select Portfolio—Williams Capital Shares		
Union Bank Tr. Nominee FBO Portal Omnibus—Cash	137,000,000	46.29%
Abbott Laboratories	39,732,638	13.43%
Verizon Financial Services LLC	25,494,081	8.61%
Treasury Brokerage FBO Illinois State Tr.	25,000,000	8.45%
Prudential Financial Inc.	15,244,270	5.15%
Prime Obligations Portfolio—Shares		
Harding, Loevner, Funds Inc. International Equity Portfolio	445,165,692	14.57%
CNO Financial Group, Inc.	341,045,810	11.16%
Trinity Health Corporation	242,077,968	7.92%
George Kaiser Family Foundation	168,877,405	5.53%
Prime Obligations Portfolio—Service Shares		
First Mid-Illinois Bank & Trust	3,105,099	100.00%

To the extent that any shareholder is the beneficial owner of more than 25% of the outstanding shares of any Portfolio, such shareholder may be deemed a “control person” of that Portfolio for purposes of the 1940 Act.

As of August 31, 2018, the Trust’s Trustees and officers as a group owned beneficially less than 1% of the outstanding shares of each class of each Portfolio.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Portfolios and related report of Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, contained in the annual reports to the Portfolios' shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017 (the "Annual Reports"), as well as the unaudited financial statements for the Portfolios contained in the Portfolios' semiannual reports to shareholders for the six-month period ended May 31, 2018 (the "Semiannual Reports"), are hereby incorporated by reference herein. Information in the financial statements for periods prior to the fiscal year ended November 30, 2017 were audited by the Portfolios' former independent registered public accounting firm. No other parts of the Annual Reports and the Semiannual Reports, including without limitation, "Management's Discussion of Portfolio Performance," are incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the Portfolios' Semiannual Reports and Annual Reports may be obtained upon request and without charge, from the Transfer Agent by writing to the Northern Institutional Funds Center, P.O. Box 75986, Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986 or by calling 800-637-1380 (toll-free).

OTHER INFORMATION

Statements contained in the Prospectus or in this SAI as to the contents of any contract or other documents referred to are not necessarily complete, and in each instance reference is made to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which the Prospectus and this SAI form a part, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference. The Registration Statement, including the exhibits filed therewith, may be examined at the office of the SEC in Washington, D.C. or on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

Short-Term Credit Ratings

An *S&P Global Ratings* short-term issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation having an original maturity of no more than 365 days. The following summarizes the rating categories used by S&P Global Ratings for short-term issues:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) short-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.

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

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

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

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

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

"NR"—Is assigned to an unrated issuer.

Fitch, Inc. / Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may not be adjusted for loss severity. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as "short-term" based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Fitch for short-term obligations:

"F1"—Securities possess the highest short-term credit quality. This designation indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

"F2"—Securities possess good short-term credit quality. This designation indicates good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

"F3"—Securities possess fair short-term credit quality. This designation indicates that the intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

"B"—Securities possess speculative short-term credit quality. This designation indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

"C"—Securities possess high short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

"RD"—Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.

"D"—Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

Plus (+) or minus (-)—The "F1" rating may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show the relative status within that major rating category.

"NR"—Is assigned to an unrated issue of a rated issuer.

The *DBRS® Ratings Limited ("DBRS")* short-term debt rating scale provides an opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. Ratings are based on quantitative and

qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the sub-categories “(high)”, “(middle)”, and “(low)”.

The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS for commercial paper and short-term debt:

“R-1 (high)”—Short-term debt rated “R-1 (high)” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“R-1 (middle)”—Short-term debt rated “R-1 (middle)” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from “R-1 (high)” by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“R-1 (low)”—Short-term debt rated “R-1 (low)” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“R-2 (high)”—Short-term debt rated “R-2 (high)” is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“R-2 (middle)”—Short-term debt rated “R-2 (middle)” is considered to be of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

“R-2 (low)”—Short-term debt rated “R-2 (low)” is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer’s ability to meet such obligations.

“R-3”—Short-term debt rated “R-3” is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

“R-4”—Short-term debt rated “R-4” is considered to be of speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

“R-5”—Short-term debt rated “R-5” is considered to be of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

“D”—Short-term debt rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to “D” may occur. DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Long-Term Credit Ratings

The following summarizes the ratings used by *S&P Global Ratings* for long-term issues:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Plus (+) or minus (-)—The ratings from “AA” to “CCC” may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

“NR”—This indicates that a rating has not been assigned, or is no longer assigned.

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

Moody’s long-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. Such ratings reflect both on the likelihood of default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for long-term debt:

“Aaa”—Obligations rated “Aaa” are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

“Aa”—Obligations rated “Aa” are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

“A”—Obligations rated “A” are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

“Baa”—Obligations rated “Baa” are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

“Ba”—Obligations rated “Ba” are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

“B”—Obligations rated “B” are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

“Caa”—Obligations rated “Caa” are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

“Ca”—Obligations rated “Ca” are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

“C”—Obligations rated “C” are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody’s appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from “Aa” through “Caa.” The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

“NR”—Is assigned to unrated obligations.

The following summarizes long-term ratings used by **Fitch**:

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

“AA”—Securities considered to be of very high credit quality. “AA” ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

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

“BBB”—Securities considered to be of good credit quality. “BBB” ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

“BB”—Securities considered to be speculative. “BB” ratings indicate that there is an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

“B”—Securities considered to be highly speculative. “B” ratings indicate that material credit risk is present.

“CCC”—A “CCC” rating indicates that substantial credit risk is present.

“CC”—A “CC” rating indicates very high levels of credit risk.

“C”—A “C” rating indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned “RD” or “D” ratings but are instead rated in the “CCC” to “C” rating categories, depending on their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. Fitch believes that this approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Plus (+) or minus (-) may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the “AAA” obligation rating category, or to corporate finance obligation ratings in the categories below “CCC”.

“NR”—Is assigned to an unrated issue of a rated issuer.

The *DBRS* long-term rating scale provides an opinion on the risk of default. That is, the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligation has been issued. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer, and the relative ranking of claims. All rating categories other than AAA and D also contain subcategories “(high)” and “(low)”. The absence of either a “(high)” or “(low)” designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category. The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS for long-term debt:

“AAA”—Long-term debt rated “AAA” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“AA”—Long-term debt rated “AA” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from “AAA” only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“A”—Long-term debt rated “A” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than “AA.” May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“BBB”—Long-term debt rated “BBB” is of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“BB”—Long-term debt rated “BB” is of speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

“B”—Long-term debt rated “B” is of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

“CCC”, “CC” and “C”—Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is of very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although “CC” and “C” ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default, or subordinated to obligations rated in the “CCC” to “B” range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the “C” category.

“D”—A security rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to “D” may occur. DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Municipal Note Ratings

An *S&P Global Ratings* U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P Global Ratings’ opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P Global Ratings’ analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule—the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment—the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Municipal Short-Term Note rating symbols are as follows:

“SP-1”—A municipal note rated “SP-1” exhibits a strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

“SP-2”—A municipal note rated “SP-2” exhibits a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

“SP-3”—A municipal note rated “SP-3” exhibits a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

“D”—This rating is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed exchange offer, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions.

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

“MIG-1”—This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

“MIG-2”—This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

“MIG-3”—This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

“SG”—This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

“NR”—Is assigned to an unrated obligation.

In the case of variable rate demand obligations (“VRDOs”), a two-component rating is assigned: a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody’s evaluation of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody’s evaluation of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand (“demand feature”). The second element uses a rating from a variation of the MIG scale called the Variable Municipal Investment Grade or “VMIG” scale. The rating transitions on the VMIG scale differ from those on the Prime scale to reflect the risk that external liquidity support generally will terminate if the issuer’s long-term rating drops below investment grade.

“VMIG-1”—This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

“VMIG-2”—This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

“VMIG-3”—This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

“SG”—This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

“NR”—Is assigned to an unrated obligation.

About Credit Ratings

An *S&P Global Ratings* issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P Global Ratings’ view of the obligor’s capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

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

Fitch's credit ratings provide an opinion on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. Fitch credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed to them in accordance with the terms on which they invested. Fitch's credit ratings cover the global spectrum of corporate, sovereign financial, bank, insurance, and public finance entities (including supranational and sub-national entities) and the securities or other obligations they issue, as well as structured finance securities backed by receivables or other financial assets.

Credit ratings provided by **DBRS** are forward-looking opinions about credit risk which reflect the creditworthiness of an issuer, rated entity, and/or security. Credit ratings are not statements of fact. While historical statistics and performance can be important considerations, credit ratings are not based solely on such; they include subjective considerations and involve expectations for future performance that cannot be guaranteed. To the extent that future events and economic conditions do not match expectations, credit ratings assigned to issuers and/or securities can change. Credit ratings are also based on approved and applicable methodologies, models and criteria ("Methodologies"), which are periodically updated and when material changes are deemed necessary, this may also lead to rating changes.

Credit ratings typically provide an opinion on the risk that investors may not be repaid in accordance with the terms under which the obligation was issued. In some cases, credit ratings may also include consideration for the relative ranking of claims and recovery, should default occur. Credit ratings are meant to provide opinions on relative measures of risk and are not based on expectations of any specific default probability, nor are they meant to predict such.

The data and information on which DBRS bases its opinions is not audited or verified by DBRS, although DBRS conducts a reasonableness review of information received and relied upon in accordance with its Methodologies and policies.

DBRS uses rating symbols as a concise method of expressing its opinion to the market, but there are a limited number of rating categories for the possible slight risk differentials that exist across the rating spectrum and DBRS does not assert that credit ratings in the same category are of "exactly" the same quality.