

**PART B**  
**STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**  
**NORTHERN INSTITUTIONAL FUNDS**  
**PRIME OBLIGATIONS PORTFOLIO**

This Statement of Additional Information dated April 1, 2009, (the “Additional Statement”) is not a prospectus. This Additional Statement should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated April 1, 2009, as amended or supplemented from time to time, for the Prime Obligations Portfolio (the “Portfolio”) 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 and related report of Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, contained in the annual report to the Portfolio’s shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008, are incorporated herein by reference in the section entitled “Financial Statements.” No other parts of the annual report are incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the annual report 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 ADDITIONAL STATEMENT 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.

An investment in the 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 Northern Trust. An investment in the Portfolio involves investment risks, including possible loss of principal. Although the Portfolio seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

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## ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT INFORMATION

### CLASSIFICATION AND HISTORY

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

The 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 additional investment portfolios, including money market, fixed-income, asset allocation, equity and equity index portfolios, which are not described in this document.

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

The following supplements the investment objective, strategies and risks of the Portfolio as set forth in the Prospectus. The investment objective of the Portfolio may be changed without the vote of the majority of the Portfolio’s outstanding shares. Except as expressly noted below, the Portfolio’s investment strategies may be changed without shareholder approval.

In addition to the instruments discussed below and in the Prospectus, the Portfolio may purchase other types of financial instruments, however designated, whose investment and credit quality characteristics are determined by the Investment Adviser to be substantially similar to those of any other investment otherwise permitted by the Portfolio’s investment strategies.

Prime Obligations Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a broad range of government, bank and commercial obligations that are available in the money markets.

**ASSET-BACKED (INCLUDING MORTGAGE-BACKED) SECURITIES.** The Portfolio may purchase asset-backed securities, which are securities backed by mortgages, installment contracts, credit card receivables, municipal securities or other financial assets. One example of an asset-backed security is a structured investment vehicle (“SIV”). A SIV is an investment vehicle that buys long-dated assets using funding from a combination of commercial paper, medium-term notes and capital notes. 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 Portfolio 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 Portfolio 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, 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 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 Portfolio’s liquidity and value.

There is risk that the U.S. government will not provide financial support to its agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises. The 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 the 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 extreme and unprecedented volatility and disruption currently impacting the capital and credit markets 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”) has entered into certain preferred stock purchase agreements with each of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae which establish 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 Treasury has also: (i) established a new secured lending credit facility which will be available to Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, and the Federal Home Loan Banks, which is intended to serve as a liquidity backstop, and which will be available until December 2009; and (ii) initiated a temporary program to purchase residential mortgage-backed securities issued by 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 place significant restrictions on the activities of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae must obtain the consent of the Treasury to: (i) make any payment to purchase or redeem its capital stock or pay any dividend other than in respect of the senior preferred stock, (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 are placed on the maximum size of each of Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's respective portfolios of mortgages and mortgage-backed securities portfolios, 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 Funds.

As a result of the economic recession that commenced in the U.S. in 2008, there is a heightened risk that the receivables and loans underlying the asset-backed securities purchased by the Portfolio 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.

The recent and unprecedented disruption in the residential mortgage-backed securities market (and in particular, the "subprime" residential mortgage market), the broader mortgage-backed securities market and the asset-backed securities market have resulted in downward price pressures and increasing foreclosures and defaults in residential and commercial real estate. Concerns over inflation, energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, the mortgage market and a declining real estate market have contributed to increased volatility and diminished expectations for the economy and markets going forward, and have contributed to dramatic declines in the housing market, with falling home prices and increasing foreclosures and unemployment, and significant asset write-downs by financial institutions. These conditions have prompted a number of financial institutions to seek additional capital, to merge with other institutions and, in some cases, to fail. The continuation or worsening of this general economic downturn may lead to further declines in income from, or the value of, real estate, including the real estate which secures the mortgage-backed securities held by the Portfolio. Additionally, a lack of credit availability, higher mortgage rates and decreases in the value of real property have occurred and may continue to occur or worsen, and potentially prevent borrowers from refinancing their mortgages, which may increase the likelihood of default on their mortgage loans. These economic conditions may also adversely affect the amount of proceeds the holder of a mortgage loan or mortgage-backed securities (including the

mortgage-backed securities in which the Portfolio may invest) would realize in the event of a foreclosure or other exercise of remedies. Moreover, even if such mortgage-backed securities are performing as anticipated, the value of such securities in the secondary market may nevertheless fall or continue to fall as a result of deterioration in general market conditions for such mortgage-backed securities or other asset-backed or structured products. Trading activity associated with market indices may also drive spreads on those indices wider than spreads on mortgage-backed securities, thereby resulting in a decrease in value of such mortgage-backed securities, including the mortgage-backed securities owned by the Portfolio.

Asset-backed securities acquired by the Portfolio 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. 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 the 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 Additional Statement. CDOs may charge management fees and administrative expenses, which are in addition to those of the 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 the 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 the 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 Additional Statement, 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) the 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.

**COMMERCIAL PAPER, BANKERS’ ACCEPTANCES, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, TIME DEPOSITS AND BANK NOTES.** 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.

The Portfolio, to the extent such obligations are U.S. dollar-denominated, 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 purchased by the Portfolio 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.

**CUSTODIAL RECEIPTS FOR TREASURY SECURITIES.** To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, the 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, including “Treasury Income Growth Receipts” (“TIGRs”) and “Certificate of Accrual on Treasury Securities” (“CATS”). 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.

**DEMAND FEATURES AND GUARANTEES.** To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, the 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 price and entitles the holder of the security to receive an amount 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 the 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. Because the 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.** To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, the Portfolio may invest in U.S. dollar denominated 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 United States entities or citizens.

**FORWARD COMMITMENTS, WHEN-ISSUED SECURITIES AND DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS.** The 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.

The 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, the Portfolio may dispose of or negotiate a commitment after entering into it. The 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 the 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 the 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.** The Portfolio may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities that are illiquid. The Portfolio 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.** Consistent with its investment objective and strategies, the Portfolio 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. The 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 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 Portfolio, however, distributes 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.** An insurance funding agreement (“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 the 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 Portfolio in the securities of other 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 the 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 the 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 exemptive orders, these limits will not apply to the investment of securities lending collateral by the Portfolio in certain investment company portfolios advised by Northern Trust. 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 Portfolio 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 Portfolio 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 Portfolio’s investments in ETFs. These policies and procedures require, among other things, that (i) the Investment Adviser conducts the Portfolio’s investment in ETFs without regard to any consideration received by the Portfolio or any of its 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 Portfolio 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 Portfolio 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, the 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, the 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, policy and restrictions as the Portfolio. However, the Portfolio currently intends to limit its investments in securities issued by other investment companies to the extent described above. The 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.

**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 its investment objective and strategies, the Portfolio 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. The Portfolio may purchase serial bonds and other long-term securities provided that they have remaining maturities meeting the Portfolio’s maturity requirement. The Portfolio also may purchase long-term 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 bonds back to the issuer or a third party at a 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 Portfolio might hold long-term put bonds on which defaults occur following acquisition by the Portfolio.

The Portfolio 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 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 Portfolio 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.

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. 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. Such proposals, if enacted, might materially and adversely affect the availability of municipal instruments for investment by the Portfolio and the Portfolio's liquidity and value. In such an event, the Board of Trustees would reevaluate the Portfolio's investment objectives and strategies and consider changes in their structure or possible dissolution.

Certain of the municipal instruments held by the 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. The 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 the Portfolio's investments. Having multiple securities credit enhanced by the same enhancement provider will increase the adverse effects on the 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 the 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 the Portfolio or its shareholders from losses caused by declines in a bond's market value.

Municipal instruments purchased by the Portfolio 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 the 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 Portfolio 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 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 Portfolio to invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in municipal instruments whose issuers are located in the same state.

**REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS.** The Portfolio may agree to purchase portfolio securities from financial institutions subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price ("repurchase agreements"). Repurchase agreements are 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 will never be more than one year after the 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 the 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, the Portfolio could suffer additional losses if a court determines that the Portfolio's interest in the collateral is unenforceable.

**REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS.** The 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 Portfolio 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 Portfolio may decline below the repurchase price. The Portfolio will pay interest on amounts obtained pursuant to a reverse repurchase agreement. While reverse repurchase agreements are outstanding, the Portfolio 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 its investment objective and strategies, the Portfolio 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 Portfolio may purchase securities registered in the STRIPS program. Under the STRIPS program, the 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 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, the 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 fully recouped. 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 strategies, the 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.** The 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.

**U.S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS.** Examples of the types of U.S. government obligations that may be acquired by the Portfolio include U.S. Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes and Treasury Bonds and the 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 its investment objective and strategies, the Portfolio 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 generally are considered illiquid.

**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 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 and also includes leveraged inverse floating rate instruments ("inverse floaters").

With respect to the variable and floating rate instruments that may be acquired by the Portfolio, the investment management team 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 Portfolio's 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 Portfolio 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 Portfolio. 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.

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

**YIELDS AND RATINGS.** The yields on certain obligations, including the instruments in which the Portfolio 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 Standard & Poor's<sup>®</sup> Ratings Services ("S&P"), Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited ("Dominion"), 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 Additional Statement.

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

**ZERO COUPON BONDS.** To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, the Portfolio may invest in zero coupon bonds. Zero coupon bonds are debt securities issued or sold at a discount from their face value and which do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or a specified date. The original issue discount varies depending on the time remaining until maturity or cash payment date, prevailing interest rates, the liquidity of the security and the perceived credit quality of the issuer. These securities also may take the form of debt securities that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons, the coupons themselves or receipts or certificates representing interests in such stripped debt obligations or coupons. The market prices of zero coupon bonds generally are more volatile than the market prices of interest bearing securities and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than interest bearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality.

Zero coupon bonds involve the additional risk that, unlike securities that periodically pay interest to maturity, the Portfolio will realize no cash until a specified future payment date unless a portion of such securities is sold and, if the issuer of such securities defaults, the Portfolio may obtain no return at all on its investment. In addition, even though such securities do not provide for the payment of current interest in cash, the Portfolio is nonetheless required to accrue income on such investments for each taxable year and generally is required to distribute such accrued amounts (net of deductible expenses, if any) to avoid being subject to tax. Because no cash generally is received at the time of the accrual, the Portfolio may be required to liquidate other portfolio securities to obtain sufficient cash to satisfy federal tax distribution requirements applicable to the Portfolio.

## **INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS**

The Portfolio is subject to the fundamental investment restrictions enumerated below which may be changed only by a vote of the holders of a majority of the Portfolio's outstanding shares as described in "Description of Shares" on page 38.

The Portfolio may not:

- (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, but this restriction shall not prevent the 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 the 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 the 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 the Portfolio to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that there is no limitation with respect to, and the Portfolio reserves freedom of action, when otherwise consistent with its investment policies, 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. 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; personal credit finance companies and business credit finance companies are deemed to be separate industries; and 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.
- (8) Borrow money, except that to the extent permitted by applicable law (a) the 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) the Portfolio may borrow up to an additional 5% of its total assets for temporary purposes, (c) the Portfolio may obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities, and (d) the Portfolio may purchase securities on margin. If due to market fluctuations or other reasons the 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, the 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), the Portfolio may (a) purchase securities of other investment companies to the full extent permitted under Section 12 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 Restriction Nos. 1 and 8 above, the Portfolio expects that it would be required to file an exemptive application with the SEC and receive the SEC's approval of that application prior to entering into lending or borrowing arrangements with affiliates. As of the date of this Additional Statement, the Portfolio had not filed such an exemptive application.

In applying 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 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, the Portfolio may use any 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 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.

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

Notwithstanding Restriction No. 8, the Portfolio intends to limit any borrowings to not more than 25% of the Portfolio's total assets (including the amount borrowed).

The Portfolio intends, as a non-fundamental policy, to diversify its investments in accordance with current SEC regulations. Investments in the securities of any single issuer (excluding cash, cash items, certain repurchase agreements, U.S. government securities and securities of other investment companies) will be limited to not more than 5% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets at the time of purchase, except that 25% of the value of the total assets of the Portfolio may be invested in the securities of any one issuer for a period of up to three Business Days. A security that has an unconditional guarantee meeting special SEC requirements (a "Guarantee") does not need to satisfy the foregoing issuer diversification requirements that would otherwise apply, but the Guarantee is instead subject to the following diversification requirements: immediately after the acquisition of the security, the Portfolio may not have invested more than 10% of its total assets in securities issued by or subject to Guarantees from the same person, except that the Portfolio may, subject to certain conditions, invest up to 25% of its total assets in securities issued or subject to Guarantees of the same person. This percentage is 100% if the Guarantee is issued by the U.S. government or an agency thereof. In addition, the Portfolio will limit its investments in securities not subject to a Guarantee that are not rated in the highest short-term rating category as determined by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs") (or one NRSRO if the security is rated by only one NRSRO) or, if unrated, are not of comparable quality to First Tier Securities (as defined by Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act) ("Second Tier Securities"), to 5% of its total assets, with investments in any one such issuer being limited to no more than 1% of the Portfolio's total assets or \$1 million, whichever is greater, measured at the time of purchase.

Any restriction which involves a maximum percentage (other than the restriction set forth in Investment Restriction No. 8) will not be considered violated unless an excess over the percentage occurs immediately after, and is caused by, an acquisition of securities or assets of, or borrowings by, the Portfolio. The 1940 Act requires that if the asset coverage for borrowings at any time falls below the limits described in Investment Restriction No. 8, 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.

In addition to the foregoing, the Portfolio is subject to additional diversification requirements imposed by SEC regulations on the acquisition of securities subject to other types of demand features.

## **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 the Portfolio's shareholders. The policy provides that neither the Portfolio nor its Investment Adviser, Distributor or any agent, or any employee thereof ("Portfolio Representative") will disclose the Portfolio's portfolio holdings information to any person other than in accordance with the policy. For purposes of the policy, "portfolio holdings information" means the 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 the 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 the Portfolio's public filings with the SEC or is disclosed on the Portfolio's publicly accessible Web site. Information posted on the Portfolio's Web site may be separately provided to any person commencing the day after it is first published on the Portfolio's Web site.

Portfolio holdings information that is not filed with the SEC or posted on the publicly available Web site 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 Portfolio, 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 the 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 Portfolio's independent registered public accounting firm; the Portfolio's custodian; the Portfolio's legal counsel; the Portfolio's financial printer - R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company; the Portfolio's proxy voting service, RiskMetrics Group; and the following rating and ranking organizations: S&P and Moody's. These entities are obligated to keep such information confidential. Third-party providers of custodial or accounting services to the 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 the Portfolio seeking portfolio securities trading recommendations. 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 Portfolio currently publishes on its Web site, [northerninstitutionalfunds.com](http://northerninstitutionalfunds.com), complete portfolio holdings as of the end of each calendar quarter, subject to at least a ten (10) calendar day lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed. The Portfolio may publish on the Web site complete portfolio holdings information more frequently if it has a legitimate business purpose for doing so.

Portfolio holdings also are currently disclosed through required filings with the SEC. The 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). Shareholders may obtain the Portfolio's Forms N-CSR and N-Q filings on the SEC's Web site at [sec.gov](http://sec.gov). In addition, the Portfolio's Forms N-CSR and N-Q 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 Web site 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 Additional Statement. 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 Additional Statement, each Trustee oversees a total of 65 portfolios in the Northern Funds Complex – Northern Institutional Funds offers 24 portfolios and Northern Funds offers 41 portfolios.

### NON-INTERESTED TRUSTEES

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

**PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING PAST FIVE YEARS**

**OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS  
HELD BY TRUSTEE<sup>(3)</sup>**

<p>William L. Bax Age: 65 Trustee since 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing Partner of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Chicago (an accounting firm) from 1997 to 2003;</li> <li>• Director of Big Shoulders Fund since 1997;</li> <li>• Director of Children’s Memorial Hospital since 1997;</li> <li>• Trustee of DePaul University since 1998;</li> <li>• Director of Sears Roebuck &amp; Co. (a retail company) from 2003 to 2005;</li> <li>• Director of Andrew Corporation (a communications products company) from 2006 to 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arthur J. Gallagher &amp; Co. (an insurance brokerage company).</li> </ul>
<p>Edward J. Condon, Jr. Age: 68 Trustee since 1994</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chairman and CEO of The Paradigm Group, Ltd. (a financial adviser) since 1993;</li> <li>• Principal and Co-Founder of Paradigm Capital, Ltd. since 1996 and Senior Partner of NewEllis Ventures since 2001;</li> <li>• Director of Financial Pacific Company (a small business leasing company) from 1998 to 2004;</li> <li>• Member and Director of the Illinois Venture Capital Association since 2001;</li> <li>• Trustee at Dominican University from 1996 to 2005;</li> <li>• Member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Children’s Museum from 2001 to 2007;</li> <li>• Member of the Board of Governors of The Metropolitan Club since 2003;</li> <li>• Member of the Advisory Board of AAVIN Equity Partners since 2005;</li> <li>• Chairman of the Nominating Committee of Girl Scouts of Chicago from 1993 to 2003;</li> <li>• Member of the National Advisory Board of National Domestic Violence Hotline since 2005;</li> <li>• Member of the Board of Directors at LightBridge Healthcare Research Inc. since 2006.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>

(1) Each Trustee may be contacted by writing to the Trustee, c/o Diana E. McCarthy, Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, One Logan Square, 18th and Cherry Streets, 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 last day of the calendar year of the Trust in which he or she attains the age of seventy-two years, except that (a) a Trustee who also serves as an audit committee financial expert for the Trust shall cease to serve as a Trustee as of the last day of the calendar year in which the Trustee attains the age of seventy-three years; and (b) a Trustee who becomes a Trustee at age sixty-eight years or older shall cease to serve as a Trustee as of the last day of the calendar year in which the Trustee 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.

**NON-INTERESTED TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)**

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

**PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING PAST FIVE YEARS**

**OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS  
HELD BY TRUSTEE<sup>(3)</sup>**

Sharon Gist Gilliam Age: 65 Trustee since 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principal Officer, UCG Associates, Inc. (an aviation consulting firm) from 2005 to 2006 and Director from 2005 to 2008;</li> <li>CEO of Chicago Housing Authority from 2006 to 2007;</li> <li>Executive Vice President of Unison-Maximus, Inc. (an aviation and governmental consulting company) from 1989 to 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
Sandra Polk Guthman Age: 65 Trustee since 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CEO of Polk Bros. Foundation (an Illinois not-for-profit corporation) since 1993;</li> <li>Director of MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois (a municipal bond insurance company) since 1994.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
Michael H. Moskow Age: 71 Trustee since 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vice Chairman and Senior Fellow on the Global Economy at the Chicago Council on Global Affairs since 2007;</li> <li>Director of Commonwealth Edison since 2007;</li> <li>President and Chief Executive Officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago from 1994 to 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discover Financial Services;</li> <li>Diamond Management and Technology Consultants, Inc.;</li> <li>Taylor Capital Group, Inc.</li> </ul>
Mary Jacobs Skinner, Esq. Age: 51 Trustee since 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner in the law firm of Sidley Austin LLP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
Richard P. Strubel Age: 69 Trustee since 1982 and Chairman since 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vice Chairman and Director of Cardean Learning Group (formerly UNext, Inc.) (a provider of educational services via the Internet) from 2004 to 2007;</li> <li>President, Chief Operating Officer and Director of UNext, Inc. from 1999 to 2004.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gildan Activewear, Inc. (an athletic clothing marketing and manufacturing company);</li> <li>Goldman Sachs Mutual Fund Complex (100 portfolios);</li> <li>Goldman Sachs Closed-End Funds (2 portfolios).</li> </ul>
Casey J. Sylla Age: 65 Trustee since 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Investment Officer, The Allstate Corporation from January to July, 2002;</li> <li>Acting Chief Financial Officer, The Allstate Corporation from May to September, 2002;</li> <li>Chairman and President of the Allstate Financial Group from 2002 to 2007;</li> <li>Chairman of the Investment Committee, Legal and General Investment Management – America, 2007;</li> <li>Board member, University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire Foundation from 2006 to present.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GATX Corporation</li> </ul>

(1) Each Trustee may be contacted by writing to the Trustee, c/o Diana E. McCarthy, Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, One Logan Square, 18th and Cherry Streets, 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 last day of the calendar year of the Trust in which he or she attains the age of seventy-two years, except that (a) a Trustee who also serves as an audit committee financial expert for the Trust shall cease to serve as a Trustee as of the last day of the calendar year in which the Trustee attains the age of seventy-three years; and (b) a Trustee who becomes a Trustee at age sixty-eight years or older shall cease to serve as a Trustee as of the last day of the calendar year in which the Trustee 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 (i.e., public companies) or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.

**INTERESTED TRUSTEES**

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

**PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING PAST FIVE YEARS**

**OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS  
HELD BY TRUSTEE<sup>(3)</sup>**

Stephen N. Potter<sup>(4)</sup>  
Age: 52  
Trustee since 2008

- Director of Northern Trust Global Advisors, Inc. since May 2008;
- Chairman of Northern Trust Investments, N.A. since March 2008;
- President of Northern Trust Global Investments, Ltd. from March 2008 to February 2009;
- Director of Northern Trust Global Investments, Ltd. from February 2000 to February 2009;
- Executive Vice President of Northern Trust Corporation since October 2003;
- Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Northern Trust Global Services, Ltd. from 2003 to 2008;
- Chief Executive Officer of Europe, the Middle East and Africa at The Northern Trust Company from 2001 to March 2008;
- Managing Director, Institutional Group, Northern Trust Global Investments, Ltd. from 1995 to 2001.

- None

- (1) Each Trustee may be contacted by writing to the Trustee, c/o Diana E. McCarthy, Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, One Logan Square, 18th and Cherry Streets, 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 last day of the calendar year of the Trust in which he or she attains the age of seventy-two years, except that (a) a Trustee who also serves as an audit committee financial expert for the Trust shall cease to serve as a Trustee as of the last day of the calendar year in which the Trustee attains the age of seventy-three years; and (b) a Trustee who becomes a Trustee at age sixty-eight years or older shall cease to serve as a Trustee as of the last day of the calendar year in which the Trustee 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 (i.e., public companies) or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.
- (4) An "interested person," as defined by the 1940 Act. Mr. Potter 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 <sup>(1)</sup>

### PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING PAST FIVE YEARS

Lloyd A. Wennlund Age: 51 50 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60603 President since 2000	Executive Vice President since 2003 and Director since 2001 of Northern Trust Investments, N.A.; Executive Vice President and other positions at The Northern Trust Company and Managing Executive, Mutual Funds for Northern Trust Global Investments since 1994; Director, NT Global Advisors, Inc. since August 2006; President and Director of Northern Trust Securities, Inc. from 1989 to 2009.
Eric K. Schweitzer Age: 47 50 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60603 Vice President since 2000	Senior Vice President at Northern Trust Investments, N.A. since 2001 and Senior Vice President at The Northern Trust Company and the Director of Distribution, Product Management and Client Services in the Mutual Fund Group of Northern Trust Global Investments since 2000.
Susan J. Hill Age: 52 50 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60603 Chief Compliance Officer since 2004	Chief Compliance Officer of Northern Trust Global Advisors, Inc. since 2007; Chief Compliance Officer of Northern Trust Investments, N.A. since 2005; Senior Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, N.A. since 2005; Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, N.A. and The Northern Trust Company from 2000 to 2004.
Michael J. Grossman Age: 38 50 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60603 Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer since 2008	Vice President and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer for Northern Trust Securities, Inc. since 2007; Vice President and Anti-Money Laundering Advisory Officer for LaSalle Bank from 2006 to 2007; Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer for LaSalle Financial Services, Inc. from 2005 to 2006; Assistant Vice President and Compliance Officer for LaSalle Financial Services, Inc. from 2001 to 2006.
Randal Rein Age: 38 50 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60603 Treasurer since 2008	Vice President of Fund Administration of The Northern Trust Company since 2007; Second Vice President of Fund Administration of The Northern Trust Company from 2002 to 2007; Manager of Fund Administration of The Northern Trust Company from 2001 to 2002.
Michael Prysycz Age: 41 50 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60603 Assistant Treasurer since 2008	Vice President of Fund Accounting of The Northern Trust Company since 2005; Second Vice President of Fund Accounting of The Northern Trust Company from 2000 to 2005.
Richard Crabill Age: 40 50 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60603 Assistant Treasurer since 2008	Vice President of Fund Administration of The Northern Trust Company since 2005; Second Vice President of Fund Administration of The Northern Trust Company from 2002 to 2005.

(1) Officers hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees until the next annual meeting of the Trust or until their successors are duly elected and qualified, or until they die, resign, are removed or become disqualified.

## OFFICERS OF THE TRUST (CONTINUED)

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

**PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING PAST FIVE YEARS**

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Diana E. McCarthy, Esq.  
Age: 57  
One Logan Square  
18<sup>th</sup> and Cherry Streets  
Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996  
Secretary since 2006

Partner in the law firm of Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP since 2002.

Owen T. Meacham, Esq.  
Age: 38  
50 South LaSalle Street  
Chicago, IL 60603  
Assistant Secretary since 2008

Vice President and Senior Regulatory Administration Attorney of The Northern Trust Company since 2007; Product Strategy and Development Manager of ABN AMRO Asset Management from 2005 to 2007; Securities Law Consultant with Deutsche Asset Management from 2003 to 2004; Assistant Counsel of BISYS Fund Services from 2002 to 2003.

Shanna Palmersheim, Esq.  
Age: 32  
50 South LaSalle Street  
Chicago, IL 60603  
Assistant Secretary since 2008

Second Vice President and Regulatory Administration Attorney of The Northern Trust Company since 2008; Associate Counsel of Peregrine Financial Group from 2007 to 2008; Senior Treasury Analyst at Harley-Davidson Financial Services from 2005 to 2007; Law Clerk at Paul McAndrew Law Firm from 2004 to 2005; Senior Accountant at State Street Corporation from 1999 to 2002.

- (1) Officers hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees until the next annual meeting of the Trust or until their successors are duly elected and qualified, or until they die, resign, are removed or become disqualified.

Certain of the Trustees and officers and the organizations with which they are associated have had in the past, and may have in the future, transactions with Northern Trust Corporation, Northern Funds Distributors, LLC (“NFD”) and their respective affiliates. The Trust has been advised by such Trustees and officers that all such transactions have been and are expected to be in the ordinary course of business and the terms of such transactions, including all loans and loan commitments by such persons, have been and are expected to be substantially the same as the prevailing terms for comparable transactions for other customers. 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, administrator and/or distributor.

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

The Audit Committee consists of three members: Messrs. Bax (Chairperson), Condon and Strubel (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. 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, 2008, the Audit Committee convened five times.

The Governance Committee consists of four members: Mses. Guthman (Chairperson) and Gilliam and Messrs. Moskow and Strubel (ex officio). 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. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008, the Governance Committee convened five 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 the Trust at its mailing address stated in the Portfolio’s Prospectus and should be directed to the attention of Northern Institutional Funds Governance Committee.

The Valuation Committee consists of five members: Messrs. Sylla (Chairperson), Condon, Potter and Strubel (ex officio) and Ms. Skinner. The Valuation Committee is authorized to act for the Board in connection with the valuation of portfolio securities of the Trust’s non-money market Portfolios in accordance with the Trust’s valuation procedures. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008, the Valuation Committee convened six times.

**TRUSTEE OWNERSHIP OF PORTFOLIO SHARES.** Shares of the Portfolio 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 Portfolio. The following table shows the dollar range of shares owned by each Trustee in the Portfolio and other Portfolios of Northern Institutional Funds and Northern Funds.

**Information as of December 31, 2008**

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Portfolio</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies</u>
William L. Bax	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
Edward J. Condon, Jr.	None	Over \$100,000
Sharon Gist Gilliam	None	None
Sandra Polk Guthman	None	Over \$100,000
Michael H. Moskow	None	Over \$100,000
Stephen N. Potter	None	Over \$100,000
Mary Jacobs Skinner	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
Richard P. Strubel	None	Over \$100,000
Casey J. Sylla	None	Over \$100,000

\* The Northern Mutual Fund Complex consists of Northern Institutional Funds and Northern Funds. As of December 31, 2008, Northern Institutional Funds offered 24 portfolios and Northern Funds offered 41 portfolios.

**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 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 table sets forth certain information with respect to the compensation of each Trustee of the Trust for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008:

	<u>Prime Obligations Portfolio</u>	<u>Total Compensation from Fund Complex (including the Portfolio)</u> <sup>(3)</sup>
William L. Bax	\$9,763	\$177,500
Edward J. Condon, Jr.	9,625	175,000
Sharon Gist Gilliam	8,250	150,000
Sandra Polk Guthman	9,900	180,000
Michael H. Moskow	8,250	150,000 <sup>(4)</sup>
Michael E. Murphy <sup>(1)</sup>	9,625	175,000
Stephen N. Potter <sup>(2)</sup>	N/A	N/A
Mary Jacobs Skinner	8,250	150,000 <sup>(5)</sup>
Richard P. Strubel	11,688	212,500
Casey J. Sylla	8,250	150,000

<sup>(1)</sup> Mr. Murphy served as a Trustee of the Fund Complex until December 31, 2008.

<sup>(2)</sup> As an "interested" Trustee, who is an officer, director and employee of Northern Trust Corporation and/or its affiliates, Mr. Potter does not receive any compensation from the Trust for his service.

<sup>(3)</sup> As of December 31, 2008, the Northern Mutual Fund Complex consisted of Northern Institutional Funds (24 portfolios) and Northern Funds (41 portfolios).

<sup>(4)</sup> For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008, Mr. Moskow elected to defer \$150,000 of \$150,000 total compensation, of which Mr. Moskow earned \$1,171.44 in accrued interest.

<sup>(5)</sup> For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008, Ms. Skinner elected to defer \$75,000 of \$150,000 total compensation, of which Ms. Skinner earned \$6,830.28 in accrued interest from previous years' deferred compensation.

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

Effective October 29, 2002, each Trustee became entitled to participate in the Northern Institutional Funds Deferred Compensation Plan (the "D.C. Plan"). Under the D.C. Plan, a Trustee may elect to have his or her deferred fees treated as if they had been invested by the Trust in the shares of the Northern Institutional Funds Diversified Assets

Portfolio and/or at the discretion of the Trust, another money market fund selected by the Trust that complies 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 the 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. Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, of which Ms. McCarthy is a partner, receives fees from the Trust for legal services. Northern Trust Corporation and/or its affiliates, of which Meses. Hill and Palmersheim and Messrs. Crabill, Grossman, Meacham, Prysycz, Rein, Schweitzer and Wennlund 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**

Northern Trust Investments, N.A. (“NTI” or “Investment Adviser”), a subsidiary of The Northern Trust Company (“TNTC”), an Illinois state chartered bank, serves as the Investment Adviser of the Portfolio. TNTC is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation, a company that 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 and TNTC are located at 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603. Unless otherwise indicated, NTI and TNTC are referred to collectively in this Additional Statement as “Northern Trust.”

TNTC is an Illinois state chartered banking organization and a member of the Federal Reserve System. Formed in 1889, it administers and manages assets for individuals, personal trusts, defined contribution and benefit plans and other institutional and corporate clients. It is the principal subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation.

NTI is an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. It primarily manages assets for defined contribution and benefit plans, investment companies and other institutional investors.

Northern Trust is one of the nation’s largest providers of trust and investment management services and one of the largest banking organizations in the United States. Northern Trust believes it has built its organization by serving clients with integrity, a commitment to quality and personal attention. Its stated mission with respect to all its financial products and services is to achieve unrivaled client satisfaction. With respect to such clients, the Trust is designed to assist: (i) defined contribution plan sponsors and their employees by offering a range of diverse investment options to help comply with 404(c) regulation and also may provide educational material to their employees; (ii) employers who provide post-retirement Employees’ Beneficiary Associations (“VEBA”) and require investments that respond to the impact of federal regulations; (iii) insurance companies with the day-to-day management of uninvested cash balances as well as with longer-term investment needs; and (iv) charitable and not-for-profit organizations, such as endowments and foundations, demanding investment management solutions that balance the requirement for sufficient current income to meet operating expenses and the need for capital appreciation to meet future investment objectives.

Northern Trust Corporation, through its subsidiaries, has for more than 100 years managed the assets of individuals, charitable organizations, foundations and large corporate investors. As of December 31, 2008, it had assets under custody of \$3.0 trillion, and assets under investment management of \$558.8 billion.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”) with the Trust, the Investment Adviser, subject to the general supervision of the Trust’s Board of Trustees, makes decisions with respect to and places orders for all purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the Portfolio. The Investment Adviser is also 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 Northern Institutional Funds). In making investment recommendations for the Portfolio, investment advisory personnel may not inquire or take into consideration whether issuers of securities proposed for purchase or sale for the Portfolio’s accounts are customers of TNTC’s commercial banking department. These requirements are designed to prevent investment advisory personnel for the Portfolio 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 Advisory Agreement has been approved by the Board of Trustees, including the “non-interested” Trustees, and the initial shareholder of the Trust.

In connection with portfolio transactions for the Portfolio, which are generally done at a net price without a broker’s commission, the Advisory Agreement with the Trust provides that the Investment Adviser shall attempt to obtain the best net price and execution.

On occasions when the Investment Adviser deems the purchase or sale of a security to be in the best interests of the Portfolio as well as other fiduciary or agency accounts managed by it, the Advisory 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 such investment portfolio 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 fiduciary obligations to the Portfolio and other accounts involved. In some instances, this procedure may adversely affect the size of the position obtainable for the Portfolio or the amount of the securities that are able to be sold for the Portfolio. To the extent that the execution and price available from more than one broker or dealer are believed to be comparable, the Advisory 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 Advisory Agreement provides that the Investment Adviser may render similar services to others so long as its services under the Advisory Agreement are not impaired thereby. The Advisory Agreement also provides that the Trust will indemnify the Investment Adviser against certain liabilities (including 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 Advisory Agreement) or, in lieu thereof, contribute to resulting losses.

The Prospectus describes the compensation payable by the Portfolio to the Investment Adviser for its investment advisory services.

Unless sooner terminated, the Advisory Agreement will continue in effect with respect to the Portfolio until June 30, 2009, and the Custodian Agreement and the Transfer Agency Agreement (discussed below) will continue in effect with respect to the Portfolio until April 30, 2010 and thereafter 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 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 the Portfolio (as defined below under “Description of Shares”). Each agreement is terminable at any time without penalty by either the Trust (by specified Trustee or shareholder action) or by the Investment Adviser, Custodian or Transfer Agent, as the case may be, on 60 days’ written notice.

As compensation for its advisory services and its assumption of related expenses, the Investment Adviser is entitled to an advisory fee from the Portfolio, computed daily and payable monthly, at an annual rate of 0.15% (expressed as a percentage of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets). For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008, the Investment Adviser received advisory fees in the amount of 0.10%. The Investment Adviser may discontinue or modify its voluntary limitations in the future at its discretion.

For the fiscal year ended November 30 as indicated, the amount of advisory fees incurred by the Portfolio (after fee waivers) was as follows:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	\$3,282,710	\$4,490,192	\$1,352,448

If such waiver were not in effect, the advisory fees incurred by the Portfolio would have been:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	\$4,919,491	\$6,739,264	\$2,028,678

Under its Transfer Agency Agreement with the Trust, TNTC as Transfer Agent has undertaken to perform some or all of the following services: (i) answer Customer inquiries regarding the current yield of, and certain other matters (e.g.,

account status information) pertaining to, the Trust, (ii) process purchase and redemption transactions, including transactions generated by any service provided outside of the Agreement by the Transfer Agent, its affiliates or correspondent banks whereby Customer account cash balances are automatically invested in shares of the Portfolio, and the disbursement of the proceeds of redemptions, (iii) establish and maintain separate omnibus accounts with respect to shareholders investing through TNTC or any of its affiliates and correspondent banks and act as transfer agent and perform sub-accounting services with respect to each such account, (iv) provide periodic statements showing account balances, (v) mail reports and proxy materials to shareholders, (vi) provide information in connection with the preparation by the Trust of various regulatory reports and prepare reports to the Trustees and management, (vii) answer inquiries (including requests for prospectuses and statements of additional information, and assistance in the completion of new account applications) from investors and respond to all requests for information regarding the Trust (such as current price, recent performance, and yield data) and questions relating to accounts of investors (such as possible errors in statements, and transactions), (viii) respond to and seek to resolve all complaints of investors with respect to the Trust or their accounts, (ix) furnish proxy statements and proxies, annual and semiannual financial statements, and dividend, distribution and tax notices to investors, (x) furnish the Trust with all pertinent Blue Sky information, (xi) perform all required tax withholding, (xii) preserve records, and (xiii) furnish necessary office space, facilities and personnel. The Transfer Agent may appoint one or more sub-transfer agents in the performance of its services.

As compensation for the services rendered by the Transfer Agent under the Transfer Agency Agreement with respect to the Shares Class of the Portfolio described in this Additional Statement and the assumption by the Transfer Agent of related expenses, TNTC is entitled to a fee from the Trust, calculated daily and payable monthly, at an annual rate equal to \$18 for each subaccount relating to such Shares of the Portfolio. This fee, which is borne solely by the Shares Class of the Portfolio and not by the Portfolio's other share classes, is subject to annual upward adjustments based on increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, provided that the Transfer Agent may permanently or temporarily waive all or any portion of any upward adjustment. The Transfer Agent's affiliates and correspondent banks may receive compensation for performing the services described in the preceding paragraph that the Transfer Agent would otherwise receive. Conflict of interest restrictions under state and federal law (including the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA")) may apply to the receipt by such affiliates or correspondent banks of such compensation in connection with the investment of fiduciary funds in Shares of the Portfolio.

As compensation for the services rendered by the Transfer Agent under the Transfer Agency Agreement with respect to Service Shares and Premier Shares of the Portfolio described in this Additional Statement and the assumption by the Transfer Agent of related expenses, TNTC is entitled to a fee from the Trust, calculated daily and payable monthly, at the following annual rates: (i) 0.01% of the average daily NAV of the outstanding Service Shares of the Portfolio; and (ii) 0.02% of the average daily NAV of the outstanding Premier Shares of the Portfolio. The transfer agency fee attributable to each class of shares is borne solely by that class. The Transfer Agent's affiliates and correspondent banks may receive compensation for performing the services described in the preceding paragraph that the Transfer Agent would otherwise receive. Conflict of interest restrictions under state and federal law (including ERISA) may apply to the receipt by such affiliates or correspondent banks of such compensation in connection with the investment of fiduciary funds in Service Shares and Premier Shares of the Portfolio.

For the fiscal year ended November 30 as indicated, the amount of transfer agency fees incurred by the Portfolio was as follows:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	\$58,724	\$60,465	\$31,525

Under its Custodian Agreement with the Trust, TNTC (i) holds the 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, and (vi) maintains the accounting records of the Trust. The Custodian may employ one or more subcustodians, provided that the Custodian, subject to certain monitoring responsibilities, shall have no more responsibility or liability to the Trust on account of any action or omission of any subcustodian so employed than such subcustodian has to the Custodian. In addition, the Trust's custodial arrangements provide, with respect to foreign securities, that the Custodian shall not be: (i) responsible for the solvency of any subcustodian appointed by it with reasonable care; (ii) responsible for any act, omission, default or for the solvency of any eligible foreign securities depository; and (iii) liable for any loss, damage, cost, expense, liability or claim resulting from nationalization, expropriation, currency restrictions, or acts of war or terrorism or any loss where the subcustodian has otherwise exercised reasonable care. The Custodian also may appoint agents to carry out such of the provisions of the Custodian Agreement as the Custodian may from time to time direct. The Custodian has entered into

agreements with financial institutions and depositories located in foreign countries with respect to the custody of foreign securities.

As compensation for the services rendered to the Trust by the Custodian with respect to the 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 the Portfolio, plus (ii) 1/100th of 1% annually of the 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 expenses incurred by the Custodian for telephone, postage, courier fees, office supplies and duplicating. The fees referred to in clauses (iii) and (iv) are subject to annual upward adjustments based on increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, provided that the Custodian may permanently or temporarily waive all or any portion of any upward adjustment.

The Custodian's fees under the Custodian Agreement are subject to reduction based on the Portfolio's daily uninvested U.S. cash balances (if any).

For the fiscal year ended November 30 as indicated, the amount of custodian fees incurred by the Portfolio was as follows:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	\$409,804	\$217,250	\$116,105

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

In the Advisory 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 Advisory Agreement provides that at such time as the Advisory Agreement is no longer in effect, the Trust will cease using the name "Northern."

## **BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS**

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, all portfolio transactions for the Portfolio were executed on a principal basis and, therefore, no brokerage commissions were paid by the Portfolio. Purchases by the Portfolio 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.

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008, the 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:

<u>Name of Regular Broker/Dealer of which the Portfolio Acquired and Sold Securities</u>	<u>Parent Company Name (if applicable)</u>	<u>As of November 30, 2008 the Portfolio Owned the Following Approximate Aggregate Market Value of Securities</u>
Bank of America Corp.	N/A	\$150,000,000
Citigroup, Inc.	N/A	\$140,000,000
Credit Suisse First Boston Corp.	N/A	\$0
Deutsche Bank, AG	N/A	\$400,000,000
JP Morgan Chase	N/A	\$99,814,000
UBS Securities, Inc.	N/A	\$75,000,000

## **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

The Investment Adviser's portfolio managers are often responsible for managing one or more Northern Institutional Fund portfolio, 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 Portfolio. 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 that 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 and for other reasons. The Investment Adviser has a fiduciary 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 Portfolio 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 fiduciary interests 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, 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 Portfolio, and actions taken by the Portfolio 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 Portfolio. These payments may be made out of the Investment Adviser's assets, or amounts payable to the Investment Adviser rather than a separately identifiable charge to the Portfolio. These payments may compensate Intermediaries for, among other things: marketing the Portfolio; 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 Portfolio. 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**

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

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. 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 below to any such recommendation.

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

- repeal existing classified boards and elect directors on an annual basis;
- 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;
- increase common share authorizations for a stock split;
- implement a reverse stock split; and
- approve an ESOP (employee stock ownership plan) or other broad based employee stock purchase or ownership plan, or increase authorized shares for existing plans.

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

- classify the board of directors;
- require that poison pill plans be submitted for shareholder ratification;
- adopt dual class exchange offers or dual 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
- adopt certain social and environmental proposals deemed unwarranted by the company's board of directors.

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 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 the 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 the 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 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 Guideline 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 or for the Portfolio. 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").

This summary of the Investment Adviser's Proxy Voting Policies and Proxy Guidelines is also posted in the resources section of the Trust's Web site, northerninstitutionalfunds.com. You may also obtain, upon request and without charge, a paper copy of the Investment Adviser's Proxy Voting Policies and Proxy Guidelines or a Statement of Additional Information by calling 800-595-9111.

Information regarding how the Portfolio 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 800-595-9111 or by visiting the SEC's Web site, sec.gov.

## **ADMINISTRATOR AND DISTRIBUTOR**

NTI (the "Administrator") acts as Administrator for the Portfolio under an Administration Agreement with the Trust. Subject to the general supervision of the Trust's Board of Trustees, the Administrator provides supervision of all aspects of the Trust's non-investment advisory operations and performs various corporate secretarial, treasury and blue sky services, including but not limited to: (i) maintaining office facilities and furnishing corporate officers for the Trust; (ii) furnishing data processing services, clerical services, and executive and administrative services and standard stationery and office supplies; (iii) 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 Trust's bills, preparing monthly reconciliation of the Trust's expense records, updating projections of annual expenses, preparing materials for review by the Board of Trustees and compliance testing; (iv) preparing and submitting reports to the Trust's shareholders and the SEC; (v) preparing and arranging for printing of financial statements; (vi) preparing monthly Portfolio profile reports; (vii) preparing and filing the Trust's federal and state tax returns (other than those required to be filed by the Trust's Custodian and Transfer Agent) and providing shareholder tax information to the Trust's Transfer Agent; (viii) assisting the Trust's Investment Adviser, at the Investment Adviser's request, in monitoring and developing compliance procedures for the Trust which will 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; (ix) assisting in marketing strategy and product development; (x) performing oversight/management responsibilities, such as the supervision and coordination of certain of the Trust's service providers; (xi) performing "blue sky" compliance functions; (xii) assisting in maintaining corporate records and good standing status of the Trust in its state of organization; and (xiii) monitoring the Trust's arrangements with respect to services provided by Servicing Agents to their Customers who are the beneficial owners of shares, pursuant to servicing agreements between the Trust and such Servicing Agents.

Subject to the limitations described below, as compensation for its administrative services and the assumption of related expenses, the Administrator is entitled to a fee from the Portfolio, computed daily and payable monthly, at an annual rate of 0.10% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets. NTI, as a Administrator, has agreed to reimburse the Portfolio for its expenses (including administration fees payable to NTI, but excluding management fees, transfer agency fees, service agent fees, taxes, interest and other extraordinary expenses) ("Other Operating Expenses") that exceed on an annualized basis 0.10% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets. In addition, NTI as Administrator has voluntarily agreed to reimburse an additional 0.05% of the Portfolio's other operating expenses.

Prior to January 1, 2009, NTI and PNC Global Investment Servicing (U.S.) Inc. ("PNC") served as Co-Administrators (the "Co-Administrators") for the Portfolio under a Co-Administration Agreement with the Trust. The Portfolio paid a Co-Administration fee to NTI, which, in turn, paid a portion of the fee to PNC.

For the fiscal years ended November 30 as indicated below, the Co-Administrators received fees under the Co-Administration Agreement, with respect to the Portfolio, in the amount of:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	\$3,282,710	\$4,490,192	\$1,352,448

Additionally, for the fiscal years ended November 30 as indicated below, NTI as Co-Administrator contractually reimbursed the Portfolio for its expenses reducing administration fees in the amount of:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	\$2,542,667	\$640,895	\$299,742

Unless sooner terminated, the Administration Agreement will continue in effect until June 30, 2009, and thereafter for successive one-year terms with respect to the Portfolio, provided that the Agreement is approved annually (i) by the Board of Trustees or (ii) by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Portfolio (as defined below under “Description of Shares”), provided that in either event the continuance also is approved by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Agreement and who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any party thereto, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Administration Agreement is terminable at any time without penalty by the Trust on at least 60 days’ written notice to the Administrator. The Administrator also may terminate the Administration Agreement at any time without penalty on at least 60 days’ written notice to the Trust. The Administration Agreement provides that the Administrator may render similar services to others so long as its services under such Agreement are not impaired thereby. The Administration Agreement also provides that the Trust will indemnify the Administrator against all claims except those resulting from the willful misfeasance, bad faith, negligence or reckless disregard of the Administrator, or the Administrator’s breach of confidentiality.

The Trust also has entered into a Distribution Agreement under which NFD, with principal offices at 10 High Street, Suite 302, Boston, MA 02110, as agent, sells shares of the Portfolio on a continuous basis. NFD 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 its services under the Distribution Agreement. The payments made by the Investment Adviser to NFD do not represent an additional expense to the Trust or its shareholders. NFD is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Distributors, LLC (“Foreside Distributors”), based in Boston, Massachusetts, and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC. 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 the License Agreement with NFD, Northern Trust Corporation agrees that the name “Northern Institutional Funds” may be used in connection with the Trust’s business 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 Institutional Funds” to any other person. The License Agreement provides that at such time as the License Agreement is no longer in effect NFD will cease using the name “Northern Institutional Funds.”

#### **COUNSEL AND INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, with offices at One Logan Square, 18th and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-6996 and 191 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606-1698 serves as counsel to the Trust.

Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, 233 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, has been appointed to serve as an independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust. In addition to audit services, Ernst & Young LLP reviews the Trust’s federal and state tax returns.

#### **IN-KIND PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS**

Payment for shares of the 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, the 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 the Portfolio generally will redeem shares in cash, the Portfolio reserves the right to pay redemptions by

a distribution in-kind of securities (instead of cash) from the 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.

## **ACCOUNT FEES AND CHARGES**

Shares of the Portfolio are sold and generally redeemed without any purchase or redemption charge imposed by the Trust. However, Northern Trust and other institutions ("Institutions") may charge their Customers for services provided in connection with their investments.

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 Additional Statement, the Portfolio is responsible for the payment of its expenses. These expenses include, without limitation, the fees and expenses payable to the Investment Adviser, Administrator, Transfer Agent and Custodian; brokerage fees and commissions, fees for the registration or qualification of Portfolio shares under federal or state securities laws; expenses of the organization of the Trust; 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 Portfolio's shareholders and regulatory authorities; compensation and expenses of its Trustees; fees of industry organizations such as the Investment Company Institute; and miscellaneous and extraordinary expenses incurred by the Trust.

## **PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

You may call 800-637-1380 to obtain the current 7-day yield and other performance information or visit [northerninstitutionalfunds.com](http://northerninstitutionalfunds.com).

Performance reflects expense limitations, fee waivers and reductions or reimbursements, as previously discussed in this Additional Statement. If such expense limitations, fee waivers, reductions and reimbursements were not in place, the Portfolio's performance would have been reduced.

The performance of a class of shares of the Portfolio 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, may also be used in comparing the performance of a class of shares of the Portfolio.

From time to time, the Portfolio may advertise its "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 such 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 Share, Service Share or Premier 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” with respect to the Shares, Service Shares and Premier Shares of the Portfolio 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 correspondent banks on their Customers in connection with investments in Shares, Service Shares and Premier Shares of the Portfolio are not reflected in the calculation of yields for the Portfolio.

The annualized yield of the Portfolio for the seven-day period ended November 30, 2008 was as follows:

	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Effective Yield</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	0.82%	0.82%

The information set forth in the foregoing table reflects certain fee reductions and expense limitations. See “Additional Trust Information - Investment Adviser, Transfer Agent and Custodian” and “Additional Trust Information - Administrator and Distributor.” In the absence of such fee reductions and expense limitations, the annualized yield of the Portfolio for the same seven-day period would have been as follows:

	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Effective Yield</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio	0.69%	0.69%

The Portfolio’s 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 Portfolio’s 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 the 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.

The Portfolio may also quote from time to time the total return of its Shares, Service Shares or Premier Shares in accordance with SEC regulations.

#### **NET ASSET VALUE**

As stated in the Prospectus, the Portfolio 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 the 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 the Portfolio limit its investments to instruments which the Investment Adviser determines (pursuant to guidelines established by the Board of Trustees) to present minimal credit risks and which are "Eligible Securities" as defined by the SEC and described in the Prospectus. The Rule also requires that the Portfolio maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity (not more than 90 days) 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 90 days, the Rule requires the Portfolio to invest its available cash in such a manner as to reduce such maturity to the prescribed limit as soon as reasonably practicable.

Northern Trust Corporation (the "Support Provider"), an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, has entered into a Capital Support Agreement, as amended, with the Trust (the "Agreement"). The Agreement establishes the basis for the Support Provider to make a capital contribution to the Portfolio in order to prevent any realized losses from the disposition of certain defaulted securities specified in the Agreement ("Covered Securities"). The amount the Support Provider could be required to contribute under the Agreement is \$30 million for the Portfolio (the "Maximum Contribution Amount"). The Maximum Contribution Amount may be increased as agreed by the Trust and the Support Provider. The contribution obligation under the Agreement is subject to certain conditions and restrictions. The obligation to contribute under the Agreement terminates no later than November 6, 2009 or earlier upon the payment of the Maximum Contribution Amount, upon the Portfolio no longer holding the Covered Securities, or the Support Provider having made all capital contributions required following a change in the short-term credit ratings of the Support Provider such that its obligations no longer qualify as "first tier" securities under Rule 2a-7 (each, a "Termination Event"). The Portfolio is required to sell any Covered Securities (as defined below) on the business day immediately prior to November 6, 2009 or promptly following any change in the short-term credit ratings of the Support Provider such that its obligations no longer qualify as "first tier" securities under Rule 2a-7; provided that the Portfolio is not required to complete any such sale if the sale would not result in the payment of a capital contribution. In addition, the Board may cause the Portfolio to sell any Covered Securities and obligate the Support Provider to make a cash contribution to the Portfolio (up to the Maximum Contribution Amount) if the Board determines that the Maximum Contribution Amount specified in the Agreement would not be sufficient and that disposition of the Covered Securities is in the best interest of the Portfolio.

Subject to certain conditions, the Agreement requires the Support Provider to contribute cash in an amount necessary to prevent a Loss (as defined below). A "Loss" is a loss arising from a disposition of the Covered Securities at less than their amortized cost. The Portfolio may also consider amounts potentially contributable under the Agreement (a "Potential Future Contribution") as an asset of the Portfolio in calculating its market-based NAV. Until the disposition of a Covered Security, the amount of such Potential Future Contribution may increase, decrease or be eliminated on any day the Portfolio calculates its market-based NAV per share as a result of changes in the market value of a Covered Security, or other factors, prior to the actual payment of the contribution by the Support Provider to the Portfolio. The amount of such Potential Future Contribution and any actual contribution will be applied against the Maximum Contribution Amount. Subject to any regulatory requirements, the terms of the Agreement, including the events constituting a Termination Event, may be modified from time to time.

## **TAXES**

The following summarizes certain additional tax considerations generally affecting the Portfolio and its shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Portfolio or its 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 Additional Statement are based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) and the regulations issued under it, and court decisions and administrative interpretations, as in effect on the date of this Additional Statement. Future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions may significantly alter the conclusions expressed herein, and any such changes or decisions may be retroactive.

## **FEDERAL - GENERAL INFORMATION**

The Portfolio qualified during its last taxable year and intends to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1 of the Code. As a regulated investment company, the 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, the 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 the 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 the Portfolio has not invested more than 5% of the value of its total assets in securities of the issuer and as to which 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 the 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, the 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) and 90% of its tax-exempt income, if any, for the year.

The Portfolio intends to comply with these requirements. If the 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 the 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 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 and capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). The 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 the 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, the Portfolio may be subject to the tax laws of such states or localities.

## **TAXATION OF INCOME FROM CERTAIN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND PFICs**

The tax principles applicable to transactions in certain financial instruments including futures contracts and options, that may be engaged in by the Portfolio, and investments in passive foreign investment companies (“PFICs”), are complex and, in some cases, uncertain. Such transactions and investments may cause the Portfolio to recognize taxable income prior to the receipt of cash, thereby requiring the Portfolio to liquidate other positions, or to borrow money, so as to make sufficient distributions to shareholders to avoid corporate-level tax. Moreover, some or all of the taxable income recognized may be ordinary income or short-term capital gain, so that the distributions may be taxable to shareholders as

ordinary income.

In addition, in the case of any shares of a PFIC in which the Portfolio invests, the Portfolio may be liable for corporate-level tax on any ultimate gain or distributions on the shares if the Portfolio fails to make an election to recognize income annually during the period of its ownership of the shares.

The foregoing discussion is based on federal tax laws and regulations which are in effect on the date of this Additional Statement. 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 Portfolio or its 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 or Trust may hereafter create series in addition to the Trust's twenty-four existing series, which represent interests in the Trust's twenty-four respective portfolios and are discussed in separate Statements of Additional Information. 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 three separate classes of shares in the Portfolio: Shares, Service Shares and Premier Shares. As of the date of this Additional Statement, no Premier Shares of the Portfolio are issued and outstanding.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement, each share of the Portfolio is without par value, which represents a proportionate interest in the 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 the Portfolio, shareholders of each class of the 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 "About Your Account" 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 the 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, or (iii) 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 the 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 Portfolio are not issued.

The proceeds received by the 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 the Portfolio. The underlying assets of the Portfolio will be segregated on the books of account, and will be charged with the liabilities in respect to the Portfolio and with a share of the general liabilities of the Trust. General liabilities 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.

The 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 the investment portfolio affected by the 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 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 agency 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 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.

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.

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 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 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. The Trustees are not currently considering the appointment of Series Trustees for the Trust.

The term "majority of the outstanding shares" of either the Trust or the Portfolio means, with respect to the approval of an investment advisory agreement, a distribution plan 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.

As of March 2, 2009, substantially all of the Portfolio's outstanding shares were held of record by Northern Trust for the benefit of its Customers and the Customers of its affiliates and correspondent banks that have invested in the Portfolio. As of the same date, Northern Trust possessed sole or shared voting and/or investment power for its Customer accounts with respect to less than 1% of the Trust's outstanding shares. As of the same date, the Trust's Trustees and officers as a group owned beneficially less than 1% of the outstanding shares of each class of the Portfolio. Northern Trust has advised the Trust that the following persons (whose mailing address is: c/o The Northern Trust Company, 50 South LaSalle, Chicago, IL 60603) beneficially owned five percent or more of the outstanding shares of the Portfolio's classes as of March 2, 2009:

<b>Prime Obligations Portfolio - Shares</b>	<b><u>Number of Shares</u></b>	<b><u>% of Portfolio</u></b>
PWC TNT Money Market-DV	408,235,069.55	20.1%
Packard FDN – Cash Account	357,499,706.21	17.6%
Provident Trust Company	181,471,534.16	8.9%
Trust Co of Toledo – Local & Co	102,222,406.24	5.0%

<b>Prime Obligations Portfolio - Service</b>	<b><u>Number of Shares</u></b>	<b><u>% of Portfolio</u></b>
Old Second National Bank	74,134,207.20	55.0%
First Interstate Wealth Management	21,979,975.19	16.3%
First Mid-Illinois Bank & Trust	16,339,734.65	12.1%
Downers Grove National Bank	11,505,763.32	8.5%
Investors Independent Trust Co	10,618,690.75	7.8%

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

### SERVICE PLAN

The Trust has adopted a Service Plan (the “Plan”) with respect to the Service Shares and Premier Shares of the Portfolio. Under the Plan, the Trust, on behalf of the Service Shares and the Premier Shares of the Portfolio, is authorized to pay to TNTC monthly or quarterly fees in respect of (i) administrative support services performed and expenses incurred in connection with the Portfolio’s Service Shares and Premier Shares and (ii) personal and account maintenance services performed and expenses incurred in connection with the Portfolio’s Premier Shares as set forth below. The fee paid for administrative support services during any one year shall not exceed 0.25% of the average daily NAV of the Service Shares and Premier Shares of the Portfolio. The fee paid for personal and account maintenance services during any one year shall not exceed an additional 0.25% of the average daily NAV of the Premier Shares of the Portfolio. Northern Trust will determine the amount of the service agent fees to be paid to one or more brokers, dealers, other financial institutions or other industry professionals (collectively, “Servicing Agents”) and the basis on which such payments will be made. Payments to a Servicing Agent will be subject to compliance by the Servicing Agent with the terms of the related Plan agreement entered into by the Servicing Agent. The service agent fees payable pursuant to this Plan shall not pertain to services or expenses, which are primarily intended to result in the sales of Service Shares and Premier Shares.

Payments of the service agent fees with respect to Service Shares and Premier Shares will be used to compensate or reimburse Northern Trust and the Servicing Agents for administrative support services and expenses, which may include without limitation: (i) acting or arranging for another party to act, as recordholder and nominee of Service Shares and Premier Shares of the Portfolio beneficially owned by Customers; (ii) establishing and maintaining individual accounts and records with respect to Service Shares and Premier Shares of the Portfolio owned by Customers; (iii) processing and issuing confirmations concerning Customer orders to purchase, redeem and exchange Service Shares and Premier Shares of the Portfolio; (iv) receiving and transmitting funds representing the purchase price or redemption proceeds of Service Shares and Premier Shares of the Portfolio; (v) processing dividend payments on behalf of Customers; and (vi) performing other related administrative support services that do not constitute “personal and account maintenance services” within the meaning of the Financial Institutions Regulatory Authority, Inc.’s Conduct Rules. Payments of the service agent fees with respect to the Premier Shares will also be used to compensate or reimburse Northern Trust and the Servicing Agents for personal and account maintenance services and expenses, which may include, without limitation: (i) providing facilities to answer inquiries and respond to correspondence with Customers and other investors about the status of their accounts or about other aspects of the Trust or the applicable Portfolio; (ii) assisting Customers in completing application forms, selecting dividend and other account options and opening custody accounts with the Servicing Agents; (iii) providing services to Customers intended to facilitate, or improve their understanding of the benefits and risks of, the Portfolio to Customers, including asset allocation and other similar services; (iv) acting as liaison between Customers and the Trust, including obtaining information from the Trust and assisting the Trust in correcting errors and resolving problems; and (v) performing any similar personal and account maintenance services.

For the fiscal years or periods ended November 30 as indicated, the aggregate amount of the Shareholder Service Fee incurred by each class of the Portfolio then in existence was as follows:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Prime Obligations Portfolio			
Service Class	\$290,435	\$382,445	\$294,454
Premier Class	\$330,703	\$130,249	\$66,042

Conflict of interest restrictions (including ERISA) may apply to a Servicing Agent’s receipt of compensation paid by the Trust in connection with the investment of fiduciary funds in Service or Premier Shares. Servicing Agents, including banks regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board or the FDIC, and investment advisers and other money managers subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC, the Department of Labor or state securities commissions, are urged to consult legal advisers before investing fiduciary assets in Service or Premier Shares.

The Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of such Plan or the related agreements, most recently re-approved the Plan and the related agreements for the Portfolio at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such Plan and related agreements on February 19, 2009.

The Plan and related agreements will remain in effect until April 30, 2010 and will continue in effect thereafter only if such continuance is specifically approved annually by a vote of the Board of Trustees in the manner described above.

The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for the services described therein without approval of the Board of Trustees in the manner described above. The Plan may be terminated as to Service Shares and Premier Shares at any time by a majority of the non-interested Trustees. A service agreement may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by vote of a majority of the Trustees as described above or by any party to the agreement on not more than sixty (60) days' written notice to any other party to the agreement. Each service agreement will terminate automatically if assigned. While the Plan is in effect, the selection and nomination of those Trustees who are not interested persons will be committed to the non-interested members of the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees has determined that, in its judgment, there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit the Portfolio and holders of Service and Premier Shares of the Portfolio. The Plan provides that the Board of Trustees will review, at least quarterly, a written report of the amount expended under the Plan and the purposes of the expenditures.

### **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The audited financial statements and related report of Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, contained in the annual report to the Portfolio's shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008 (the "Annual Report") are hereby incorporated by reference herein. No other parts of the Annual Report, including without limitation, "Management's Discussion of Portfolio Performance," are incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the Semiannual Report and Annual Report 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**

The Prospectus and this Additional Statement do not contain all the information included in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC under the 1933 Act with respect to the securities offered by the Portfolio's Prospectus. Certain portions of the Registration Statement have been omitted from the Prospectus and this Additional Statement pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. 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 Web site at [sec.gov](http://sec.gov).

Statements contained in the Prospectus or in this Additional Statement 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 Additional Statement form a part, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

## APPENDIX A

### DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

#### Short-Term Credit Ratings

A Standard & Poor's short-term issue credit rating is a current opinion of 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 Standard & Poor's for short-term issues:

"A-1" – Obligations are rated in the highest category and indicate that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

"A-2" – The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory. Obligations are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in the higher rating categories.

"A-3" – Obligor has adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

"B" – An obligation is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Ratings of "B-1", "B-2" and "B-3" may be assigned to indicate finer distinctions within the "B" category.

"C" – Obligations are currently vulnerable to nonpayment and are dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

"D" – Obligations are in payment default. This rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The "D" rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks - Country risk considerations are a standard part of Standard & Poor's analysis for credit ratings on any issuer or issue. Currency of repayment is a key factor in this analysis. An obligor's capacity to repay foreign currency obligations may be lower than its capacity to repay obligations in its local currency due to the sovereign government's own relatively lower capacity to repay external versus domestic debt. These sovereign risk considerations are incorporated in the debt ratings assigned to specific issues. Foreign Currency issuer ratings are also distinguished from local currency issuer ratings to identify those instances where sovereign risks make them different for the same issuer.

Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") short-term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short-term financial obligations. Ratings may be assigned to issuers, short-term programs or to individual short-term debt instruments. Such obligations generally have an original maturity not exceeding thirteen months, unless explicitly noted.

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.

Fitch, Inc. / Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“Fitch”) short-term ratings scale applies to foreign currency and local currency ratings. A short-term rating has a time horizon of less than 13 months for most obligations, or up to three years for U.S. public finance, in line with industry standards, to reflect unique risk characteristics of bond, tax, and revenue anticipation notes that are commonly issued with terms up to three years. Short-term ratings thus place greater emphasis on the liquidity necessary to meet financial commitments in a timely manner. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Fitch for short-term obligations:

“F1” – Securities possess the highest credit quality. This designation indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

“F2” – Securities possess good credit quality. This designation indicates a satisfactory capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, but the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.

“F3” – Securities possess fair credit quality. This designation indicates that the capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate; however, near term adverse changes could result in a reduction to non investment grade.

“B” – Securities possess speculative credit quality. This designation indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

“C” – Securities possess high default risk. Default is a real possibility. This designation indicates a capacity for meeting financial commitments which is solely reliant upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.

“D” – Indicates an entity or sovereign that has defaulted on all of its financial obligations.

“NR” – This designation indicates that Fitch does not publicly rate the associated issue or issuer.

“WD” – This designation indicates that the rating has been withdrawn and is no longer maintained by Fitch.

The following summarizes the ratings used by Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited (“DBRS”) for commercial paper and short-term debt:

“R-1 (high)” - Short-term debt rated “R-1 (high)” is of the highest credit quality, and indicates an entity possessing unquestioned ability to repay current liabilities as they fall due. Entities rated in this category normally maintain strong liquidity positions, conservative debt levels, and profitability that is both stable and above average. Companies achieving an “R-1 (high)” rating are normally leaders in structurally sound industry segments with proven track records, sustainable positive future results, and no substantial qualifying negative factors. Given the extremely tough definition DBRS has established for an “R-1 (high)”, few entities are strong enough to achieve this rating.

“R-1 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (middle)” is of superior credit quality and, in most cases, ratings in this category differ from “R-1 (high)” credits by only a small degree. Given the extremely tough definition DBRS has established for the “R-1 (high)” category, entities rated “R-1 (middle)” are also considered strong credits,

and typically exemplify above average strength in key areas of consideration for the timely repayment of short-term liabilities.

“R-1 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (low)” is of satisfactory credit quality. The overall strength and outlook for key liquidity, debt, and profitability ratios is not normally as favorable as with higher rating categories, but these considerations are still respectable. Any qualifying negative factors that exist are considered manageable, and the entity is normally of sufficient size to have some influence in its industry.

“R-2 (high)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (high)” is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The ability to repay obligations as they mature remains acceptable, although the overall strength and outlook for key liquidity, debt, and profitability ratios is not as strong as credits rated in the “R-1 (low)” category. Relative to the latter category, other shortcomings often include areas such as stability, financial flexibility, and the relative size and market position of the entity within its industry.

“R-2 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (middle)” is considered to be of adequate credit quality. Relative to the “R-2 (high)” category, entities rated “R-2 (middle)” typically have some combination of higher volatility, weaker debt or liquidity positions, lower future cash flow capabilities, or are negatively impacted by a weaker industry. Ratings in this category would be more vulnerable to adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

“R-2 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (low)” is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality, typically having some combination of challenges that are not acceptable for an “R-2 (middle)” credit. However, “R-2 (low)” ratings still display a level of credit strength that allows for a higher rating than the “R-3” category, with this distinction often reflecting the issuer’s liquidity profile.

“R-3” – Short-term debt rated “R-3” is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality, one step up from being speculative. While not yet defined as speculative, the R-3 category signifies that although repayment is still expected, the certainty of repayment could be impacted by a variety of possible adverse developments, many of which would be outside the issuer’s control. Entities in this area often have limited access to capital markets and may also have limitations in securing alternative sources of liquidity, particularly during periods of weak economic conditions.

“R-4” – Short-term debt rated R-4 is speculative. R-4 credits tend to have weak liquidity and debt ratios, and the future trend of these ratios is also unclear. Due to its speculative nature, companies with R-4 ratings would normally have very limited access to alternative sources of liquidity. Earnings and cash flow would typically be very unstable, and the level of overall profitability of the entity is also likely to be low. The industry environment may be weak, and strong negative qualifying factors are also likely to be present.

“R-5” – Short-term debt rated R-5 is highly speculative. There is a reasonably high level of uncertainty as to the ability of the entity to repay the obligations on a continuing basis in the future, especially in periods of economic recession or industry adversity. In some cases, short term debt rated R-5 may have challenges that if not corrected, could lead to default.

“D” – A security rated “D” implies the issuer has either not met a scheduled payment or the issuer has made it clear that it will be missing such a payment in the near future. In some cases, DBRS may not assign a “D” rating under a bankruptcy announcement scenario, as allowances for grace periods may exist in the underlying legal documentation. Once assigned, the “D” rating will continue as long as the missed payment continues to be in arrears, and until such time as the rating is discontinued or reinstated by DBRS.

### **Long-Term Credit Ratings**

The following summarizes the ratings used by Standard & Poor’s for long-term issues:

“AAA” – An obligation rated “AAA” has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor’s. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment 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 commitment 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 commitment 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 lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

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 exposures 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 which could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment 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 commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment 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 commitment 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 commitment on the obligation.

“CC” – An obligation rated “CC” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

“C” – A subordinated debt or preferred stock obligation rated “C” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, obligations that have payment arrearages allowed by the terms of the documents, or obligations of an issuer that is the subject of a bankruptcy petition or similar action which have not experienced a payment default. The “C” rating may be assigned to subordinated debt, preferred stock or other obligations on which cash payments may have been suspended in accordance with the instrument’s terms.

“D” – An obligation rated “D” is in payment default. The “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor’s believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

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 no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor’s does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks - Country risk considerations are a standard part of Standard & Poor’s analysis for credit ratings on any issuer or issue. Currency of repayment is a key factor in this analysis. An obligor’s capacity to repay foreign currency obligations may be lower than its capacity to repay obligations in its local currency due to the sovereign government’s own relatively lower capacity to repay external versus domestic debt. These sovereign risk considerations are incorporated in the debt ratings assigned to specific issues. Foreign

currency issuer ratings are also distinguished from local currency issuer ratings to identify those instances where sovereign risks make them different for the same issuer.

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, with minimal 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 considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

"Baa" – Obligations rated "Baa" are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

"Ba" – Obligations rated "Ba" are judged to have speculative elements 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 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 class of bonds 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.

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 case 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 timely 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 changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

"BBB" – Securities considered to be of good credit quality. "BBB" ratings indicate that there are currently expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. This is the lowest investment grade category.

"BB" – Securities considered to be speculative. "BB" ratings indicate that there is a possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as the result of adverse economic change over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met. Securities rated in this category are not investment grade.

“B” – Securities considered to be highly speculative. “B” ratings indicate that significant credit risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.

“CCC,” “CC” and “C” – Securities have high default risk. Default is a real possibility, and capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic developments. A “CC” rating indicates that default of some kind appears probable. “C” ratings signal imminent default.

“RD” – Indicates an entity has failed to make due payments (within the applicable grace period) on some but not all material financial obligations, but continues to honor other classes of obligations.

“D” – Indicates an entity or sovereign that has defaulted on all of its financial obligations.

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” category or to categories below “CCC”.

“NR” indicates that Fitch does not publicly rate the associated issue or issuer.

The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS for long-term debt:

“AAA” - Long-term debt rated “AAA” is of the highest credit quality, with exceptionally strong protection for the timely repayment of principal and interest. Earnings are considered stable, the structure of the industry in which the entity operates is strong, and the outlook for future profitability is favorable. There are few qualifying factors present which would detract from the performance of the entity. The strength of liquidity and coverage ratios is unquestioned and the entity has established a creditable track record of superior performance. Given the extremely high standard which DBRS has set for this category, few entities are able to achieve a “AAA” rating.

“AA” – Long-term debt rated “AA” is of superior credit quality, and protection of interest and principal is considered high. In many cases they differ from long-term debt rated “AAA” only to a small degree. Given the extremely restrictive definition DBRS has for the “AAA” category, entities rated “AA” are also considered to be strong credits, typically exemplifying above-average strength in key areas of consideration and unlikely to be significantly affected by reasonably foreseeable events.

“A” – Long-term debt rated “A” is of satisfactory credit quality. Protection of interest and principal is still substantial, but the degree of strength is less than that of “AA” rated entities. While “A” is a respectable rating, entities in this category are considered to be more susceptible to adverse economic conditions and have greater cyclical tendencies than higher-rated securities.

“BBB” – Long-term debt rated “BBB” is of adequate credit quality. Protection of interest and principal is considered acceptable, but the entity is fairly susceptible to adverse changes in financial and economic conditions, or there may be other adverse conditions present which reduce the strength of the entity and its rated securities.

“BB” – Long-term debt rated “BB” is defined to be speculative and non-investment grade, where the degree of protection afforded interest and principal is uncertain, particularly during periods of economic recession. Entities in the “BB” range typically have limited access to capital markets and additional liquidity support. In many cases, deficiencies in critical mass, diversification, and competitive strength are additional negative considerations.

“B” – Long-term debt rated “B” is highly speculative and there is a reasonably high level of uncertainty as to the ability of the entity to pay interest and principal on a continuing basis in the future, especially in periods of economic recession or industry adversity.

“CCC”, “CC” and “C” – Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is very highly speculative and is in danger of default of interest and principal. The degree of adverse elements present is more severe than long-term debt rated “B.” Long-term debt rated below “B” often have features which, if not remedied, may lead to default. In practice, there is little difference between these three categories, with “CC” and “C” normally used for lower ranking debt of companies for which the senior debt is rated in the “CCC” to “B” range.

“D” – A security rated “D” implies the issuer has either not met a scheduled payment of interest or principal or that the issuer has made it clear that it will miss such a payment in the near future. In some cases, DBRS may not assign a “D” rating under a bankruptcy announcement scenario, as allowances for grace periods may exist in the underlying legal documentation. Once assigned, the “D” rating will continue as long as the missed payment continues to be in arrears, and until such time as the rating is suspended, discontinued or reinstated by DBRS.

(“high”, “low”) – Each rating category is denoted by the subcategories “high” and “low”. The absence of either a “high” or “low” designation indicates the rating is in the “middle” of the category. The “AAA” and “D” categories do not utilize “high”, “middle”, and “low” as differential grades.

### **Municipal Note Ratings**

A Standard & Poor’s U.S. municipal note rating reflects the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes maturing beyond three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. The following criteria will be used in making that assessment:

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

Note rating symbols are as follows:

“SP-1” – The issuers of these municipal notes exhibit a strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Those issues determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service are given a plus (+) designation.

“SP-2” – The issuers of these municipal notes exhibit 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” – The issuers of these municipal notes exhibit speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

Moody’s uses three rating categories for short-term municipal obligations that are considered investment grade. These ratings are designated as Municipal Investment Grade (“MIG”) and are divided into three levels – “MIG-1” through “MIG-3”. In addition, those short-term obligations that are of speculative quality are designated “SG”, or speculative grade. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for these short-term obligations:

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

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

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

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

In the case of variable rate demand obligations (“VRDOs”), a two-component rating is assigned; a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody’s evaluation of the degree of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody’s evaluation of the degree of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand (“demand feature”), using a variation of the MIG rating scale, the Variable Municipal Investment Grade or “VMIG” rating.

When either the long- or short-term aspect of a VRDO is not rated, that piece is designated “NR”, e.g., “Aaa/NR” or “NR/VMIG-1”.

VMIG rating expirations are a function of each issue’s specific structural or credit features.

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

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

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

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

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

### **About Credit Ratings**

A Standard & Poor’s issue credit rating is a current opinion of 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 evaluates the obligor’s capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default. The issue credit rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell, or hold a financial obligation, inasmuch as it does not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor.

Moody’s credit ratings must be construed solely as statements of opinion and not as 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 their money back in accordance with the terms on which they invested. Fitch’s credit ratings cover the global spectrum of corporate, sovereign (including supranational and sub-national), financial, bank, insurance, municipal and other public finance entities and the securities or other obligations they issue, as well as structured finance securities backed by receivables or other financial assets.

DBRS credit ratings are opinions based on the quantitative and qualitative analysis of information sourced and received by DBRS, which information is not audited or verified by DBRS. Ratings are not buy, hold or sell recommendations and they do not address the market price of a security. Ratings may be upgraded, downgraded, placed under review, confirmed and discontinued.