

NORTHERN FUNDS PROSPECTUS**FIXED INCOME FUNDS**SHORT-INTERMEDIATE U.S. GOVERNMENT FUND
(NSIUX)

U.S. GOVERNMENT FUND (NOUGX)

Prospectus dated October 23, 2018

An investment in a Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), any other government agency, or The Northern Trust Company, its affiliates, subsidiaries or any other bank. An investment in a Fund involves investment risks, including possible loss of principal.

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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SHORT-INTERMEDIATE U.S. GOVERNMENT FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to maximize total return (capital appreciation and income) with minimal reasonable risk.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)⁽¹⁾

Management Fees	0.38%
Other Expenses	0.13%
Transfer Agent Fees	0.02%
Other Operating Expenses	0.11%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽³⁾	0.59%
Expense Reimbursement ⁽⁴⁾	(0.17)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement⁽³⁾	0.42%

⁽¹⁾ The expense information has been restated to reflect current fees.

⁽²⁾ Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies. They are not direct costs paid by Fund shareholders.

⁽³⁾ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement will not correlate to the Fund's ratios of average net assets to (1) expenses before reimbursements and credits and (2) expenses net of reimbursements and credits, respectively, included in the Fund's Financial Highlights in the Fund's complete Prospectus, which do not reflect indirect expenses, such as Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

⁽⁴⁾ Northern Trust Investments, Inc. ("NTI") has contractually agreed to reimburse a portion of the operating expenses of the Fund (other than certain excepted expenses, i.e., Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, the compensation paid to each Independent Trustee of the Trust, expenses of third party consultants engaged by the Board of Trustees, membership dues paid to the Investment Company Institute and Mutual Fund Directors Forum, expenses in connection with the negotiation and renewal of the revolving credit facility, extraordinary expenses and interest) to the extent the "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" exceed 0.40%. NTI also has contractually agreed to reimburse all of the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of the Fund attributable to the Fund's investments in affiliated non-money market investment companies. The "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement" may be higher than the contractual limitation as a result of the excepted expenses and the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses that are not reimbursed. These contractual limitations may not be terminated before October 23, 2019 without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

EXAMPLE

The following Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$43	\$172	\$312	\$722

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 504.54% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund will seek capital appreciation and current income in its attempt to maximize total return. In doing so, the Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises and repurchase agreements relating to such securities. These may include:

- U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds;
- Obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises, including obligations that are issued by private issuers that are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities;
- Mortgage-related securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises, including US agency mortgage-backed pass-through securities ("MBS") that may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government;
- Stripped securities evidencing ownership of future interest or principal payments on obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises;
- Repurchase agreements collateralized by the above instruments; and

- Structured debt securities that are issued or guaranteed directly by the U.S. government or by its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises.
- The Fund also may make limited investments in the obligations of supranational organizations (such as the World Bank).

The Fund may also seek to obtain all or a portion of the Fund's exposure to MBS by investing in shares of one or more affiliated or unaffiliated investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and the amount may at times exceed 25% of the Fund's assets. As of the date of this Prospectus, NTI expects to obtain exposure to MBS through an investment in the FlexShares® Disciplined Duration MBS Index Fund (an "Underlying Fund" and together with other affiliated or unaffiliated investment companies and ETFs, the "Underlying Funds"), an affiliated ETF managed by NTI. The Underlying Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of a securities index that reflects the performance of a selection of investment-grade US agency residential mortgage-backed pass-through securities. NTI may seek to gain exposure to MBS through investments in one or more other affiliated or unaffiliated Underlying Funds, if it is determined to be in the best interest of the Fund.

In buying and selling securities for the Fund, the Fund's investment adviser uses a relative value approach. This approach involves an analysis of general economic and market conditions. It also involves the use of models that analyze and compare expected returns and assumed risks. Under the relative value approach, the Fund's investment adviser will emphasize particular securities and types of securities (such as treasury, agency, asset-backed and mortgage-related securities) that the team believes will provide a favorable return in light of these risks.

The Fund's dollar-weighted average maturity, under normal circumstances, will range between two and five years.

The Fund makes significant investments in securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities. Obligations issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and therefore are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

The Fund's investment adviser may engage in active trading, and will not consider portfolio turnover a limiting factor in making decisions for the Fund.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

AFFILIATED PERSON RISK is the risk that the Fund's investment adviser may select investments for the Fund based on its own financial interests rather than the Fund's interests. Conflicts of interest may arise as the Fund's officers and Trustees and investment adviser fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities to the Fund and to certain affiliated funds in which the Fund may invest.

CREDIT (OR DEFAULT) RISK is the risk that the inability or unwillingness of an issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, or a counterparty to a repurchase or other transaction, to meet its payment or other financial obligations will adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments and its returns. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the Fund could have a similar effect.

CYBERSECURITY RISK is the risk of an unauthorized breach and access to fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the investment adviser, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund or its service providers may adversely impact the Fund or its shareholders.

DEBT EXTENSION RISK is the risk that an issuer will exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by the Fund (such as a mortgage-backed security) later than expected. This may happen during a period of rising interest rates. Under these circumstances, the value of the obligation will decrease and the Fund will suffer from the inability to invest in higher yielding securities.

ETF RISK. The Fund faces additional risks because of its investments in the Underlying Fund and/or other ETFs. An ETF faces additional risks because its shares are listed on a securities exchange, including the potential lack of an active market for the ETF's shares, losses from trading in the secondary market, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/ redemption process of the ETF. Any of these factors may lead to the ETF's shares trading at a premium or discount to net asset value ("NAV"). ETF shares also may possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

Certain ETFs, including the Underlying Fund, are not actively managed and their investment advisers may not attempt to take defensive positions in any market conditions, including declining markets. These ETFs are also subject to tracking error risk, which is the risk that the performance of an ETF may vary substantially from the performance of its underlying index.

SHORT-INTERMEDIATE U.S. GOVERNMENT FUND

Additionally, the calculation methodology or sources of information of the underlying index of an ETF may not provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or correct valuation of securities.

INFLATION RISK is the risk that interest payments on inflation-indexed securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is periodically adjusted based on the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced.

INTEREST RATE RISK is the risk that during periods of rising interest rates, the Fund's yield (and the market value of its securities) will tend to be lower than prevailing market rates; in periods of falling interest rates, the Fund's yield (and the market value of its securities) will tend to be higher. Securities with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, causing them to be more volatile than securities with shorter maturities. Securities with shorter maturities tend to provide lower returns and be less volatile than securities with longer maturities. If interest rates rise, the Fund's yield may not increase proportionately, and the maturities of fixed income securities that have the ability to be prepaid or called by the issuer may be extended. The risks associated with increasing interest rates are heightened given that interest rates are near historic lows, but are expected to increase in the future with unpredictable effects on the markets and the Fund's investments. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the Fund. A low or declining interest rate environment poses additional risks to the Fund's performance, including the risk that proceeds from prepaid or maturing instruments may have to be reinvested at a lower interest rate. Fluctuations in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of fixed income securities and instruments held by the Fund.

INVESTMENT COMPANY RISK includes the risks of investing indirectly in affiliated and unaffiliated investment companies, including ETFs, through your investment in the Fund. Investors will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of the investment company in which the Fund invests (including operating expenses and management fees) in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Fund. In addition, the Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such investments in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Fund invests in such investment company. Certain investment companies are not actively managed and their investment advisers may not attempt to take defensive positions in any market conditions, including declining markets. This could cause the Fund's performance to be lower than if the Fund employed active management with respect to

that portion of the Fund's portfolio. Certain investment companies in which the Fund may invest may have a large percentage of their shares owned by fewer shareholders. Large redemption activity could result in the affiliated fund incurring additional costs and being forced to sell portfolio securities at a loss to meet redemptions. Certain investment companies may be new funds. There can be no assurance that a new investment company will grow to an economically viable size, in which case the investment company may cease operations. In such an event, the Fund may be required to liquidate or transfer its investment at an inopportune time.

LARGE SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTIONS RISK is the risk that the Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause the Fund to sell its securities at times it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact its NAV and liquidity. Such sales may also accelerate the increase of taxable income to shareholders if these sales result in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, large redemptions could lead to an increase in the Fund's expense ratio due to a smaller asset base. Large share purchases of the Fund may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.

MANAGEMENT RISK is the risk that a strategy used by the Fund's investment adviser may fail to produce the intended results or that imperfections, errors or limitations in the tools and data used by the investment adviser may cause unintended results.

MARKET RISK is the risk that general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment could cause the value of your investment in the Fund, or its yield, to decline. The market value of the securities in which the Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of particular sectors or governments and/or general economic conditions throughout the world due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

MORTGAGE-RELATED SECURITIES RISK is the risk of investing in mortgage-related securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises, including US agency mortgage-backed pass-through securities ("MBS"). These securities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Mortgage-related securities are subject to Credit (or Default) Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Debt Extension Risk and Prepayment (or Call) Risk. Because of these risks, mortgage-related securities react differently to changes in interest rates

than other bonds. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-related securities.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RISK is the risk that high portfolio turnover, including investments made on a shorter-term basis or instruments with a maturity of one year or less at the time of acquisition, may lead to increased Fund expenses that may result in lower investment returns. High portfolio turnover may also result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders when distributed. Distributions may be derived primarily from short-term capital gains that are taxable as ordinary income. Short-term capital gains and losses realized by the Fund are not eligible to offset a shareholder's short-term capital losses or gains, respectively, earned from other investments. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, the annual portfolio turnover rate of the Fund was 504% and 905%, respectively.

PREPAYMENT (OR CALL) RISK is the risk that prepayment of the underlying mortgages or other collateral of some fixed-income securities may result in a decreased rate of return and a decline in value of those securities.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RISK is the risk that the U.S. government will not provide financial support to its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. Certain U.S. government securities purchased by the Fund are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and, therefore, may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. It is possible that the issuers of such securities will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

As with any mutual fund, it is possible to lose money on an investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, any other government agency, or The Northern Trust Company, its affiliates, subsidiaries or any other bank.

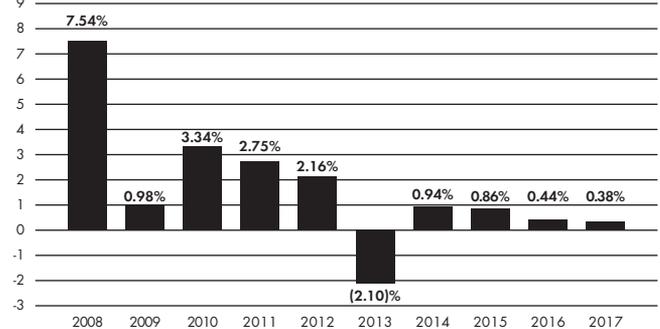
FUND PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table that follow provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing (A) changes in the performance of the Fund from year to year, and (B) how the average annual total returns of the Fund compare to those of a broad-based securities market index.

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

Updated performance information for the Fund is available and may be obtained on the Fund's website at northerntrust.com/funds or by calling 800-595-9111.

CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURN*



* Year to date total return for the six months ended June 30, 2018 is (0.56)%. For the periods shown in the bar chart above, the highest quarterly return was 4.69% in the fourth quarter of 2008, and the lowest quarterly return was (1.59)% in the second quarter of 2013.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN

(For the periods ended December 31, 2017)

	Inception Date	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception
Short-Intermediate U.S. Government Fund	10/01/99				
Returns before taxes		0.38%	0.10%	1.70%	2.90%
Returns after taxes on distributions		(0.19)%	(0.21)%	0.95%	1.79%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares		0.21%	(0.06)%	1.05%	1.83%
Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 Year U.S. Government Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		0.69%	0.74%	2.06%	3.43%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

In calculating the federal income taxes due on redemptions, capital gains taxes resulting from redemptions are subtracted from the redemption proceeds and the tax benefits from capital losses resulting from the redemptions are added to the redemption proceeds. Under certain circumstances, the addition of the tax benefits from capital losses resulting from redemptions may cause the Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares to be greater than the Returns after taxes on distributions or even the Returns before taxes.

SHORT-INTERMEDIATE U.S. GOVERNMENT FUND

MANAGEMENT

INVESTMENT ADVISER AND PORTFOLIO MANAGER. Northern Trust Investments, Inc., a subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation, serves as the investment adviser of the Short-Intermediate U.S. Government Fund. Michael R. Chico, Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc., and Daniel J. Personette, Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc., have been managers of the Fund since July 2013 and October 2018, respectively. The Northern Trust Company, an affiliate of Northern Trust Investments, Inc., serves as transfer agent, custodian and sub-administrator to the Fund.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

You may open an account directly with Northern Funds (the "Trust") with a minimum initial investment of \$2,500 in the Fund (\$500 for an IRA; \$250 under the Automatic Investment Plan; and \$500 for employees of Northern Trust and its affiliates). The minimum subsequent investment is \$50 (except for reinvestments of distributions for which there is no minimum). The Fund reserves the right to waive these minimums. You may also purchase Fund shares through your account at Northern Trust (or an affiliate) or an authorized intermediary.

On any business day, you may sell (redeem) or exchange shares through your account by contacting your Northern Trust account representative or authorized intermediary. If you purchase shares directly from the Trust, you may sell (redeem) or exchange your shares in one of the following ways:

- **By Mail** – Send a written request to: Northern Funds, P.O. Box 75986, Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986.
- **By Telephone** – Authorize the telephone privilege on your New Account Application. Call 800-595-9111 to use the telephone privilege.
- **By Wire** – Authorize wire redemptions on your New Account Application and have proceeds sent by federal wire transfer to a previously designated bank account (the minimum redemption amount by this method is \$250). You will be charged \$15 for each wire redemption unless the designated bank account is maintained at Northern Trust or an affiliated bank. Call 800-595-9111 for instructions.

- **By Systematic Withdrawal** – If you own shares of the Fund with a minimum value of \$10,000, you may elect to have a fixed sum redeemed at regular intervals and distributed in cash or reinvested in one or more other funds of the Trust. Call 800-595-9111 for an application form and additional information. The minimum amount is \$250 per withdrawal.
- **By Exchange** – Complete the Exchange Privilege section of your New Account Application to exchange shares of one fund in the Trust for shares of another fund in the Trust. Shares being exchanged must have a value of at least \$1,000 (\$2,500 if a new account is being established by the exchange, \$500 if the new account is an IRA). Call 800-595-9111 for more information.
- **By Internet** – You may initiate transactions between Northern Trust banking and Fund accounts by using Northern Trust Private Passport. For details and to sign up for this service, go to northerntrust.com/funds or contact your Relationship Manager.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or a combination of the two, unless you are investing through a tax-exempt or tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

PAYMENTS TO BROKERS-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks a high level of current income.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)⁽¹⁾

Management Fees	0.38%
Other Expenses	0.52%
Transfer Agent Fees	0.02%
Other Operating Expenses	0.50%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽³⁾	0.99%
Expense Reimbursement ⁽⁴⁾	(0.50)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement⁽³⁾	0.49%

⁽¹⁾ The expense information has been restated to reflect current fees.

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⁽³⁾ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement will not correlate to the Fund's ratios of average net assets to (1) expenses before reimbursements and credits and (2) expenses net of reimbursements and credits, respectively, included in the Fund's Financial Highlights in the Fund's complete Prospectus, which do not reflect indirect expenses, such as Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

⁽⁴⁾ Northern Trust Investments, Inc. ("NTI") has contractually agreed to reimburse a portion of the operating expenses of the Fund (other than certain excepted expenses, i.e., Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, the compensation paid to each Independent Trustee of the Trust, expenses of third party consultants engaged by the Board of Trustees, membership dues paid to the Investment Company Institute and Mutual Fund Directors Forum, expenses in connection with the negotiation and renewal of the revolving credit facility, extraordinary expenses and interest) to the extent the "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" exceed 0.40%. NTI also has contractually agreed to reimburse all of Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses of the Fund attributable to the Fund's investments in affiliated non-money market investment companies. The "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement" may be higher than the contractual limitation as a result of the excepted expenses and the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses that are not reimbursed. These contractual limitations may not be terminated before October 23, 2019 without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

EXAMPLE

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1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$50	\$265	\$498	\$1,167

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PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

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- Mortgage-related securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises, including US agency mortgage-backed pass-through securities ("MBS") that may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government;
- Stripped securities evidencing ownership of future interest or principal payments on obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises;
- Repurchase agreements collateralized by the above instruments; and
- Structured debt securities that are issued or guaranteed directly by the U.S. government or by its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises.
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Certain ETFs, including the Underlying Fund, are not actively managed and their investment advisers may not attempt to take defensive positions in any market conditions, including declining markets. These ETFs are also subject to tracking error risk, which is the risk that the performance of an ETF may vary substantially from the performance of its underlying index. Additionally, the calculation methodology or sources of information of the underlying index of an ETF may not provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or correct valuation of securities.

INFLATION RISK is the risk that interest payments on inflation-indexed securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is periodically adjusted based on the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced.

INTEREST RATE RISK is the risk that during periods of rising interest rates, the Fund's yield (and the market value of its securities) will tend to be lower than prevailing market rates; in periods of falling interest rates, the Fund's yield (and the market value of its securities) will tend to be higher. Securities with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, causing them to be more volatile than securities with shorter maturities. Securities with shorter maturities tend to provide lower returns and be less volatile than securities with longer maturities. If interest rates rise, the Fund's yield may not increase proportionately, and the maturities of fixed income securities that have the ability to be prepaid or called by the issuer may be extended. The risks associated with increasing interest rates are heightened given that interest rates are near historic lows, but are expected to increase in the future with unpredictable effects on the markets and the Fund's investments. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the Fund. A low or declining interest rate environment poses additional risks to the Fund's performance, including the risk that proceeds from prepaid or maturing instruments may have to be reinvested at a lower interest rate. Fluctuations in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of fixed income securities and instruments held by the Fund.

INVESTMENT COMPANY RISK includes the risks of investing indirectly in affiliated and unaffiliated investment companies, including ETFs, through your investment in the Fund. Investors will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of the investment company in which the Fund invests (including operating expenses and management fees) in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Fund. In addition, the Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such investments in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Fund invests in such investment company. Certain investment companies are not actively managed and their investment advisers may not attempt to take defensive positions in any market conditions, including declining markets. This could cause the Fund's performance to be lower than if the Fund employed active management with respect to that portion of the Fund's portfolio. Certain investment companies in which the Fund may invest may have a large percentage of their shares owned by fewer shareholders. Large redemption activity could result in the affiliated fund incurring additional costs and being forced to sell portfolio securities at a loss to meet redemptions. Certain investment companies may be new funds. There can be no assurance that a new investment company will grow to an economically viable size, in which case the investment company may cease operations. In such an

event, the Fund may be required to liquidate or transfer its investment at an inopportune time.

MANAGEMENT RISK is the risk that a strategy used by the Fund's investment adviser may fail to produce the intended results or that imperfections, errors or limitations in the tools and data used by the investment adviser may cause unintended results.

MARKET RISK is the risk that general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment could cause the value of your investment in the Fund, or its yield, to decline. The market value of the securities in which the Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of particular sectors or governments and/or general economic conditions throughout the world due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

MORTGAGE-RELATED SECURITIES RISK is the risk of investing in mortgage-related securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises, including US agency mortgage-backed pass-through securities ("MBS"). These securities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Mortgage-related securities are subject to Credit (or Default) Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Debt Extension Risk and Prepayment (or Call) Risk. Because of these risks, mortgage-related securities react differently to changes in interest rates than other bonds. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-related securities.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RISK is the risk that high portfolio turnover, including investments made on a shorter-term basis or instruments with a maturity of one year or less at the time of acquisition, may lead to increased Fund expenses that may result in lower investment returns. High portfolio turnover may also result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders when distributed. Distributions may be derived primarily from short-term capital gains that are taxable as ordinary income. Short-term capital gains and losses realized by the Fund are not eligible to offset a shareholder's short-term capital losses or gains, respectively, earned from other investments. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, the annual portfolio turnover rate of the Fund was 429% and 665%, respectively.

PREPAYMENT (OR CALL) RISK is the risk that prepayment of the underlying mortgages or other collateral of some fixed-income securities may result in a decreased rate of return and a decline in value of those securities.

U.S. GOVERNMENT FUND

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RISK is the risk that the U.S. government will not provide financial support to its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. Certain U.S. government securities purchased by the Fund are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and, therefore, may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. It is possible that the issuers of such securities will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

As with any mutual fund, it is possible to lose money on an investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, any other government agency, or The Northern Trust Company, its affiliates, subsidiaries or any other bank.

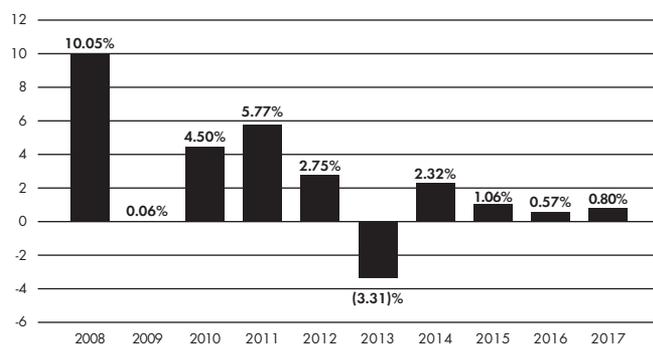
FUND PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table that follow provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing (A) changes in the performance of the Fund from year to year, and (B) how the average annual total returns of the Fund compare to those of a broad-based securities market index.

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

Updated performance information for the Fund is available and may be obtained on the Fund's website at northerntrust.com/funds or by calling 800-595-9111.

CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURN*



* Year to date total return for the six months ended June 30, 2018 is (0.82)%. For the periods shown in the bar chart above, the highest quarterly return was 6.60% in the fourth quarter of 2008, and the lowest quarterly return was (2.52)% in the fourth quarter of 2016.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN

(For the periods ended December 31, 2017)

	Inception Date	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception
U.S. Government Fund	4/01/94				
Returns before taxes		0.80%	0.27%	2.40%	3.96%
Returns after taxes on distributions		0.18%	(0.14)%	1.41%	2.43%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares		0.46%	0.20%	1.51%	2.48%
Bloomberg Barclays Intermediate U.S. Government Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		1.14%	0.92%	2.70%	4.55%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

In calculating the federal income taxes due on redemptions, capital gains taxes resulting from redemptions are subtracted from the redemption proceeds and the tax benefits from capital losses resulting from the redemptions are added to the redemption proceeds. Under certain circumstances, the addition of the tax benefits from capital losses resulting from redemptions may cause the Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares to be greater than the Returns after taxes on distributions or even the Returns before taxes.

MANAGEMENT

INVESTMENT ADVISER AND PORTFOLIO MANAGER. Northern Trust Investments, Inc., a subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation, serves as the investment adviser of the U.S. Government Fund. Michael R. Chico, Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc., and Daniel J. Personette, Vice President of Northern Trust Investments, Inc., have been managers of the Fund since July 2013 and October 2018, respectively. The Northern Trust Company, an affiliate of Northern Trust Investments, Inc., serves as transfer agent, custodian and sub-administrator to the Fund.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

You may open an account directly with Northern Funds (the "Trust") with a minimum initial investment of \$2,500 in the Fund (\$500 for an IRA; \$250 under the Automatic Investment Plan; and \$500 for employees of Northern Trust and its affiliates). The minimum subsequent investment is \$50 (except

for reinvestments of distributions for which there is no minimum). The Fund reserves the right to waive these minimums. You may also purchase Fund shares through your account at Northern Trust or an authorized intermediary.

On any business day, you may sell (redeem) or exchange shares through your account by contacting your Northern Trust account representative or authorized intermediary. If you purchase shares directly from the Trust, you may sell (redeem) or exchange your shares in one of the following ways:

- By Mail – Send a written request to: Northern Funds, P.O. Box 75986, Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986.
- By Telephone – Authorize the telephone privilege on your New Account Application. Call 800-595-9111 to use the telephone privilege.
- By Wire – Authorize wire redemptions on your New Account Application and have proceeds sent by federal wire transfer to a previously designated bank account (the minimum redemption amount by this method is \$250). You will be charged \$15 for each wire redemption unless the designated bank account is maintained at Northern Trust or an affiliated bank. Call 800-595-9111 for instructions.
- By Systematic Withdrawal – If you own shares of the Fund with a minimum value of \$10,000, you may elect to have a fixed sum redeemed at regular intervals and distributed in cash or reinvested in one or more other funds of the Trust. Call 800-595-9111 for an application form and additional information. The minimum amount is \$250 per withdrawal.
- By Exchange – Complete the Exchange Privilege section of your New Account Application to exchange shares of one

fund in the Trust for shares of another fund in the Trust. Shares being exchanged must have a value of at least \$1,000 (\$2,500 if a new account is being established by the exchange, \$500 if the new account is an IRA). Call 800-595-9111 for more information.

- By Internet – You may initiate transactions between Northern Trust banking and Fund accounts by using Northern Trust Private Passport. For details and to sign up for this service, go to northerntrust.com/funds or contact your Relationship Manager.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or a combination of the two, unless you are investing through a tax-exempt or tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

PAYMENTS TO BROKERS-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

BROAD-BASED SECURITIES MARKET INDICES

THE BLOOMBERG BARCLAYS INTERMEDIATE U.S. GOVERNMENT BOND INDEX is an unmanaged index of debt securities including all public obligations of the U.S. Treasury and all publicly issued debt of U.S. government agencies with maturities of up to 10 years.

THE BLOOMBERG BARCLAYS 1-5 YEAR U.S. GOVERNMENT INDEX is an unmanaged index of debt securities including all public obligations of the U.S. Treasury and all publicly issued debt of U.S. government agencies with maturities of one to five years.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

This Prospectus describes two fixed income funds (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds” or the “Fixed Income Funds”), which are currently offered by Northern Funds (the “Trust”).

Northern Trust Investments, Inc. (“NTI” or the “Investment Adviser”), a subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation, serves as the Investment Adviser of the Funds. NTI is located at 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

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

Corporation is regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as a financial holding company under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.

As of June 30, 2018, Northern Trust Corporation, through its affiliates, had assets under custody of \$8.10 trillion, and assets under investment management of \$1.15 trillion.

Under the Management Agreement with the Trust, the Investment Adviser, subject to the general supervision of the Trust’s Board of Trustees, is responsible for making investment decisions for the Funds and for placing purchase and sale orders for portfolio securities, as well as for providing administration services to the Funds.

MANAGEMENT FEES

As compensation for advisory services and administration services and the assumption of related expenses, NTI is entitled to a management fee, computed daily and payable monthly, at annual rates set forth in the tables below (expressed as a percentage of each Fund's respective average daily net assets). The tables also reflect the management fees paid by each of the Funds for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 (expressed as a percentage of each Fund's respective average daily net assets).

NTI has contractually agreed to reimburse a portion of the operating expenses of each Fund (other than certain fees and expenses shown in the table under the caption "Fees and Expenses of the Fund in each Fund's Fund Summary") so that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement" do not exceed the amount shown in the footnote to the table under the caption "Fees and Expenses of the Fund" in each Fund's Fund Summary. NTI also contractually agreed to reimburse all of the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses attributable to the Funds' investments in affiliated non-money market investment companies. The "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement" for a Fund may be higher than the contractual limitation for the Fund as a result of certain excepted expenses that are not reimbursed. The contractual expense

reimbursement arrangements are expected to continue until at least October 23, 2019. The contractual expense reimbursement arrangements will continue automatically thereafter for periods of one year (each such one-year period, a "Renewal Year"). The arrangements may be terminated with respect to a Fund, as to any succeeding Renewal Year, by NTI or a Fund upon 60 days' written notice prior to the end of the current Renewal Year. The Board of Trustees may terminate the arrangement at any time with respect to a Fund if it determines that it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

NTI may reimburse additional expenses or waive all or a portion of the management fees of the Funds. Any such additional expense reimbursement or fee waiver would be voluntary and could be implemented, increased or decreased, or discontinued at any time.

A discussion regarding the Board of Trustees' basis for its most recent approval of the Funds' Management Agreement will be available in the Funds' semi-annual report to shareholders for the six-month period ending September 30, 2018.

Fund	Contractual Management Fee Rate			Management Fees Paid for Fiscal Year Ended 3/31/2018
	First \$1.5 Billion	Next \$1 Billion	Over \$2.5 Billion	
SHORT-INTERMEDIATE U.S. GOVERNMENT	0.38%	0.369%	0.358%	0.38%
U.S. GOVERNMENT	0.38%	0.369%	0.358%	0.38%

FUND MANAGEMENT**BELOW IS INFORMATION REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS.**

Unless otherwise provided below, for any Fund with more than one portfolio manager, each manager has full and joint responsibility for managing the Fund with no restrictions or limitations on such manager's role.

The managers for the **Short-Intermediate U.S. Government Fund** and the **U.S. Government Fund** are Michael R. Chico, Vice President of NTI and Daniel J. Personette, Vice President of NTI. Mr. Chico and Mr. Personette have been managers of the Funds since July 2013 and October 2018, respectively. Mr. Chico joined NTI in 2005 and is a member of the active

long duration strategy team and responsible for quantitatively managing and trading fixed income accounts. Mr. Chico is also a portfolio manager of the U.S. Treasury Index Fund, which is offered in a separate prospectus. Mr. Personette joined NTI in 1996 and has managed various fixed income portfolios. Mr. Personette is also a portfolio manager of the Core Bond Fund and Fixed Income Fund, which are also offered in a separate prospectus.

Additional information about the Fund Managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the Fund Managers and the Fund Managers' ownership of securities in the Funds is available in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

OTHER FUND SERVICES

The Northern Trust Company (“TNTC,” together with NTI, referred to as “Northern Trust”) serves as Transfer Agent and Custodian for each Fund. The Transfer Agent performs various shareholder servicing functions, and any shareholder inquiries should be directed to it. TNTC also performs certain administrative services for the Funds pursuant to a sub-administration agreement with NTI. NTI pays TNTC for its sub-administration services out of its management fees, which do not represent additional expenses to the Funds.

TNTC, as Transfer Agent, is entitled to transfer agent fees at an annual rate of 0.015% of the average daily net assets of each Fund. TNTC, as Custodian, receives an amount based on a pre-determined schedule of charges approved by the Trust’s Board of Trustees.

Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC, TNTC also may render securities lending services to the Funds. For such services, TNTC would receive a percentage of securities lending revenue generated for the Funds. In addition, cash collateral received by the Funds in connection with a securities loan may be invested in shares of other registered or unregistered funds that pay investment advisory or other fees to NTI, TNTC or an affiliate.

Each Fund may invest its uninvested cash in a money market fund advised by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates. Accordingly, each Fund will bear indirectly a proportionate share of that money market fund’s operating expenses. These

operating expenses include the management, transfer agent and custody fees that the money market fund pays to the Investment Adviser or its affiliates. The uninvested cash of each of the Funds is invested in the Northern Institutional Funds U.S. Government Portfolio. The total annual portfolio operating expenses after expense reimbursement (other than certain excepted expenses as described in the fees and expenses table of the Portfolio’s prospectus) on any assets invested in the Northern Institutional Funds U.S. Government Portfolio are at an annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets value of those assets. However, to the extent of any duplicative advisory fees, the Investment Adviser will reimburse each Fund for a portion of the management fees attributable to and payable by the Fund for advisory services on any assets invested in the affiliated money market fund.

TNTC, NTI and other Northern Trust affiliates may provide other services to the Funds and receive compensation for such services, if consistent with the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and the rules, exemptive orders and no-action letters issued by the SEC thereunder. Unless required, investors in a Fund may or may not receive specific notice of such additional services and fees.

Shares of the Trust are distributed by Northern Funds Distributors, LLC (“NFD”), Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine, 04101. NFD is not affiliated with TNTC, NTI, or any other Northern Trust affiliate.

PURCHASING AND SELLING SHARES

THE TRUST IS A FAMILY OF NO-LOAD MUTUAL FUNDS THAT OFFERS A SELECTION OF FUNDS TO INVESTORS, EACH WITH A DISTINCT INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND RISK/REWARD PROFILE.

The descriptions in the Fund Summaries may help you decide whether a Fund or Funds fits your investment needs. Keep in mind, however, that no guarantee can be made that a Fund will meet its investment objective, and no Fund should be relied upon as a complete investment program. The Trust also offers other funds, including additional fixed income, equity, multi-manager and money market funds, which are described in separate prospectuses.

Please note that the fee and expense information shown under “Fees and Expenses of the Fund” in the Fund Summaries beginning on page 3 does not reflect any charges that may be imposed by TNTC, its affiliates, financial intermediaries and other institutions on their customers. (For more information, please see “Account Policies and Other Information—Financial Intermediaries” beginning on page 26.)

PURCHASING SHARES

You may purchase shares directly from the Trust or, if you maintain certain accounts, through Northern Trust and certain other institutions. With certain limited exceptions, the Funds are generally available only to investors residing in the United States or through a United States based financial intermediary and may not be distributed by a foreign financial intermediary. If you have any questions or need assistance in opening an investment account or purchasing shares, call 800-595-9111.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT

THROUGH AN AUTHORIZED INTERMEDIARY. The Trust may authorize certain institutions acting as financial intermediaries (including banks, trust companies, brokers and investment advisers) to accept purchase orders from their customers on behalf of the Funds. See “Account Policies and Other Information—Financial Intermediaries” beginning on page 26 for additional information regarding purchases of Fund shares through authorized intermediaries.

DIRECTLY FROM THE FUNDS. You may open a shareholder account and purchase shares directly from the Funds with a minimum initial investment per Fund of \$2,500 (\$500 for an IRA; \$250 under the Automatic Investment Plan; and \$500 for

employees of Northern Trust and its affiliates). The minimum subsequent investment is \$50 (except for reinvestments of distributions for which there is no minimum). The Funds reserve the right to waive these minimums.

For your convenience, there are a number of ways to invest directly in the Funds:

BY MAIL

- Read this Prospectus carefully.
- Complete and sign the New Account Application.
- Enclose a check payable to Northern Funds.
- If you are investing on behalf of a corporation or other entity, your New Account Application must be accompanied by acceptable evidence of authority (if applicable).
- Mail your check, acceptable evidence of authority (if applicable) and completed New Account Application to:

Northern Funds
P.O. Box 75986
Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986

- Additional documentation may be required to fulfill the requirements of the “Customer Identification Program” described on page 26.
- For overnight delivery use the following address:

Northern Funds
801 South Canal Street
Chicago, Illinois 60607

- For subsequent investments:
- Enclose your check with the investment slip portion of the confirmation of your previous investment; or
- Indicate on your check or a separate piece of paper your name, address and account number.

All checks must be payable in U.S. dollars and drawn on a bank located in the United States. Cash, travelers checks, money orders and third party checks are not acceptable.

BY WIRE OR AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE (“ACH”) TRANSFER**TO OPEN A NEW ACCOUNT:**

- For more information or instructions regarding the purchase of shares, call the Northern Funds Center at 800-595-9111.
- Complete a New Account Application and send it to:

Northern Funds
P.O. Box 75986
Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986

TO ADD TO AN EXISTING ACCOUNT:

- Have your bank wire federal funds or effect an ACH transfer to:

The Northern Trust Company
Chicago, Illinois
ABA Routing No. 0710-00152
(Reference 10-Digit Fund account number, with no spaces (e.g., #####))
(Reference Shareholder’s Name)

BY DIRECT DEPOSIT**TO PURCHASE ADDITIONAL SHARES:**

- Determine if your employer has direct deposit capabilities through the ACH.
- Have your employer send payments to:

ABA Routing No. 0710-00152
(Reference 10-Digit Fund account number, with no spaces (e.g., #####))
(Reference Shareholder’s Name)

- The minimum periodic investment for direct deposit is \$50.

BY AUTOMATIC INVESTMENT**TO OPEN A NEW ACCOUNT:**

- Complete a New Account Application, including the Automatic Investment section.
- Send it to:

Northern Funds
P.O. Box 75986
Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986

- The minimum initial investment in each of the Funds is \$250; \$50 for monthly minimum additions.

TO ADD TO AN EXISTING ACCOUNT:

- Call 800-595-9111 to obtain an Automatic Investment Plan Form.
- The minimum for automatic investment additions is \$50.

If you discontinue participation in the plan, the Funds reserve the right to redeem your account involuntarily, upon 30 days’ written notice, if the account’s net asset value (“NAV”) is \$1,000 or less. Involuntary redemptions will not be made if the value of shares in an account falls below the minimum amount solely because of a decline in the Fund’s NAV.

BY DIRECTED REINVESTMENT

You may elect to have your income dividend and capital gain distributions automatically invested in another Northern Funds account.

- Complete the “Choose Your Dividend and Capital Gain Distributions” section on the New Account Application.
- Reinvestments can only be directed to an existing Northern Funds account (which must meet the minimum investment requirement).

BY EXCHANGE

You may open a new account or add to an existing account by exchanging shares of one fund of the Trust for shares of any other fund offered by the Trust. See “Selling Shares—By Exchange.”

BY INTERNET

You may initiate transactions between Northern Trust banking and Northern Funds accounts by using Northern Trust Private Passport. For details and to sign up for this service, go to northerntrust.com/funds or contact your Relationship Manager.

THROUGH NORTHERN TRUST AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

If you have an account with Northern Trust, you may purchase shares through Northern Trust. You also may purchase shares through other financial institutions that have entered into agreements with the Trust. To determine whether you may purchase shares through your institution, contact your institution directly or call 800-595-9111. Northern Trust and other financial institutions may impose charges against your account which will reduce the net return on an investment in a

Fund. These charges may include asset allocation fees, account maintenance fees, sweep fees, compensating balance requirements or other charges based upon account transactions, assets or income.

SELLING SHARES

THROUGH AN AUTHORIZED INTERMEDIARY. If you purchase shares from an authorized intermediary, you may sell (redeem) shares by contacting your financial intermediary. See “Account Policies and Other Information—Financial Intermediaries” beginning on page 26 for additional information regarding sales (redemptions) of Fund shares through authorized intermediaries.

REDEEMING AND EXCHANGING DIRECTLY FROM THE FUNDS.

If you purchased shares directly from the Funds or, if you purchased your shares through an account at Northern Trust or another financial institution and you appear on Fund records as the registered holder, you may redeem all or part of your shares using one of the methods described below.

BY MAIL

SEND A WRITTEN REQUEST TO:

Northern Funds
P.O. Box 75986
Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986

THE REDEMPTION REQUEST MUST INCLUDE:

- The number of shares or the dollar amount to be redeemed;
- The Fund account number;
- The signatures of all account owners;
- A signature guarantee also is required if:
 - The proceeds are to be sent elsewhere than the address of record, or
 - The redemption amount is greater than \$100,000.

BY WIRE

If you authorize wire redemptions on your New Account Application, you can redeem shares and have the proceeds sent by federal wire transfer to a previously designated bank account.

- You will be charged \$15 for each wire redemption unless the designated bank account is maintained at Northern Trust or an affiliated bank.
- Call the Transfer Agent at 800-595-9111 for instructions.
- The minimum amount that may be redeemed by this method is \$250.

BY SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL

If you own shares of a Fund with a minimum value of \$10,000, you may elect to have a fixed sum redeemed at regular intervals and distributed in cash or reinvested in one or more other funds of the Trust.

- Call 800-595-9111 for an application form and additional information.
- The minimum amount is \$250 per withdrawal.

BY EXCHANGE

The Trust offers you the ability to exchange shares of one fund in the Trust for shares of another fund in the Trust.

- When opening an account, complete the Exchange Privilege section of the New Account Application or, if your account is already opened, send a written request to:

Northern Funds
P.O. Box 75986
Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986

- Shares being exchanged must have a value of at least \$1,000 (\$2,500 if a new account is being established by the exchange, \$500 if the new account is an IRA).
- Call 800-595-9111 for more information.

BY TELEPHONE

If you authorize the telephone privilege on your New Account Application, you may redeem shares by telephone.

- If your account is already opened, send a written request to:

Northern Funds
P.O. Box 75986
Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986

- The request must be signed by each owner of the account and must be accompanied by signature guarantees.
- Call 800-595-9111 to use the telephone privilege.

- During periods of unusual economic or market activity, telephone redemptions may be difficult to implement. In such event, shareholders should follow the procedures outlined above under “Selling Shares—By Mail” and outlined below under “Selling Shares—By Internet.”

BY INTERNET

You may initiate transactions between Northern Trust banking and Northern Funds accounts by using Northern Trust Private Passport. For details and to sign up for this service, go to northerntrust.com/funds or contact your Relationship Manager.

**REDEEMING AND EXCHANGING THROUGH
NORTHERN TRUST AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS**

If you purchased your shares through an account at Northern Trust or through another financial institution, you may redeem or exchange your shares according to the instructions pertaining to that account.

- Although the Trust imposes no charges when you redeem shares of a Fund, when shares are purchased through an account at Northern Trust or through other financial institutions, a fee may be charged by those institutions for providing services in connection with your account.
- Contact your account representative at Northern Trust or at another financial institution for more information about redemptions or exchanges.

ACCOUNT POLICIES AND OTHER INFORMATION

CALCULATING SHARE PRICE. The Trust issues shares and redeems shares at NAV. The NAV for each Fund is calculated by dividing the value of the Fund's net assets by the number of the Fund's outstanding shares. The NAV is calculated on each Business Day (see "Business Day" on page 26) as of 3:00 p.m. Central time for each Fund. Fund shares may be priced on days when the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") is closed if the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association ("SIFMA") recommends that the bond markets remain open for all or part of the day. The NAV used in determining the price of your shares is the one calculated after your purchase, exchange or redemption order is received in good order as described beginning on page 26.

Equity securities listed on a recognized U.S. securities exchange or quoted on the NASDAQ National Market System are priced at the regular trading session's closing price on the exchange or system in which such securities are principally traded. Securities not traded on the valuation date are priced at the most recent quoted bid price.

Investments of the Funds not traded on an exchange for which market quotations are readily available will be valued using last available bid prices or current market quotations provided by dealers or prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by the Funds' approved independent third-party pricing services, each in accordance with the valuation procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. If market quotations are not readily available, or if it is believed that such quotations do not accurately reflect fair value, the value of the Funds' investments may be otherwise determined in good faith by NTI under procedures established by the Board of Trustees. Circumstances in which securities may be fair valued include periods when trading in a security is suspended, the exchange or market on which a security trades closes early, the trading volume in a security is limited, corporate actions and announcements take place, or regulatory news is released such as governmental approvals. Additionally, the Trust, in its discretion, may make adjustments to the prices of securities held by a Fund if an event occurs after the publication of market values normally used by a Fund but before the time as of which the Fund calculates its NAV, depending on the nature and significance of the event, consistent with applicable regulatory guidance and the Trust's fair value procedures. This may occur particularly with respect to certain foreign securities held by a Fund, in which case the Trust may use adjustment factors obtained from an independent evaluation service that are intended to reflect more accurately the value of those securities as of the time the Fund's NAV is calculated. Other events that can trigger fair valuing of foreign securities include, for example, significant fluctuations in general market indicators, governmental actions, or natural disasters. The use of fair valuation involves the risk that the values used by the Funds to price their

investments may be higher or lower than the values used by other unaffiliated investment companies and investors to price the same investments. Short-term obligations, which are debt instruments with a maturity of 60 days or less, held by a Fund are valued at their amortized cost, which, according to the Investment Adviser, approximates fair value.

A Fund may hold foreign securities that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. Therefore, the value of such securities may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem shares.

TIMING OF PURCHASE REQUESTS. Purchase requests received in good order and accepted by the Transfer Agent or other authorized intermediary by 3:00 p.m. Central time on any Business Day will be executed the day they are received by either the Transfer Agent or other authorized intermediary, at that day's closing share price for the applicable Fund(s), provided that one of the following occurs:

- The Transfer Agent receives payment by 3:00 p.m. Central time on the same Business Day; or
- The requests are placed by a financial or authorized intermediary that has entered into a servicing agreement with the Trust or its agent and payment in federal or other immediately available funds is received by the Transfer Agent by the close of the same Business Day or on the next Business Day, depending on the terms of the Trust's or its agent's agreement with the intermediary.

Purchase requests received in good order by the Transfer Agent or other authorized intermediary on a non-Business Day or after 3:00 p.m. Central time on a Business Day will be executed on the next Business Day, at that day's closing share price for the applicable Fund(s), provided that payment is made as noted above.

MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASE INFORMATION.

- You will be responsible for all losses and expenses of a Fund, and purchase orders may be cancelled, in the event of any failure to make payment according to the procedures outlined in this Prospectus. In addition, a \$20 charge will be imposed if a check does not clear.
- Exchanges into the Funds from another Fund in the Trust may be subject to any redemption fee imposed by the other Fund.
- You may initiate transactions between Northern Trust banking and Northern Funds accounts by using Northern Trust Private Passport. For additional details, please go to northerntrust.com/funds or contact your Relationship Manager.

- The Trust and NFD each reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to suspend the offering of shares of a Fund or to reject any purchase order, in whole or in part, when, in the judgment of management, such suspension or rejection is in the best interests of the Fund. The Trust also reserves the right to change or discontinue any of its purchase procedures.
- In certain circumstances, the Trust may advance the time by which purchase orders must be received. See “Early Closings” on page 26.
- If the Transfer Agent cannot locate an investor for a period of time specified by appropriate state law, the investor’s account may be deemed legally abandoned and then escheated (transferred) to such state’s unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements.

TIMING OF REDEMPTION AND EXCHANGE REQUESTS.

Redemption and exchange requests received in good order by the Transfer Agent or other authorized intermediary on a Business Day by 3:00 p.m. Central time will be executed on the same day at that day’s closing share price for the applicable Fund(s).

Redemption and exchange requests received in good order by the Transfer Agent or other authorized intermediary on a non-Business Day or after 3:00 p.m. Central time on a Business Day will be executed the next Business Day, at that day’s closing share price for the applicable Fund(s).

PAYMENT OF REDEMPTION PROCEEDS. If your account is held directly with a Fund, it is expected that the Fund will typically pay out redemption proceeds to shareholders by the next Business Day following receipt of a redemption request.

If your account is held through an intermediary, the length of time to pay redemption proceeds typically depends, in part, on the terms of the agreement in place between the intermediary and a Fund. For redemption proceeds that are paid either directly to you from a Fund or to your intermediary for transmittal to you, it is expected that payments will typically be made by wire, by ACH or by issuing a check by the next Business Day following receipt of a redemption request in good order from the intermediary by a Fund. Redemption requests that are processed through investment professionals that utilize the National Securities Clearing Corporation will generally settle one to three Business Days following receipt of a redemption request in good order.

However, if you have recently purchased shares with a check or through an electronic transaction, payment may be delayed as discussed below under “Miscellaneous Redemption Information.”

It is expected that payment of redemption proceeds will normally be made from uninvested cash or short-term investments, proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities, or borrowing through the Trust’s committed, unsecured credit facility (see “Credit Facility and Borrowing,” on page 33). It is possible that stressed market conditions or large shareholder redemptions may result in the need for utilization of a Fund’s ability to redeem in kind in order to meet shareholder redemption requests. A Fund reserves the right to pay all or part of your redemption proceeds in readily marketable securities instead of cash (redemption in-kind). Redemption in-kind proceeds will typically be made by delivering the selected securities to the redeeming shareholder within seven days after the receipt of the redemption request in good order by a Fund.

MISCELLANEOUS REDEMPTION INFORMATION. All redemption proceeds will be sent by check unless the Transfer Agent is directed otherwise. Redemption proceeds also may be wired. Redemptions are subject to the following restrictions:

- The Trust may require any information from the shareholder reasonably necessary to ensure that a redemption request has been duly authorized.
- Redemption requests made to the Transfer Agent by mail must be signed by a person authorized by acceptable documentation on file with the Transfer Agent.
- The Trust reserves the right, on 30 days’ written notice, to redeem the shares held in any account if, at the time of redemption, the NAV of the remaining shares in the account falls below \$1,000. Involuntary redemptions will not be made if the value of shares in an account falls below the minimum solely because of a decline in a Fund’s NAV.
- If you are redeeming recently purchased shares by check or electronic transaction, your redemption request may not be paid until your check or electronic transaction has cleared. This may delay your payment for up to 10 days.
- Subject to applicable law, the Trust and the Transfer Agent reserve the right to redeem shares held by any shareholder who provides incorrect or incomplete account information or when such involuntary redemptions are necessary to avoid adverse consequences to the Trust and its shareholders or the Transfer Agent.
- Subject to applicable law, the Trust, Northern Trust and their agents, reserve the right to involuntarily redeem or suspend an account at the Fund’s then current NAV, in cases of disruptive conduct, suspected fraudulent or illegal activity, inability to verify the identity of an investor, or other circumstances determined to be in the best interest of the Trust and its shareholders.

- The Trust, Northern Trust and their agents reserve the right, without notice, to freeze any account and/or suspend account services when: (i) notice has been received of a dispute regarding the assets in an account, or a legal claim against an account; (ii) upon initial notification to Northern Trust of a shareholder's or authorized agent's death until Northern Trust receives required documentation in correct form; or (iii) if there is a reason to believe a fraudulent transaction may occur or has occurred.
- You may initiate transactions between Northern Trust banking and the Trust's accounts by using Northern Trust Private Passport. For additional details, please go to northerntrust.com/funds or contact your Relationship Manager.
- The Trust reserves the right to change or discontinue any of its redemption procedures.
- The Trust reserves the right to defer crediting, sending or wiring redemption proceeds for up to 7 days (or such longer period permitted by the SEC) after receiving the redemption order if, in its judgment, an earlier payment could adversely affect a Fund. The processing of redemptions may be suspended, and the delivery of redemption proceeds may be delayed beyond seven days, depending on the circumstances, for any period: (i) during which the NYSE is closed (other than on holidays or weekends), or during which trading on the NYSE is restricted; (ii) when an emergency exists that makes the disposal of securities owned by a Fund or the determination of the fair value of a Fund's net assets not reasonably practicable; or (iii) as permitted by order of the SEC for the protection of Fund shareholders.
- The Trust does not permit redemption proceeds to be sent by outgoing International ACH Transaction ("IAT"). An IAT is a payment transaction involving a financial institution's office located outside U.S. territorial jurisdiction.
- In certain circumstances, the Trust may advance the time by which redemption and exchange orders must be received. See "Early Closings" on page 26.

EXCHANGE PRIVILEGES. You may exchange shares of one fund in the Trust for shares of another fund in the Trust only if the registration of both accounts is identical. Both accounts must have the same owner's name and title, if applicable. An exchange is a redemption of shares of one fund and the purchase of shares of another fund in the Trust. If the shares redeemed are held in a taxable account, an exchange is considered a taxable event and may result in a gain or loss. The Trust reserves the right to waive or modify minimum investment requirements in connection with exchanges.

The Trust reserves the right to change or discontinue the exchange privilege at any time upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders and to reject any exchange request. Exchanges are only available in states where an exchange can legally be made. Before making an exchange, you should read the Prospectus for the shares you are acquiring.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES ON EXCESSIVE TRADING

PRACTICES. In accordance with the policy adopted by the Board of Trustees, the Trust discourages market timing and other excessive trading practices. Purchases and exchanges should be made with a view to longer-term investment purposes only. Excessive, short-term (market timing) trading practices may disrupt Fund management strategies, increase brokerage and administrative costs, harm Fund performance and result in dilution in the value of Fund shares held by long-term shareholders. The Trust and Northern Trust reserve the right to reject or restrict purchase or exchange requests from any investor. The Trust and Northern Trust will not be liable for any loss resulting from rejected purchase or exchange orders. To minimize harm to the Trust and its shareholders (or Northern Trust), the Trust (or Northern Trust) will exercise this right if, in the Trust's (or Northern Trust's) judgment, an investor has a history of excessive trading or if an investor's trading, in the judgment of the Trust (or Northern Trust), has been or may be disruptive to a Fund. In making this judgment, trades executed in multiple accounts under common ownership or control may be considered together to the extent they can be identified. No waivers of the provisions of the policy established to detect and deter market timing and other excessive trading activity are permitted that would harm the Trust or its shareholders or would subordinate the interests of the Trust or its shareholders to those of Northern Trust or any affiliated person or associated person of Northern Trust.

To deter excessive shareholder trading, a shareholder is restricted to no more than two "round trips" in a Fund during a calendar quarter. A "round trip" is a redemption or exchange out of a Fund followed by a purchase or exchange into the same Fund. The Trust is authorized to permit more than two "round trips" in a Fund during a calendar quarter if the Trust determines in its reasonable judgment that the Trust's excessive trading policies would not be violated. Examples of such transactions include, but are not limited to, trades involving:

- asset allocation programs, wrap fee programs and other investment programs offered by financial institutions where investment decisions are made on a discretionary basis by investment professionals;
- systematic withdrawal plans and automatic exchange plans;
- reinvestment of dividends, distributions or other payments;

- a death or post-purchase disability of the beneficial owner of the account;
- minimum required distributions from retirement accounts;
- the return of excess contributions in retirement accounts; and
- redemptions initiated by a Fund.

As described below, it should be noted that the Trust's ability to monitor and limit the trading activity of shareholders investing in a Fund through an omnibus account of a financial intermediary may be significantly limited or absent where the intermediary maintains the underlying shareholder accounts.

Pursuant to the policy adopted by the Board of Trustees, the Trust has developed criteria that it uses to identify trading activity that may be excessive. The Trust reviews on a regular and periodic basis available information relating to the trading activity in the Funds in order to assess the likelihood that a Fund may be the target of excessive trading. As part of its excessive trading surveillance process, the Trust, on a periodic basis, examines transactions that exceed certain monetary thresholds or numerical limits within a period of time. If, in its judgment, the Trust detects excessive, short-term trading, whether or not the shareholder has made two round trips in a calendar quarter, the Trust may reject or restrict a purchase or exchange request and may further seek to close an investor's account with a Fund. The Trust may modify its surveillance procedures and criteria from time to time without prior notice regarding the detection of excessive trading or to address specific circumstances. The Trust will apply the criteria in a manner that, in the Trust's judgment, will be uniform.

Fund shares may be held through omnibus arrangements maintained by intermediaries such as broker dealers, investment advisers, transfer agents, administrators and insurance companies. In addition, Fund shares may be held in omnibus 401(k) plans, retirement plans and other group accounts. Omnibus accounts include multiple investors and such accounts typically provide the Funds with a net purchase or redemption request on any given day where the purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by the investors are netted against one another. The identities of individual investors whose purchase and redemption orders are aggregated are not known by the Funds. While Northern Trust may monitor share turnover at the omnibus account level, a Fund's ability to monitor and detect market timing by shareholders or apply any applicable redemption fee in these omnibus accounts is limited. The netting effect makes it more difficult to identify, locate and eliminate market timing activities. In addition, those investors who engage in market timing and other excessive trading activities may employ a variety of techniques to avoid detection. There can be no assurance that the Funds and Northern Trust will be able to identify all those who trade

excessively or employ a market timing strategy, and curtail their trading in every instance.

If necessary, the Trust may prohibit additional purchases of Fund shares by a financial intermediary or by certain of the intermediary's customers. Financial intermediaries may also monitor their customers' trading activities in the Trust. Certain financial intermediaries may monitor their customers for excessive trading according to their own excessive trading policies. The Trust may rely on these financial intermediaries' excessive trading policies in lieu of applying the Trust's policies. The financial intermediaries' excessive trading policies may differ from the Trust's policies and there is no assurance that the procedures used by financial intermediaries will be able to curtail excessive trading activity in the Trust.

IN-KIND PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS. The Trust reserves the right to accept payment for shares in the form of securities that are permissible investments for a Fund. The Trust also reserves the right to pay redemptions by a distribution "in-kind" of securities (instead of cash) from a Fund. See the SAI for further information about the terms of these purchases and redemptions.

TELEPHONE TRANSACTIONS. All calls may be recorded or monitored. The Transfer Agent has adopted procedures in an effort to establish reasonable safeguards against fraudulent telephone transactions. If reasonable measures are taken to verify that telephone instructions are genuine, the Trust and its service providers will not be responsible for any loss resulting from fraudulent or unauthorized instructions received over the telephone. In these circumstances, shareholders will bear the risk of loss. During periods of unusual market activity, you may have trouble placing a request by telephone. In this event, consider sending your request in writing or follow the procedures found on pages 19 or 21 for initiating transactions by the Internet.

The proceeds of redemption orders received by telephone will be sent by check, wire or transfer according to proper instructions. All checks will be made payable to the shareholder of record and mailed only to the shareholder's address of record.

The Trust reserves the right to refuse a telephone redemption subject to applicable law.

MAKING CHANGES TO YOUR ACCOUNT INFORMATION. You may make changes to wiring instructions only in writing. You may make changes to an address of record or certain other account information in writing or by telephone. Written instructions must be accompanied by acceptable evidence of authority (if applicable). A signature guarantee also may be required from an institution participating in the Stock Transfer Agency Medallion Program ("STAMP"). Additional

requirements may be imposed. In accordance with SEC regulations, the Trust and Transfer Agent may charge a shareholder reasonable costs in locating a shareholder's current address.

SIGNATURE GUARANTEES. If a signature guarantee is required, it must be from an institution participating in STAMP, or other acceptable evidence of authority (if applicable) must be provided. Additional requirements may be imposed by the Trust. In addition to the situations described in this Prospectus, the Trust may require signature guarantees in other circumstances based on the amount of a redemption request or other factors.

BUSINESS DAY. A "Business Day" is each Monday through Friday when the Exchange is open for business. For any given calendar year, the Funds will be closed on the following holidays or as observed: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

GOOD ORDER. A purchase, redemption or exchange request is considered to be "in good order" when all necessary information is provided and all required documents are properly completed, signed and delivered, including acceptable evidence of authority (if applicable). Requests must include the following:

- The account number (if issued) and Fund name;
- The amount of the transaction, in dollar amount or number of shares;
- For redemptions and exchanges (other than online, telephone or wire redemptions), the signature of all account owners exactly as they are registered on the account;
- Required signature guarantees, if applicable;
- Other supporting legal documents and certified resolutions that might be required in the case of estates, corporations, trusts and other entities or forms of ownership. Call 800-595-9111 for more information about documentation that may be required of these entities.

Additionally, a purchase order initiating the opening of an account will not be considered to be "in good order" unless the investor has provided all information required by the Trust's "Customer Identification Program" described below.

CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM. Federal law requires the Trust to obtain, verify and record identifying information, which may include the name, residential or business street address, date of birth (for an individual), social security or taxpayer identification number or other identifying information for each investor who opens or reopens an account

with the Trust. Applications without this information, or without an indication that a social security or taxpayer identification number has been applied for, may not be accepted. After acceptance, to the extent permitted by applicable law or the Trust's customer identification program, the Trust reserves the right to: (a) place limits on account transactions until an investor's identity is verified; (b) refuse an investment in the Trust; or (c) involuntarily redeem an investor's shares and close an account in the event that an investor's identity is not verified. The Trust and its agents will not be responsible for any loss in an investor's account resulting from an investor's delay in providing all required identifying information or from closing an account and redeeming an investor's shares when an investor's identity is not verified.

EARLY CLOSINGS. The Funds reserve the right to advance the time for accepting purchase, redemption or exchange orders for same Business Day credit when the Exchange and/or the bond market close early, trading on the Exchange is restricted, an emergency arises or as otherwise permitted by the SEC. In addition, on any Business Day when SIFMA recommends that the bond markets close early, each Fund reserves the right to close at or prior to the SIFMA recommended closing time. If a Fund does so, it will cease granting same Business Day credit for purchase and redemption orders received at the Fund's closing time and credit will be given on the next Business Day.

In addition, the Board of Trustees of the Trust also may, for any Business Day, decide to change the time as of which a Fund's NAV is calculated in response to new developments such as altered trading hours, or as otherwise permitted by the SEC.

EMERGENCY OR UNUSUAL EVENTS. In the event the Exchange does not open for business because of an emergency or unusual event, the Trust may, but is not required to, open one or more Funds for purchase, redemption and exchange transactions if the Federal Reserve wire payment system is open. To learn whether a Fund is open for business during an emergency situation or unusual event, please call 800-595-9111 or visit northerntrust.com/funds.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES. The Trust may authorize certain institutions acting as financial intermediaries (including banks, trust companies, brokers and investment advisers) to accept purchase, redemption and exchange orders from their customers on behalf of the Funds. These authorized intermediaries also may designate other intermediaries to accept such orders, if approved by the Trust. A Fund will be deemed to have received an order when the order is accepted by the authorized intermediary, and the order will be priced at the Fund's per share NAV next determined, provided that the authorized intermediary forwards the order (and payment for any purchase order) to the Transfer Agent on behalf of the

Trust within agreed-upon time periods. If the order (or payment for any purchase order) is not received by the Transfer Agent within such time periods, the authorized intermediary may be liable for fees and losses and the transaction may be cancelled.

The Trust may enter into agreements with certain financial intermediaries, including affiliates of Northern Trust that perform support services for their customers who own Fund shares (“Service Organizations”). These support services may include:

- assisting investors in processing purchase, exchange and redemption requests;
- processing dividend and distribution payments from the Funds;
- providing information to customers showing their positions in the Funds; and
- providing subaccounting with respect to Fund shares beneficially owned by customers or the information necessary for subaccounting.

For their services, Service Organizations may receive fees from a Fund at annual rates of up to 0.15% of the average daily NAV of the shares covered by their agreements. Because these fees are paid out of the Funds’ assets on an on-going basis, they will increase the cost of your investment in the Funds.

The Funds’ arrangements with Service Organizations under the agreements are governed by a Service Plan, which has been adopted by the Board of Trustees.

Northern Trust also may provide compensation to certain dealers and Service Organizations, for marketing and distribution in connection with the Trust. Northern Trust may also sponsor informational meetings, seminars and other similar programs designed to market the Trust. The amount of such compensation and payments may be made on a one-time and/or periodic basis, and may represent all or a portion of the annual fees earned by the Investment Adviser (after adjustments). The additional compensation and payments will be paid by Northern Trust or its affiliates and will not represent an additional expense to the Trust or its shareholders. Such payments may provide incentives for financial intermediaries to make shares of the Funds available to their customers, and may allow the Funds greater access to such parties and their customers than would be the case if no payments were paid.

Investors purchasing shares of a Fund through a financial intermediary should read their account agreements with the financial intermediary carefully. A financial intermediary’s requirements may differ from those listed in this Prospectus. A financial intermediary also may impose account charges, such

as asset allocation fees, account maintenance fees and other charges that will reduce the net return on an investment in a Fund. If an investor has agreed with a particular financial intermediary to maintain a minimum balance and the balance falls below this minimum, the investor may be required to redeem all or a portion of the investor’s investment in a Fund.

Conflict of interest restrictions may apply to the receipt of compensation by a Service Organization or other financial intermediary in connection with the investment of fiduciary funds in Fund shares. Institutions, including banks regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Reserve Board and state banking commissions, 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 their legal counsel.

State securities laws regarding the registration of dealers may differ from federal law. As a result, Service Organizations and other financial intermediaries investing in the Funds on behalf of their customers may be required to register as dealers.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS. The Funds, or their duly authorized service providers, may publicly disclose holdings of all Funds in accordance with regulatory requirements, such as periodic portfolio disclosure in filings with the SEC.

A complete schedule of each Fund’s holdings, current as of calendar quarter-end will be available on the Trust’s website at northerntrust.com/funds no earlier than ten (10) calendar days after the end of the respective period. This information will remain available on the website at least until the Funds file with the SEC their semiannual/annual shareholder report or quarterly portfolio holdings report that includes such period. The Funds may terminate or modify this policy at any time without further notice to shareholders.

A further description of the Trust’s Policy on Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings is available in the SAI.

SHAREHOLDER COMMUNICATIONS. Shareholders of record will be provided each year with a semiannual report showing portfolio investments and other information as of September 30 and with an annual report containing audited financial statements as of March 31. If we have received appropriate written consent, we send a single copy of all materials, including prospectuses, financial reports, proxy statements or information statements to all shareholders who share the same mailing address, even if more than one person in a household holds shares of a Fund.

If you do not want your mailings combined with those of other members of your household, you may opt-out at any time by contacting the Northern Funds Center by telephone at 800-595-9111 or by mail at Northern Funds, P.O. Box 75986,

Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986. You also may send an e-mail to northern-funds@ntrs.com. The Funds will begin sending individual copies to you within 30 days after receipt of your opt-out notice.

The Trust may reproduce this Prospectus in electronic format that may be available on the Internet. If you have received this Prospectus in electronic format you, or your representative, may contact the Transfer Agent for a free paper copy of this Prospectus by writing to the Northern Funds Center at P.O. Box 75986, Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986, calling 800-595-9111 or by sending an e-mail to: northern-funds@ntrs.com.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

DIVIDENDS AND CAPITAL GAIN DISTRIBUTIONS OF EACH FUND ARE AUTOMATICALLY REINVESTED IN ADDITIONAL SHARES OF THE SAME FUND WITHOUT ANY SALES CHARGE.

You may, however, elect to have dividends or capital gain distributions (or both) paid in cash or reinvested in shares of another fund in the Trust at its NAV per share. If you would like to receive dividends or distributions in cash or have them reinvested in another fund in the Trust, you must notify the Transfer Agent in writing. This election will become effective for distributions paid two days after its receipt by the Transfer Agent. Dividends and distributions only may be reinvested in a fund in the Trust in which you maintain an account.

Dividend and capital gain distributions that are returned to a Fund as undeliverable will be reinvested into your account

upon return receipt at the Fund's then current NAV. Also, future distributions will be reinvested until the Fund receives valid delivery instructions.

The following table summarizes the general distribution policies for each of the Funds. A Fund may, in some years, pay additional dividends or make additional distributions to the extent necessary for the Fund to avoid incurring tax liabilities or for other reasons.

Fund	Dividends, if any, Declared and Paid*	Capital Gains, if any, Declared and Paid
SHORT-INTERMEDIATE U.S. GOVERNMENT	Declared daily, paid monthly	Annually
U.S. GOVERNMENT	Declared daily, paid monthly	Annually

* Shares of Funds that declare dividends daily are entitled to the dividends declared, if any, by a Fund beginning on the next Business Day after the purchase order is executed.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of certain tax considerations that may be relevant to an investor in a Fund. The discussions of the federal income tax consequences in this Prospectus and the SAI 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 Prospectus. Future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions may significantly alter the statements included herein, and any such changes or decisions may be retroactive. Except where otherwise indicated, the discussion relates to shareholders who are individual U.S. citizens or residents and is based on current tax law. You should consult your tax professional for further information regarding federal, state, local and/or foreign tax consequences relevant to your specific situation.

DISTRIBUTIONS. Each Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes, and contemplates declaring as dividends each year all or substantially all of its taxable income, including its net capital gain (excess of long-term capital gain over short-term capital loss), and substantially all of its tax-exempt income. Distributions attributable to the net capital gain of a Fund will be taxable to you as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long you have held your shares. Other Fund distributions, including dividends derived from short-term capital gains and ordinary income, will generally be taxable as ordinary income, except as discussed below. When portfolio turnover rates for the Funds are high, distributions may be derived primarily from short-term capital gains that, as noted above, are taxable as ordinary income. Short-term capital gains and losses realized by a Fund are not eligible to offset a shareholder’s short-term capital losses or gains, respectively, earned from other investments.

You will be subject to income tax on Fund distributions regardless of whether they are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. The maximum long-term capital gain rate applicable to individuals, individual estates and trusts is currently 20%. U.S. individuals with “modified adjusted gross income” exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) and trusts and estates with income above certain thresholds are subject to the Medicare contribution tax on their “net investment income,” which includes non-exempt interest, dividends and capital gains at a rate of 3.8%.

Except as stated below, you may be subject to state and local taxes on Fund distributions and redemptions. State income taxes may not apply, however, to the portions of each Fund’s distributions, if any, that are attributable to interest on certain types of federal securities or interest on securities issued by the particular state or municipalities within the state.

There are certain tax requirements that each Fund must follow in order to qualify as a regulated investment company and to avoid federal income taxation. In their efforts to adhere to these requirements, the Funds may have to limit their investment activity in some types of instruments.

Dividends and distributions from each Fund will generally be taxable to you in the tax year in which they are paid, with one exception. Dividends and distributions declared by a Fund in October, November or December and paid in January are taxed as though they were paid by December 31.

You should note that the Funds do not expect to pay dividends that are eligible for the reduced tax rate on corporate dividends. This is because the Funds will generally be invested in debt instruments and not in shares of stock on which dividend income will be received. Therefore, dividends paid by the Funds will also not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders.

Each year, the Fund will send you an annual statement (Form 1099) of your account activity to assist you in completing your federal, state and local tax returns. Prior to issuing your statement, the Fund makes every effort to obtain correct information regarding Fund income to reduce the number of corrected forms mailed to shareholders. However, when necessary, the Fund will send you a corrected Form 1099 to reflect changes in information regarding fund income.

You should also note that if you purchase shares of any Fund just before a distribution, the purchase price will reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution, but you will be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of a portion of your investment. This adverse tax result is known as “buying into a dividend.”

SALES AND EXCHANGES. The sale, exchange, or redemption of Fund shares is a taxable event on which a gain or loss may be recognized. For federal income tax purposes, an exchange of shares of one Fund for shares of another Fund is considered the same as a sale. The amount of gain or loss is based on the difference between your tax basis in the Fund shares and the amount you receive for them upon disposition. Generally, you will recognize long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Fund shares for over twelve months at the time you dispose of them. Gains and losses on shares held for twelve months or less will generally constitute short-term capital gains, except that a loss on shares held six months or less will be recharacterized as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gains distributions that you have received on the shares. A loss realized on a sale or exchange of Fund shares may be disallowed under the so-called “wash sale” rules to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with other shares of that

same Fund within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in shares of the Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the basis of the shares acquired.

The Funds are required to compute and report to the Internal Revenue Service and furnish to Fund shareholders cost basis information when Fund shares are sold or exchanged. The Funds have elected to use the average cost method, unless you instruct the Fund to use a different IRS-accepted cost basis method, or choose to specifically identify your shares at the time of each sale or exchange. If your account is held by your broker or other financial advisor, they may select a different cost basis method. In these cases, please contact your broker or other financial advisor to obtain information with respect to the available methods and elections for your account. You should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Funds and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on your federal and state income tax returns. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax professionals to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the new cost basis reporting requirements apply to them.

IRAS AND OTHER TAX-QUALIFIED PLANS. The one major exception to the tax principles discussed above is that distributions on, and sales, exchanges and redemptions of, shares held in an IRA (or other tax-qualified plan) will not be currently taxable unless the shares were purchased with borrowed funds.

BACKUP WITHHOLDING. The Trust will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury 24% of the dividends and gross sales proceeds paid to any shareholder (i) who had provided either an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all, (ii) who is subject to backup withholding by the Internal Revenue Service for failure to report the receipt of taxable interest or dividend income properly, or (iii) who has failed to certify to the Trust, when required to do so, that he or she is not subject to backup withholding or that he or she is an “exempt recipient.”

U.S. TAX TREATMENT OF FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.

Nonresident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign investors will generally be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on distributions attributable to net capital gains. The exemption may not apply, however, if an investment in a Fund is connected to a trade or business of the foreign investor in the

United States or if the foreign investor is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a year and certain other conditions are met.

Fund distributions attributable to other categories of Fund income, such as interest or dividends from companies whose securities are held by a Fund, will generally be subject to a 30% withholding tax when paid to foreign shareholders. The withholding tax may, however, be reduced (and, in some cases, eliminated) under an applicable tax treaty between the United States and a shareholder’s country of residence or incorporation, provided that the shareholder furnishes the Fund with a properly completed Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, as applicable, to establish entitlement for these treaty benefits.

Dividends reported as short-term capital gain dividends or interest-related dividends are not subject to U.S. withholding tax.

A foreign investor will generally not be subject to U.S. tax on gains realized on sales or exchanges of Fund shares unless the investment in the Fund is connected to a trade or business of the investor in the United States or if the investor is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a year and certain other conditions are met.

In addition, the Funds are required to withhold 30% tax on payments to foreign entities that do not meet specified information reporting requirements under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.

All foreign investors should consult their own tax professionals regarding the tax consequences in the United States and their country of residence of an investment in a Fund.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES. You may also be subject to state and local taxes on income and gain attributable to your ownership of Fund shares. State income taxes may not apply, however, to the portions of a Fund’s distributions, if any, that are attributable to interest earned by the Fund on U.S. government securities. You should consult your tax professional regarding the tax status of distributions in your state and locality.

CONSULT YOUR TAX PROFESSIONAL. Your investment in the Funds could have additional tax consequences. You should consult your tax professional for information regarding all tax consequences applicable to your investments in the Funds. More tax information relating to the Funds is provided in the SAI. This short summary is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning.

SECURITIES, TECHNIQUES AND RISKS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS, DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES AND COMMON INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES

The following provides additional information regarding each Fund's investment objective, principal investment strategies and related risks discussed in the Fund Summaries—Principal Investment Strategies section of each Fund, as well as information about additional investment strategies and techniques that a Fund may employ in pursuing its investment objective. Principal investment strategies and risks for each Fund are noted in parenthesis. The Funds may be exposed to these risks directly, or indirectly through the Funds' investments in one or more Underlying Funds. The Funds also may make other types of investments to the extent permitted by applicable law. Additional information about the Funds, their investment strategies and risks can also be found in the Funds' SAI.

All investments carry some degree of risk that will affect the value of a Fund's investments, its investment performance and the price of its shares. As a result, loss of money is a risk of investing in each Fund.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES. A Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Trust's Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. Shareholders will, however, be notified of any changes to a Fund's investment objective. Any changes to a Fund's investment objective may result in a Fund having an investment objective different from the investment objective that the shareholder considered appropriate at the time of investment in the Fund.

AFFILIATED PERSON RISK (*principal risk for the Funds*). To the extent consistent with their investment objectives and strategies, each Fund may invest in affiliated investment companies, including ETFs. The Funds' investment adviser may select investments for each Fund based on its own financial interests rather than the Funds' interests. In addition, a Fund may hold a significant percentage of an affiliated fund. As a result, a Fund's investment in an affiliated fund creates conflicts of interest. For example, investing in an affiliated fund could cause a Fund to incur higher fees and the investment adviser and/or its affiliates to receive greater compensation, increase assets under management or support particular investment strategies or funds.

Because the investment adviser's profitability varies with respect to affiliated funds, in determining to allocate to one or more affiliated funds, the investment adviser may be deemed to have a conflict of interest. The investment adviser, however, is a fiduciary to the Funds and their shareholders and is legally obligated to act in their best interest when selecting investments for the Funds.

BORROWINGS AND REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. The Funds may borrow money from banks and may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks and other financial institutions.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Each Fund may borrow money from banks and enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks and other financial institutions in amounts not exceeding one-fourth of the value of its total assets (including the amount borrowed). The Funds may enter into reverse repurchase agreements when the Investment Adviser expects that the interest income to be earned from the investment of the transaction proceeds will be greater than the related interest expense.

SPECIAL RISKS. Borrowings and reverse repurchase agreements involve leveraging. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by a Fund subject to the Fund's agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price (including interest). If the securities held by the Funds decline in value while these transactions are outstanding, the NAV of the Funds' outstanding shares will decline in value by proportionately more than the decline in value of the securities.

In addition, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risks that (a) the interest income earned by a Fund (from the investment of the proceeds) will be less than the interest expense of the transaction; (b) the market value of the securities sold by a Fund will decline below the price the Fund is obligated to pay to repurchase the securities; and (c) the securities may not be returned to the Fund.

COMMERCIAL PAPER RISK. Commercial paper is a short-term obligation with a maturity generally ranging from one to 270 days and is issued by U.S. or foreign companies or other entities in order to finance their current operations. Such investments are generally unsecured and usually discounted from their value at maturity. The value of commercial paper may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of the issuing entities and will tend to fall when interest rates rise and rise when interest rates fall. Asset-backed commercial paper may be issued by structured investment vehicles or other conduits that are organized to issue the commercial paper and to purchase trade receivables or other financial assets. The repayment of asset-backed commercial paper depends primarily on the cash collections received from such an issuer's underlying asset portfolio and the issuer's ability to issue new asset-backed commercial paper (See also "Asset-Backed Securities" above).

Investments in commercial paper are subject to the risk that the issuer cannot issue enough new commercial paper to satisfy its obligations with respect to its outstanding commercial paper,

also known as rollover risk. Commercial paper is also susceptible to changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit quality. In addition, under certain circumstances commercial paper may become illiquid or may suffer from reduced liquidity. Commercial paper is generally unsecured, which increases the credit risk associated with this type of investment.

CREDIT (OR DEFAULT) RISK (*principal risk for the Funds*). Credit risk, also called default risk, is the risk that an issuer of fixed income securities held by a Fund may default on its obligation to pay interest and repay principal. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer of the security will default on its obligation. High quality securities are generally believed to have relatively low degrees of credit risk. The Funds intend to enter into financial transactions with counterparties that are creditworthy at the time of the transactions. There is always the risk that the Investment Adviser's analysis of creditworthiness is incorrect or may change due to market conditions. Concerns over an issuer's ability to make principal or interest payments may cause the value of a fixed income security to decline. To the extent that a Fund focuses its transactions with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the risks associated with one or more counterparties.

CREDIT FACILITY AND BORROWING. The Funds, the other funds of the Trust, and affiliated funds of Northern Institutional Funds (each a "Portfolio", and together the "Portfolios") have jointly entered into a revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility") whereby the Funds, the other funds in the Trust, and the Portfolios may borrow for the temporary funding of shareholder redemptions or for other temporary or emergency purposes. Pursuant to the Credit Facility, the participating funds may borrow up to an aggregate commitment amount of \$250 million (the "Commitment Limit") at any time, subject to asset coverage and other limitations as specified in the Credit Facility and under the 1940 Act. The Funds may borrow up to the maximum amount allowable under their current prospectuses and SAIs, subject to various other legal, regulatory or contractual limits, including the asset coverage limits in the Credit Facility. Borrowing results in interest expense and other fees and expenses for the Funds that may impact a Fund's expenses, including any net expense ratios. The costs of borrowing may reduce a Fund's yield. If a Fund borrows pursuant to the Credit Facility, it is charged interest at a variable rate. Each Fund also pays a pro rata share of a commitment fee on the unused portion of the Credit Facility. The availability of funds under the Credit Facility can be affected by other participating funds' borrowings under the Credit Facility. As such, a Fund may be unable to borrow (or borrow further) under the Credit Facility if the Commitment Limit has been reached.

CUSTODIAL RECEIPTS. Custodial receipts are participations in trusts that hold U.S. government, bank, corporate or other obligations. They entitle the holder to future interest payments or principal payments or both on securities held by the custodian.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. To the extent consistent with their investment objectives and strategies, the Funds may invest a portion of their assets in custodial receipts. Investments by the Funds in custodial receipts, if any, are anticipated to be minimal and will not exceed 20% of the value of such Funds' net assets.

SPECIAL RISKS. Like other stripped securities (which are described below), custodial receipts may be subject to greater price volatility than ordinary debt obligations because of the way in which their principal and interest are returned to investors.

CYBERSECURITY RISK (*principal risk for the Funds*). With the increased use of the Internet and because information technology ("IT") systems and digital data underlie most of the Funds' operations, the Funds and their investment adviser, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and the financial intermediaries of each (collectively "Service Providers") are exposed to the risk that their operations and data may be compromised as a result of internal and external cyber-failures, breaches or attacks ("Cyber Risk"). This could occur as a result of malicious or criminal cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include actions taken to: (i) steal or corrupt data maintained online or digitally, (ii) gain unauthorized access to or release confidential information, (iii) shut down a Fund or Service Provider website through denial-of-service attacks, or (iv) otherwise disrupt normal business operations. However, events arising from human error, faulty or inadequately implemented policies and procedures or other systems failures unrelated to any external cyber-threat may have effects similar to those caused by deliberate cyber-attacks. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Funds or their Service Providers may adversely impact a Fund or its shareholders. For instance, such attacks, failures or other events may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, or cause reputational damage. Such attacks, failures or other events could also subject the Funds or their Service Providers to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. Insurance protection and contractual indemnification provisions may be insufficient to cover these losses. The Funds or their Service Providers may also incur significant costs to manage and control Cyber Risk.

While the Funds and their Service Providers have established IT and data security programs and have in place business continuity plans and other systems designed to prevent losses and mitigate Cyber Risk, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that cyber-attacks may be highly sophisticated.

Cyber Risk is also present for issuers of securities or other instruments in which the Funds invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause a Fund's investment in such issuers to lose value.

DEBT EXTENSION RISK (*principal risk for the Funds*) Funds that invest in fixed income securities may be subject to the risk that an issuer will exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by the Fund (such as a mortgage-backed security) later than expected. This may happen during a period of rising interest rates. Under these circumstances, the value of the obligation will decrease and the Fund will suffer from the inability to invest in higher yielding securities.

DERIVATIVES. The Funds may purchase certain "derivative" instruments for hedging or for speculative purposes. A derivative is a financial instrument whose value is derived from, or based upon, the performance of underlying assets, interest or currency exchange rates, or other indices and may be leveraged. Derivatives include futures contracts, options, interest rate and currency swaps, credit default swaps and structured securities (including CMOs and other types of asset-backed securities, "stripped" securities and various floating rate instruments, including leveraged "inverse floaters") and forward currency contracts.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Under normal market conditions, a Fund may invest in derivative securities including structured securities, options, futures contracts, swaps and interest rate caps and floors if the potential risks and rewards are consistent with the Fund's objective, strategies and overall risk profile. In unusual circumstances, including times of increased market volatility, a Fund may make more significant investments in derivatives. The Funds may use derivatives for hedging purposes to offset a potential loss in one position by establishing an interest in an opposite position. Each Fund also may use derivatives for speculative purposes to invest for potential income or capital gain. Each Fund may invest more than 5% of its assets in derivative instruments for non-hedging purposes (i.e. for potential income or gain).

SPECIAL RISKS. An investment in derivatives can be more sensitive to changes in interest rates and sudden fluctuations in market prices than conventional securities. Investments in derivative instruments, which may be leveraged, may result in losses exceeding the amounts invested. A Fund's losses may be

greater if it invests in derivatives than if it invests only in conventional securities. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that a Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. The use of hedging may result in certain adverse tax consequences. Engaging in derivative transactions involves special risks, including (a) market risk that the Fund's derivatives position will lose value; (b) credit risk that the counterparty to the transaction will default; (c) leveraging risk that the value of the derivative instrument will decline more than the value of the assets on which it is based; (d) illiquidity risk that a Fund will be unable to sell its position because of lack of market depth or disruption; (e) pricing risk that the value of a derivative instrument will be difficult to determine; and (f) operations risk that loss will occur as a result of inadequate systems or human error. Many types of derivatives have been developed recently and have not been tested over complete market cycles. For these reasons, a Fund may suffer a loss whether or not the analysis of the Investment Adviser is accurate.

In order to secure its obligations in connection with derivative contracts or special transactions, a Fund will either own the underlying assets, enter into offsetting transactions or set aside cash or readily marketable securities. This requirement may also cause the Fund to miss favorable trading opportunities, due to a lack of sufficient cash or readily marketable securities. This requirement also may cause the Fund to realize losses on offsetting or terminated derivative contracts or special transactions.

ETF RISK (*principal risk for the Funds*). The Funds face additional risks because of their investments in the Underlying Fund and/or other ETFs.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk is the risk that only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with an ETF. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to an ETF and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem creation units, the ETF's shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. This risk may be heightened for an ETF if it invests in non-U.S. securities or other securities or instruments that are less widely traded. Such securities or instruments often involve greater settlement and operational issues and capital costs for Authorized Participants.

Calculation Methodology Risk. An ETF's underlying index relies on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither an ETF, the index provider nor its investment adviser can offer assurances

that an index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or correct valuation of securities, nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the index.

Errors in respect of the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data used to compile an underlying index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by an index provider for a period of time or at all, particularly where the indices are less commonly used as benchmarks by funds or managers. Gains, losses or costs associated with errors of its index provider or its agents will generally be borne by the ETF and its shareholders. An index provider or its agents may carry out additional ad hoc rebalances to an underlying index in order, for example, to correct an error in the selection of index constituents.

A security included in an underlying index may not exhibit the characteristic or provide the specific exposure for which it was selected and consequently the ETF's holdings may not exhibit returns consistent with that characteristic or exposure.

Market Trading Risk. Market Trading Risk is the risk that an ETF faces because its shares are listed on a securities exchange, including the potential lack of an active market for the ETF's shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the ETF. Any of these factors may lead to the ETF's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

Trading in an ETF's shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of its listing exchange, make trading in the shares inadvisable. The market prices of an ETF's shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in its NAV, changes in the relative supply of, and demand for, fund shares, and changes in the liquidity, or the perceived liquidity, of the ETF's holdings.

The market for certain securities in which an ETF invests may become illiquid under adverse market conditions or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. In adverse market conditions, the ETF's market price may begin to reflect illiquidity or pricing uncertainty of the ETF's portfolio securities, which could lead to the ETF's shares trading at a price that is higher or lower than the ETF's net asset value. At times such differences may be significant.

Tracking Risk. An ETF may not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the underlying index it tracks because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities. In addition, an ETF may incur expenses not incurred by its underlying index. Certain securities comprising the underlying index may, from time to time, temporarily be

unavailable, which may further impede the ETF's ability to track its index or match its performance.

Passive Investment Risk. An ETF that is not actively managed may be affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to its underlying index. An ETF may invest in securities included in, or representative of, its underlying index regardless of their investment merit.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS. Foreign securities include direct investments in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities traded primarily outside of the United States and dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers. Foreign securities also include indirect investments such as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). ADRs are U.S. dollar-denominated receipts representing shares of foreign-based corporations. ADRs are receipts that are traded in the United States, and entitle the holder to all dividend and capital gain distributions that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. EDRs and GDRs are receipts that often trade on foreign exchanges. They represent ownership in an underlying foreign or U.S. security and generally are denominated in a foreign currency. Foreign government obligations may include debt obligations of supranational entities, including international organizations (such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, also known as the World Bank) and international banking institutions and related government agencies.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Short-Intermediate U.S. Government Fund and the U.S. Government Fund may make limited investments (but in no event more than 20% of their respective net assets) in supranational obligations.

SPECIAL RISKS. Foreign securities involve special risks and costs, which are considered by the Investment Adviser in evaluating the creditworthiness of issuers and making investment decisions for the Funds. Foreign securities fluctuate in price because of political, financial, social and economic events in foreign countries (including, for example, military confrontations, war and terrorism). A foreign security could also lose value because of more or less stringent foreign securities regulations and less stringent accounting and disclosure standards. In addition, foreign markets may have greater volatility than domestic markets and foreign securities may be less liquid and harder to value than domestic securities. Certain foreign markets may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. International trade

barriers or economic sanctions against foreign countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals may adversely affect a Fund's foreign holdings or exposures.

Foreign securities, and in particular foreign debt securities, are sensitive to changes in interest rates. In addition, investment in the securities of foreign governments involves the risk that foreign governments may default on their obligations or may otherwise not respect the integrity of their obligations. The performance of investments in securities denominated in a foreign currency also will depend, in part, on the strength of the foreign currency against the U.S. dollar and the interest rate environment in the country issuing the currency. Absent other events which otherwise could affect the value of a foreign security (such as a change in the political climate or an issuer's credit quality), appreciation in the value of the foreign currency generally results in an increase in value of a foreign currency-denominated security in terms of U.S. dollars. A decline in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar generally results in a decrease in value of a foreign currency-denominated security. Additionally, many countries throughout the world are dependent on a healthy U.S. economy and are adversely affected when the U.S. economy weakens or its markets decline.

Investment in foreign securities may involve higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction (for example, brokerage commissions) and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Foreign investments also may involve risks associated with the level of currency exchange rates, less complete financial information about the issuers, less market liquidity, more market volatility and political instability. Moreover, clearance and settlement procedures may differ from those in the U.S. and in certain markets such procedures have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, thus making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes on dividend income, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign holdings, the possible establishment of exchange controls or freezes on the convertibility of currency, trade restrictions (including tariffs) or the adoption of other governmental restrictions might adversely affect an investment in foreign securities. Additionally, foreign banks and foreign branches of domestic banks may be subject to less stringent reserve requirements and to different accounting, auditing and recordkeeping requirements.

While the Funds' investments may, if permitted, be denominated in foreign currencies, the portfolio securities and other assets held by the Funds are valued in U.S. dollars. Price fluctuations may occur in the dollar value of foreign securities

because of changing currency exchange rates, or in the case of hedged positions, because the U.S. dollar declines in value relative to the currency hedged. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time causing a Fund's NAV to fluctuate as well. Currency exchange rates can be affected unpredictably by the intervention or the failure to intervene by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad. To the extent that a Fund is invested in foreign securities while also maintaining currency positions, it may be exposed to greater combined risk. The Funds' respective net currency positions may expose them to risks independent of their securities positions.

A Fund's assets may be concentrated in countries located in the same geographic region. This concentration will subject the Fund to risks associated with that particular region, such as general and local economic, political and social conditions.

The Funds may operate in euros and/or hold euros and/or euro-denominated bonds and other obligations. The euro requires participation of multiple sovereign states forming the Euro zone and is therefore sensitive to the credit and general economic and political positions of each such state, including, each state's actual and intended ongoing engagement with and/or support for the other sovereign states then forming the European Union ("EU"), in particular those within the Euro zone. Changes in these factors might materially adversely impact the value of securities in which a Fund has invested.

European countries can be significantly affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the European Economic and Monetary Union ("EMU") imposes for membership. Europe's economies are diverse, its governments are decentralized, and its cultures vary widely. Several European Union ("EU") countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Portugal have faced budget issues, some of which may have negative long-term effects for the economies of those countries and other EU countries. There is continued concern about national-level support for the euro and the accompanying coordination of fiscal and wage policy among EMU member countries. Member countries are required to maintain tight control over inflation, public debt, and budget deficit to qualify for membership in the EMU. These requirements can severely limit the ability of EMU member countries to implement monetary policy to address regional economic conditions.

In addition, voters in the United Kingdom ("UK") have approved withdrawal from the EU. Securities issued by companies domiciled in the UK could be subject to changing regulatory and tax regimes. Banking and financial services companies that operate in the UK or EU could be disproportionately impacted by those actions. Other countries may seek to withdraw from the EU and/or abandon the euro,

the common currency of the EU, which could exacerbate market and currency volatility and negatively impact the Funds' investments in securities issued by companies located in EU countries. A number of countries in Europe have suffered terror attacks, and additional attacks may occur in the future. Ukraine has experienced ongoing military conflict; this conflict may expand and military attacks could occur in Europe. Europe has also been struggling with mass migration from the Middle East and Africa. Recent and upcoming European elections could, depending on the outcomes, further call into question the future direction of the EU. The ultimate effects of these events and other socio-political or geopolitical issues are not known but could profoundly affect global economies and markets. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, is not clear, but could be significant and far-reaching. Whether or not a Fund invests in securities of issuers located in Europe or with significant exposure to European issuers or countries, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments.

Other economic challenges facing Europe include high levels of public debt, significant rates of unemployment, aging populations and heavy regulation in certain economic sectors. European policy makers have taken unprecedented steps to respond to the economic crisis and to boost growth in the region, which has increased the risk that regulatory uncertainty could negatively affect the value of a Fund's investments.

As the EU continues to grow in size with the addition of new member countries, the candidate countries' accessions may become more controversial to existing EU members. Some member states may repudiate certain candidate countries joining the EU upon concerns about possible economic, immigration and cultural implications. Also, Russia may be opposed to the expansion of the EU to members of the former Soviet bloc and may, at times, take actions that could negatively impact the EU economic activity.

FORWARD CURRENCY EXCHANGE CONTRACTS. A forward currency exchange contract is an obligation to exchange one currency for another on a future date at a specified exchange rate.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Each of the Funds may enter into forward currency exchange contracts for hedging purposes and to help reduce the risks and volatility caused by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Foreign currency exchange contracts will be used at the discretion of the Investment Adviser, and no Fund is required to hedge its foreign currency positions.

SPECIAL RISKS. Forward foreign currency contracts are privately negotiated transactions, and can have substantial price volatility. As a result, they offer less protection against default

by the other party than is available for instruments traded on an exchange. In addition, unlike trading in most other types of instruments, there is no systematic reporting of last sale information with respect to the foreign currencies underlying currency forwards. When used for hedging purposes, they tend to limit any potential gain that may be realized if the value of a Fund's foreign holdings increases because of currency fluctuations. It may not be possible, however, to hedge against long-term currency changes. When used for speculative purposes, forward currency exchange contracts may result in additional losses that are not otherwise related to changes in the value of the securities held by a Fund. The institutions that deal in forward currency contracts are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity. Further, these contracts are subject to the same political and economic risk factors applicable to the countries issuing these currencies.

FUTURES CONTRACTS AND RELATED OPTIONS. A futures contract is a type of derivative instrument that obligates the holder to buy or sell a specified financial instrument or currency in the future at an agreed upon price. For example, a futures contract may obligate a Fund, at maturity, to take or make delivery of certain domestic or foreign securities, the cash value of a securities index or a stated quantity of a foreign currency. When a Fund purchases an option on a futures contract, it has the right to assume a position as a purchaser or seller of a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the option period. When a Fund sells an option on a futures contract, it becomes obligated to purchase or sell a futures contract if the option is exercised.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, each Fund may invest in futures contracts and options on futures contracts on domestic or foreign exchanges or boards of trade. These investments may be used for hedging purposes or to maintain liquidity to meet potential shareholder redemptions, to invest cash balances or dividends or to minimize trading costs. For each Fund, these investments may also be used to seek to increase total return.

SPECIAL RISKS. Futures contracts and options present the following risks: imperfect correlation between the change in market value of a Fund's securities and the price of futures contracts and options; the possible inability to close a futures contract when desired; losses due to unanticipated market movements which potentially are unlimited; and the possible inability of the Investment Adviser to correctly predict the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors. Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of a Fund's NAV. As a result of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, a relatively small price movement

in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to a Fund. Futures contracts and options on futures may be illiquid, and exchanges may limit fluctuations in futures contract prices during a single day. Foreign exchanges or boards of trade generally do not offer the same protections as U.S. exchanges.

ILLIQUID OR RESTRICTED SECURITIES. Illiquid securities include repurchase agreements and time deposits with notice/termination dates of more than seven days, certain variable amount master demand notes that cannot be called within seven days, certain unlisted over-the-counter options and other securities that are traded in the United States but are subject to trading restrictions because they are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), and both foreign and domestic securities that are not readily marketable.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in securities that are illiquid. If otherwise consistent with their investment objectives and strategies, the Funds may purchase commercial paper issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of 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 (“Rule 144A Securities”). These securities will not be considered illiquid so long as the Investment Adviser determines that, under guidelines approved by the Trust’s Board of Trustees, an adequate trading market exists.

SPECIAL RISKS. Because illiquid and restricted securities may be difficult to sell at an acceptable price, they may be subject to greater volatility and may result in a loss to a Fund. The practice of investing in Rule 144A Securities could increase the level of a Fund’s illiquidity during any period that qualified institutional buyers become uninterested in purchasing these securities. Securities purchased by a Fund that are liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, economic conditions and/or investor perception.

INFLATION RISK (*principal risk for the Funds*) is the risk that certain Funds may be required to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so in order to make distributions to shareholders. The U.S. Treasury has guaranteed that in the event of a drop in prices, it would repay the par amount of its inflation-indexed securities. Inflation-indexed securities issued by corporations generally do not guarantee repayment of principal. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. As a result, a Fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash the Fund received, which may cause the Fund to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so. In periods of deflation, a Fund may not receive any income from

an inflation-indexed security, which may cause amounts previously distributed to be characterized in some circumstances as a return of capital.

INTEREST RATE RISK (*principal risk for the Funds*). Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed-income securities fall. However, market factors, such as the demand for particular fixed-income securities, may cause the price of certain fixed-income securities to fall while the prices of other securities rise or remain unchanged. Interest rate changes have a greater effect on the price of fixed-income securities with longer durations. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a fixed-income security to changes in interest rates. Certain factors, such as the presence of call features, may cause a particular fixed-income security, or a Fund as a whole, to exhibit less sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

INTEREST RATE SWAPS, CURRENCY SWAPS, TOTAL RATE OF RETURN SWAPS, CREDIT SWAPS, AND INTEREST RATE FLOORS, CAPS AND COLLARS. Interest rate and currency swaps are contracts that obligate a Fund and another party to exchange their rights to pay or receive interest or specified amounts of currency, respectively. Interest rate floors entitle the purchasers to receive interest payments if a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate. Interest rate caps entitle the purchasers to receive interest payments if a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate. An interest rate collar is a combination of a cap and a floor that preserves a certain return within a predetermined range of interest rates. Total rate of return swaps are contracts that obligate a party to pay or receive interest in exchange for the payment by the other party of the total return generated by a security, a basket of securities, an index or an index component. Credit swaps are contracts involving the receipt of floating or fixed rate payments in exchange for assuming potential credit losses of an underlying security. Credit swaps give one party to a transaction the right to dispose of or acquire an asset (or group of assets) or, in the case of credit default swaps, the right to receive or make a payment from the other party, upon the occurrence of specific credit events.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. To the extent consistent with their investment objectives and strategies, the Funds may enter into swap transactions and transactions involving interest rate floors, caps and collars for hedging purposes. Each Fund may enter into swap transactions and transactions involving interest rate floors, caps and collars to seek to increase total return.

SPECIAL RISKS. The use of swaps and interest rate floors, caps and collars is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Like other derivative securities, these instruments can be highly volatile. If the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market

values, interest rates and currency exchange rates, the investment performance of a Fund would be less favorable than it would have been if these instruments were not used. Because these instruments normally are illiquid, a Fund may not be able to terminate its obligations when desired. In addition, if a Fund is obligated to pay the return under the terms of a total rate of return swap, Fund losses due to unanticipated market movements potentially are unlimited. A Fund also may suffer a loss if the other party to a transaction defaults. Credit default swaps involve special risks in addition to those mentioned above because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty).

INTERFUND BORROWING AND LENDING. The SEC has granted an exemption permitting the Funds to participate in an interfund borrowing and lending program. This interfund borrowing and lending program allows the Funds to borrow money from other funds in the Trust and other affiliated portfolios of Northern Institutional Funds (each a “Portfolio,” and together the “Portfolios”) advised by NTI, and to lend money to other funds in the Trust, for temporary or emergency purposes. The interfund borrowing and lending program is currently not operational. The interfund borrowing and lending program is subject to a number of conditions, including, among other things, the requirements that (1) a Fund may not borrow or lend money through the program unless it receives a more favorable interest rate than is available from a bank loan rate or investment yield rate, respectively; (2) loans will be secured on an equal priority basis with at least an equivalent percentage of collateral to loan value as any outstanding bank loan that requires collateral; (3) loans will have a maturity no longer than that of any outstanding bank loan (and in any event not over seven days); (4) if an event of default occurs under any agreement evidencing an outstanding bank loan to a Fund, the event of default will automatically (without need for action or notice by the lending fund or Portfolio) constitute an immediate event of default under the Interfund Lending Agreement entitling the lending fund or Portfolio to call the interfund loan (and exercise all rights with respect to any collateral) and that such call will be made if the bank exercises its right to call its loan under its agreement with a Fund; (5) a Fund may not borrow money if the loan would cause its outstanding borrowings from all sources to exceed 10% of its net assets at the time of the loan, except that a Fund may borrow up to 33 1/3% of its total assets through the program or from other sources if each interfund loan is secured by the pledge of segregated collateral with a market value of at least 102% of the outstanding principal value of the loan; (6) a Fund may not loan money if the loan would cause its aggregate

outstanding loans through the program to exceed 15% of its net assets at the time of the loan; (7) a Fund’s interfund loans to any one fund shall not exceed 5% of the Fund’s net assets; and (8) a Fund’s borrowings through the program will not exceed the greater of 125% of the Fund’s total net cash redemptions or 102% of the Fund’s sales fails (when a sale of securities “fails” due to circumstances beyond the Fund’s control) for the preceding seven calendar days as measured at the time of the loan. In addition, a Fund may participate in the interfund borrowing and lending program only if and to the extent that such participation is consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and policies. The Board of Trustees of the Trust is responsible for overseeing the interfund borrowing and lending program. A delay in repayment to a lending Fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional lending costs.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES (*principal strategy for the Funds*).

Affiliated and unaffiliated investment companies include, but are not limited to, money market funds, index funds, “country funds” (i.e., funds that invest primarily in issuers located in a specific foreign country or region) and ETFs. Other investment companies in which the Funds may invest include other funds for which the Investment Adviser or any of its affiliates serves as investment adviser.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. To the extent consistent with their investment objectives and strategies, the Funds may invest in securities issued by other affiliated or unaffiliated investment companies. Investments by a Fund in other investment companies, including ETFs, will be subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act except as permitted by SEC orders. The Funds 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. Although the Funds do not expect to do so in the foreseeable future, each Fund is authorized to invest substantially all of its assets in a single open-end investment company or series thereof that has substantially the same investment objective, strategies and fundamental restrictions as the Fund. To gain exposure to MBS, each Fund may invest in shares of one or more Underlying Funds, and the amount may at times exceed 25% of each Fund’s assets. As of the date of this Prospectus, NTI expects to obtain exposure to MBS through an investment in the Underlying Fund. NTI may seek to gain exposure to MBS through investments in one or more other affiliated or unaffiliated Underlying Funds, if it is determined to be in the best interest of the Funds.

SPECIAL RISKS. As a shareholder of another investment company, a Fund would be subject to the same risks as any other investor in that company. It also would bear a proportionate share of any fees and expenses paid by that company. These expenses would be in addition to the

management and other fees paid directly by the Fund. A Fund's investment in an ETF involves other considerations (see "ETF Risk" beginning on page 34).

Certain investment companies are not actively managed and their investment advisers may not attempt to take defensive positions in any market conditions, including declining markets. This could cause a Fund's performance to be lower than if the Fund employed active management with respect to that portion of the Fund's portfolio. These investment companies are also subject to "tracking error" risk, which is the risk that the performance of the investment company using an index-based strategy will differ from the performance of the reference index it seeks to track due to differences in securities holdings, operating expenses, transaction costs, cash flows, operational inefficiencies and tax consideration. Certain investment companies in which the Funds may invest may have a large percentage of their shares owned by fewer shareholders. Large redemption activity could result in the affiliated fund incurring additional costs and being forced to sell portfolio securities at a loss to meet redemptions. Periods of market illiquidity may exacerbate this risk for fixed income funds. Should the investment adviser or another financial intermediary change investment strategies or investment allocations such that fewer assets are invested in an investment company or an investment company is no longer used as an investment, the investment company could experience large redemptions of its shares. See "Large Shareholder Risk." Certain investment companies may be new funds. There can be no assurance that a new investment company will grow to an economically viable size, in which case the investment company may cease operations. In such an event, a Fund may be required to liquidate or transfer its investment at an inopportune time.

INVESTMENT GRADE SECURITIES (*principal strategy for the Funds*). A security is considered investment grade if, at the time of purchase, it is rated:

- BBB or higher by S&P;
- Baa3 or higher by Moody's;
- BBB or higher by Fitch; or
- BBB or higher by DBRS Ratings Limited ("DBRS").

A security will be considered investment grade if it receives one of the above ratings, or a comparable rating from another organization that is recognized as a National Recognized Rating Organization ("NRSRO"), even if it receives a lower rating from other rating organizations. An unrated security also may be considered investment grade if the Investment Adviser determines that the security is comparable in quality to a security that has been rated investment grade.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Funds invest in fixed-income securities to the extent consistent with their investment objectives and strategies. Fixed-income securities purchased by the Funds generally will be investment grade.

SPECIAL RISKS. Although securities rated BBB by S&P, DBRS or Fitch, or Baa3 by Moody's are considered investment grade, they have certain speculative characteristics. Therefore, they may be subject to a higher risk of default than obligations with higher ratings. Subsequent to its purchase by a Fund, a rated security may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum rating required for purchase by the Fund and may be in default. The Investment Adviser will consider such an event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, issuer, guarantor or counterparty, the higher the degree of risk as to payment of interest and return of capital.

LARGE SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTIONS RISK (*principal risk for the Short-Intermediate U.S. Government Fund*). A Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such large shareholder redemptions may cause a Fund to sell its securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and liquidity. Such sales may also accelerate the increase of taxable income to shareholders if these sales result in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, a large redemption could result in a Fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Fund's expense ratio. Similarly, large share purchases may adversely affect a Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.

LENDING OF SECURITIES. In order to generate additional income, the Funds may lend securities to banks, brokers and dealers or other qualified institutions. In exchange, the Funds will receive collateral equal to at least 100% of the value of the securities loaned.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Securities lending may represent no more than one-third of the value of a Fund's total assets (including the loan collateral). Any cash collateral received by a Fund in connection with these loans may be invested in a variety of short-term investments, either directly or indirectly through money market portfolios. Loan collateral (including any investment of the collateral) is not included in the calculation of the percentage limitations described elsewhere in this Prospectus regarding each Fund's investments in particular types of securities. The securities lending program is not currently operational, although an Underlying Fund may lend up to one-third of the value of its total assets through its securities lending program.

SPECIAL RISKS. A principal risk when lending portfolio securities is that the borrower might become insolvent or refuse to honor its obligation to return the securities. In this event, a Fund could experience delays in recovering its securities and possibly may incur a capital loss. Upon return of the loaned securities, the Fund would be required to return the related cash collateral to the borrower and may be required to liquidate portfolio securities in order to do so. To the extent that the portfolio securities acquired with such collateral have decreased in value, it may result in the Fund realizing a loss at a time when it would not otherwise do so. As such, securities lending may introduce leverage into the Fund. Additionally, the amount of a Fund's distributions that qualify for taxation at reduced long-term capital gains rates for individuals, as well as the amount of a Fund's distributions that qualify for the dividends received deduction available to corporate shareholders (together, "qualifying dividends"), may be reduced as a result of a Fund's securities lending activities. This is because any dividends paid on securities while on loan will not be deemed to have been received by a Fund, and the equivalent amount paid to a Fund by the borrower of the securities will not be deemed to be a qualifying dividend.

LIQUIDITY RISK is the risk that a Fund will not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the time periods described in this Prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, legal restrictions impairing its ability to sell particular securities or close derivative positions at an advantageous market price or other reasons. Certain portfolio securities may be less liquid than others, which may make them difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that a Fund would like or difficult to value. A Fund may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forgo an investment opportunity. Any of these events could have a negative effect on portfolio management or performance. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market for certain securities. As a general matter, dealers recently have been less willing to make markets for certain fixed income securities. The potential for liquidity risk may be magnified by a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from money market and other fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal, potentially causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity. Funds with principal investment strategies that involve investments in securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, foreign securities, derivatives or securities with potential market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. All of these risks may increase during periods of market volatility.

LOAN RISK. Loans may be unrated, less liquid and more difficult to value than traditional debt securities. Loans may be made to finance highly leveraged corporate operations or acquisitions. The highly leveraged capital structure of the borrowers in such transactions may make such loans especially vulnerable to adverse changes in financial, economic or market conditions. Loans generally are subject to restrictions on transfer, and only limited opportunities may exist to sell such loans in secondary markets. As a result, a Fund may be unable to sell loans at a desired time or price. If the Fund acquires only an assignment or a participation in a loan made by a third party, the Fund may not be able to control amendments, waivers or the exercise of any remedies that a lender would have under a direct loan and may assume liability as a lender.

MARKET RISK (*principal risk for the Funds*) is the risk that the value of the securities in which a Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual issuers and/or general economic conditions. Securities markets may experience great short-term volatility and may fall sharply at times. Different markets may behave differently from each other and a foreign market may move in the opposite direction from the U.S. market. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods. You could lose money over short periods due to fluctuation in a Fund's NAV in response to market movements, and over longer periods during market downturns.

Recently, U.S. and international markets experienced extraordinary volatility, substantially lower valuations, reduced liquidity, credit downgrades, increased likelihood of default and valuation difficulties. As a result, many of the risks described in this Prospectus may be heightened. The U.S. government has taken numerous steps to alleviate these market concerns, including without limitation, acquiring ownership interests in distressed institutions. However, there is no assurance that such actions will be successful. Continuing market problems and government intervention in the economy may adversely affect the Funds.

MARKET EVENTS RISK relates to the increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty in the financial markets throughout the world during the past decade. These conditions may recur, worsen or spread.

The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have taken steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. The U.S. government and Federal Reserve have reduced their market support activities and have begun raising interest

rates. Certain foreign governments and central banks have implemented so-called negative interest rates (e.g., charging depositors who keep their cash at a bank) to spur economic growth. Governmental or central bank actions, including interest rate increases, measures to address budget deficits, or contrary actions by different governments, as well as downgrades of sovereign debt, declines in oil and commodity prices, dramatic changes in currency exchange rates and geopolitical events (including war and terror attacks) could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which a Fund invests.

Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries (such as the UK referendum vote to exit the EU) may also contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets.

Political turmoil within the U.S. and abroad may also impact the Funds. Although the U.S. government has honored its credit obligations, it remains possible that the U.S. could default on its obligations. While it is impossible to predict the consequences of such an unprecedented event, it is likely that a default by the U.S. would be highly disruptive to the U.S. and global securities markets and could significantly impair the value of the Funds' investments. Similarly, political events within the United States at times have resulted, and may in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could negatively affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of many Fund investments, and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets. The U.S. is also considering significant new investments in infrastructure and national defense which, coupled with lower federal taxes, could lead to increased government borrowing and higher interest rates. While these proposed policies are going through the political process, the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations, which could increase volatility, especially if the market's expectations for changes in government policies are not borne out.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, terrorism, natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not a Fund directly invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries directly affected, the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments may be negatively affected.

MATURITY RISK (*principal risk for the Funds*). Each Fund normally will maintain the dollar-weighted average maturity of its portfolio within a specified range. However, the maturities of certain instruments, such as variable and floating rate

instruments, are subject to estimation. In addition, in calculating average weighted maturities, the maturity of mortgage and other asset-backed securities will be based on estimates of average life. As a result, the Funds cannot guarantee that these estimates will, in fact, be accurate or that their average maturities will remain within their specified limits.

MORTGAGE-RELATED SECURITIES (*principal strategy for the Funds*). These securities represent participations in, or are secured by and payable from, pools of assets such as mortgages. In effect, these securities "pass through" the monthly payments that individual borrowers make on their mortgages or other assets net of any fees paid to the issuers. Examples of these include guaranteed mortgage pass-through certificates, collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs").

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Short-Intermediate U.S. Government Fund and Short-Intermediate U.S. Government Fund may purchase securities that are secured or backed by mortgages issued by U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises or guaranteed by the U.S. government. Such securities are subject to the same quality requirements as the other types of fixed-income securities that are held by a Fund.

SPECIAL RISKS. The Short-Intermediate U.S. Government Fund and U.S. Government Fund may invest directly or indirectly through one or more Underlying Funds in mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae. While securities issued by Ginnie Mae are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, and there can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities where it is not obligated to do so.

Mortgage-related securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages. In addition to credit and market risk, these securities may involve prepayment risk because the underlying assets (loans) may be prepaid at any time. Prepayment (or call) risk is the risk that an issuer will exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by a Fund (such as a mortgage-related security) earlier than expected. This may happen during a period of declining interest rates. Under these circumstances, a Fund may be unable to recoup all of its initial investment and will suffer from having to reinvest in lower yielding securities. The loss of higher yielding securities and the reinvestment at lower interest rates can reduce a Fund's income, total return and share price.

Mortgage-related securities are also subject to debt extension risk, which is the risk that when interest rates rise, certain mortgage-backed securities will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline to a Fund's income and potentially in the value of a Fund's investments.

Because of call and debt extension risk, mortgage-related securities react differently to changes in interest rates than other bonds. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-related securities. These securities are also subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgage, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

The Short-Intermediate U.S. Government Fund, U.S. Government Fund, and/or an Underlying Fund may seek to obtain exposure to mortgage-related securities through to-be-announced ("TBA") transactions. Default or bankruptcy of a counterparty to a TBA transaction would expose a Fund to possible loss because of adverse market action, expenses or delays in connection with the purchase or sale of the mortgage-related securities specified in the TBA transaction. A Fund may acquire interests in mortgage pools through means other than such standardized contracts for future delivery.

MORTGAGE DOLLAR ROLLS. A mortgage dollar roll involves the sale by a Fund of securities for delivery in the future (generally within 30 days). The Fund simultaneously contracts with the same counterparty to repurchase substantially similar (same type, coupon and maturity) but not identical securities on a specified future date. During the roll period, the Fund loses the right to receive principal and interest paid on the securities sold. However, the Fund benefits to the extent of any difference between (a) the price received for the securities sold and (b) the lower forward price for the future purchase and/or fee income plus the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the securities sold.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, each Fund may enter into mortgage dollar rolls in an effort to enhance investment performance. For financial reporting and tax purposes, the Funds treat mortgage dollar rolls as two separate transactions: one involving the purchase of a security and a separate transaction involving a sale. The Funds currently do not intend to enter into mortgage dollar rolls that are accounted for as financing and do not treat them as borrowings.

SPECIAL RISKS. Successful use of mortgage dollar rolls depends upon the Investment Adviser's ability to predict correctly interest rates and mortgage prepayments. If the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its prediction, a Fund may experience a loss. Unless the benefits of a mortgage dollar roll exceed the income, capital appreciation and gain or loss due to mortgage

prepayments that would have been realized on the securities sold as part of the roll, the use of this technique will diminish the Fund's performance.

MUNICIPAL AND RELATED INSTRUMENTS. Municipal instruments include debt obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States and their political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities.

Municipal instruments include both "general" and "revenue" bonds and may be issued to obtain funds for various public purposes. General obligations are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power. Revenue obligations are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities. In some cases, revenue bonds also are payable from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source such as lease payments from the user of a facility being financed. Some municipal instruments, known as private activity bonds, are issued to finance projects for private companies. Private activity bonds are usually revenue obligations since they typically are payable by the private user of the facilities financed by the bonds.

Municipal instruments also include "moral obligation" bonds, municipal leases, certificates of participation and asset-backed securities such as custodial receipts. Moral obligation bonds are supported by a moral commitment but not a legal obligation of a state or municipality. Municipal leases and participation certificates present the risk that the state or municipality involved will not appropriate the monies to meet scheduled payments on an annual basis. Custodial receipts represent interests in municipal instruments held by a trustee or custodian.

Certain municipal obligations are issued with interest rates that adjust periodically. Such municipal floating-rate debt obligations are generally indexed to the London Interbank Offer Rate, the Securities Industry and Financial Market Association index, the Consumer Price Index or other indices. Municipal floating-rate debt obligations include, but are not limited to, municipal floating rate notes, floating-rate notes issued by tender option bond trusts, auction rate preferred securities, synthetic floating-rate securities (e.g., a fixed-rate instrument that is subject to a swap agreement converting a fixed rate to a floating rate) and other municipal instruments with floating interest rates (such as variable rate demand preferred shares and variable rate term preferred shares).

Municipal instruments also include tax-exempt derivative instruments that have interest rates that reset inversely to changing short-term rates and/or have imbedded interest rate floors and caps that require the issuer to pay an adjusted interest rate if market rates fall below or rise above a specified rate.

A Fund may acquire “stand-by commitments” relating to the municipal instruments it holds. Under a stand-by commitment, a dealer agrees to purchase, at the Fund’s option, specified municipal instruments at a specified price. A stand-by commitment may increase the cost, and thereby reduce the yield, of the municipal instruments to which the commitment relates. A Fund will acquire stand-by commitments solely to facilitate portfolio liquidity and will not intend to exercise its rights for trading purposes.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The Funds may invest from time to time in municipal instruments or other securities issued by state and local governmental bodies. Generally, this will occur when the yield of municipal instruments, on a pre-tax basis, is comparable to that of other permitted short-term taxable investments. Dividends paid by the Funds on such investments will be taxable to shareholders.

SPECIAL RISKS. Municipal instruments may be backed by letters of credit, insurance or other forms of credit enhancement issued by foreign and domestic banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions. If the credit quality of these banks, insurance companies and financial institutions declines, a Fund could suffer a loss to the extent that the Fund is relying upon this credit support. Foreign institutions can present special risks relating to higher transaction and custody costs, the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments, less complete financial information, less market liquidity, more market volatility and political instability. Foreign banks, insurance companies and financial institutions may be subject to less stringent reserve requirements, and to different accounting, auditing and recordkeeping requirements than U.S. banks.

In addition, a single enhancement provider may provide credit enhancement to more than one of a Fund’s investments. Having multiple securities credit enhanced by the same enhancement provider will increase the adverse effects on a Fund that are likely to result from a downgrading of, or a default by, such an enhancement provider. Adverse developments in the banking or bond insurance industries also may negatively affect a Fund. 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 periods of economic stress. Municipal bonds may be covered by insurance that guarantees timely interest payments and repayment of principal on maturity. If a bond’s insurer fails to fulfill its obligations or loses its credit rating, the value of the bond could drop. Insurance does not protect a Fund or its shareholders from losses caused by declines in a bond’s market value. Also, an insurance company’s 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.

In addition, when a substantial portion of a Fund’s assets is invested in instruments that are used to finance facilities involving a particular industry, whose issuers are in the same state or which otherwise are related, there is a possibility that an economic, business or political development affecting one instrument would likewise affect the related instrument.

In recent periods an increasing number of municipal issuers have defaulted on obligations, been downgraded or commenced insolvency proceedings. Any of these effects could have a significant impact on the prices of some or all of the municipal instruments held by the Funds.

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

OPTIONS. An option is a type of derivative instrument that gives the holder the right (but not the obligation) to buy (a “call”) or sell (a “put”) an asset in the future at an agreed upon price prior to the expiration date of the option.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, each Fund may write (sell) covered call options, buy put options, buy call options and write secured put options for hedging (or cross-hedging) purposes or to earn additional income. Options may relate to particular securities, foreign or domestic securities indices, financial instruments or foreign currencies. A Fund will not purchase put and call options in an amount that exceeds 5% of its net assets at the time of purchase. The total value of a Fund’s

assets subject to options written by the Fund will not be greater than 25% of its net assets at the time the option is written. A Fund may “cover” a call option by owning the security underlying the option or through other means. Put options written by a Fund are “secured” if the Fund maintains liquid assets in a segregated account in an amount at least equal to the exercise price of the option up until the expiration date.

SPECIAL RISKS. Options trading is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary Fund securities transactions. The value of options can be highly volatile, and their use can result in loss if the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its expectation of price fluctuations. The successful use of options for hedging purposes also depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to predict future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets.

Each Fund will invest and trade in unlisted over-the-counter options only with firms deemed creditworthy by the Investment Adviser. However, unlisted options are not subject to the protections afforded purchasers of listed options by the Options Clearing Corporation, which performs the obligations of its members which fail to perform them in connection with the purchase or sale of options. Therefore, a Fund bears the risk that the counterparty that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RISK. (*principal risk for the Funds*). The Investment Adviser will not consider the portfolio turnover rate a limiting factor in making investment decisions for certain Funds. A high portfolio turnover rate (100% or more) is likely to involve higher brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, which could reduce a Fund’s return. It also may result in higher short-term capital gains that are taxable to shareholders when distributed. Distributions may be derived primarily from short-term capital gains that are taxable as ordinary income. Short-term capital gains and losses realized by the Fund are not eligible to offset a shareholder’s short-term capital losses or gains, respectively, earned from other investments. See “Financial Highlights” for the Funds’ historical portfolio turnover rates.

PREFERRED STOCK. Preferred stocks are securities that represent an ownership interest providing the holder with claims on the issuer’s earnings and assets before common stock owners but after bond owners.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. To the extent consistent with their investment objectives and strategies, the Funds may invest in preferred stocks.

SPECIAL RISKS. Unlike most debt securities, the obligations of an issuer of preferred stock, including dividend and other payment obligations, typically may not be accelerated by the holders of

such preferred stock on the occurrence of an event of default or other non-compliance by the issuer of the preferred stock.

Preferred stock is sensitive to changes in an issuer’s creditworthiness and changes to interest rates, and may decline in value as interest rates rise.

PREPAYMENT (OR CALL) RISK (*principal risk for the Funds*) is the risk that prepayment of the underlying mortgages or other collateral of some fixed-income securities may result in a decreased rate of return and a decline in value of those securities. As interest rates fall and certain obligations are paid off by obligors more quickly than originally anticipated, the Fund may invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (*principal strategy for the Funds*). Repurchase agreements involve the purchase of securities by a Fund subject to the seller’s agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. To the extent consistent with its investment objectives and strategies, each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with domestic and foreign financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers that are deemed to be creditworthy by the Investment Adviser. Although the securities subject to a repurchase agreement may have maturities exceeding one year, settlement of the agreement generally will not occur more than one year after a Fund acquires the securities.

SPECIAL RISKS. In the event of a default, a Fund will suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and other collateral are less than the repurchase price and the Fund’s costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, a Fund could suffer additional losses if a court determines that the Fund’s interest in the collateral is unenforceable by the Fund.

If a Fund enters into a repurchase agreement with a foreign financial institution, it may be subject to the same risks associated with foreign investments (see “Foreign Investments” beginning on page 35).

A Fund intends to enter into transactions with counterparties that are creditworthy at the time of the transactions. There is always the risk that the Investment Adviser’s analysis of creditworthiness is incorrect or may change due to market conditions. To the extent that a Fund focuses its transactions with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the risks associated with one or more counterparties.

With respect to collateral received in repurchase transactions or other investments, a Fund may have significant exposure to the financial services and mortgage markets. Such exposure,

depending on market conditions, could have a negative impact on the Fund, including minimizing the value of any collateral.

STRIPPED SECURITIES (*principal strategy for the Funds*). These securities are issued by the U.S. government (or an agency, instrumentality or a sponsored enterprise), foreign governments, banks and other issuers. They entitle the holder to receive either interest payments or principal payments that have been “stripped” from a debt obligation. These obligations include stripped mortgage-backed securities, which are derivative multi-class mortgage 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.” Under the STRIPS program, a Fund 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.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. To the extent consistent with their investment objectives and strategies, the Funds may purchase stripped securities, including securities registered in the STRIPS program.

SPECIAL RISKS. Stripped securities are very sensitive to changes in interest rates and to the rate of principal prepayments. A rapid or unexpected change in either interest rates or principal prepayments could depress the price of stripped securities held by the Funds and adversely affect a Fund’s total return.

STRUCTURED SECURITIES (*principal strategy for the Funds*). The value of such securities is determined by reference to changes in the value of specific currencies, interest rates, commodities, securities, indices or other financial indicators (the “Reference”) or the relative change in two or more References. The interest rate or the principal amount payable upon maturity or redemption may be increased or decreased depending upon changes in the applicable Reference. Examples of structured securities include, but are not limited to, debt obligations where the principal repayment at maturity is determined by the value of a specified security or securities index.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. To the extent consistent with their investment objectives and strategies, the Funds may invest in structured securities.

SPECIAL RISKS. Structured securities present additional risk that the interest paid to a Fund on a structured security will be less

than expected. The terms of some structured securities may provide that in certain circumstances no principal is due at maturity and, therefore, a Fund could suffer a total loss of its investment. Structured securities may be positively or negatively indexed, so that appreciation of the Reference may produce an increase or decrease in the interest rate or value of the security at maturity. In addition, changes in the interest rates or the value of the security at maturity may be a multiple of changes in the value of the Reference. Consequently, structured securities may entail a greater degree of market risk than other types of securities. Structured securities also may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to accurately price than less complex securities due to their derivative nature. As a result, investments in structured securities may adversely affect a Fund’s NAV. In some cases it is possible that a Fund may suffer a total loss on its investment in a structured security.

TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS. The Funds may temporarily hold cash and/or invest in short-term obligations including U.S. government obligations, high quality money market instruments (including commercial paper and obligations of foreign and domestic banks such as certificates of deposit, bank and deposit notes, bankers’ acceptances and fixed time deposits), and repurchase agreements with maturities of 13 months or less.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. A Fund temporarily may hold cash or invest all or any portion of its assets in short-term obligations pending investment or to meet anticipated redemption requests. A Fund also may hold cash or invest in short-term obligations as a temporary measure mainly designed to limit a Fund’s losses in response to adverse market, economic or other conditions when the Investment Adviser believes that it is in the best interest of the Fund to pursue such a defensive strategy. The Investment Adviser may, however, choose not to make such temporary investments even in very volatile or adverse conditions.

SPECIAL RISKS. A Fund may not achieve its investment objective when it holds cash or invests its assets in short-term obligations or otherwise makes temporary investments. A Fund also may miss investment opportunities and have a lower total return during these periods.

U.S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS (*principal strategy for Funds*). These instruments include U.S. Treasury obligations, such as bills, notes and bonds, which generally differ only in terms of their interest rates, maturities and time of issuance. They also include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises. Securities guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or by its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises are deemed to include (a) 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 an agency, instrumentality or sponsored enterprise thereof, and (b) participations in loans made to foreign governments or their agencies that are so guaranteed. U.S. treasury obligations also include floating rate public obligations of the U.S. Treasury.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, each Fund may invest in a variety of U.S. Treasury obligations and also may invest in other obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises.

SPECIAL RISKS. Not all U.S. government obligations carry the same credit support. Although many U.S. government securities are issued by entities chartered or sponsored by Acts of Congress, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) and the Federal Home Loan Banks, such securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and, therefore, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Some, such as those of the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, although this guarantee applies only to principal and interest payments and does not apply to losses resulting from declines in the market value of these securities. Other obligations, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; and others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency’s obligations. Still others are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality or sponsored enterprise. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government securities 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. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. In addition, the secondary market for certain participations in loans made to foreign governments or their agencies may be limited.

An agency of the U.S. government has placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship, a statutory process with the objective of returning the entities to normal business operations. It is unclear what effect this conservatorship will have on the securities issued or guaranteed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. As a result, these securities are subject to more credit risk than U.S. government securities that are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States (e.g., U.S. Treasury bonds).

To the extent a Fund invests in debt instruments or securities of non-U.S. government entities that are backed by the full faith

and credit of the United States, pursuant to the FDIC Debt Guarantee Program (the “Debt Guarantee Program”) or other similar programs, there is a possibility that the guarantee provided under the Debt Guarantee Program or other similar programs may be discontinued or modified at a later date.

Floating rate public obligations of the U.S. Treasury (“Floating Rate Notes” or “FRNs”) have interest rates that adjust periodically. FRNs’ floating interest rates may be higher or lower than the interest rates of fixed-rate bonds of comparable quality with similar maturities. Securities with floating rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value and negatively impact a Fund, particularly if changes in prevailing interest rates are more frequent or sudden than the rate changes for the FRNs, which only occur periodically (see “Variable and Floating Rate Instruments” below).

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 tied to a specified index rate. These instruments include floating rate Treasury obligations, variable amount master demand notes and long-term variable and floating rate bonds (sometimes referred to as “Put Bonds”) where the Fund 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 leveraged inverse floating rate instruments (“inverse floaters”). An inverse floater is leveraged to the extent that its interest rate varies by an amount that exceeds the amount of the variation in the index rate of interest. Some variable and floating rate instruments have interest rates that periodically are adjusted as a result of changes in inflation rates.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Each Fund may invest in variable and floating rate instruments to the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies.

SPECIAL RISKS. Variable and floating rate instruments are subject to many of the same risks as fixed rate instruments, particularly credit risk and default risk, which could impede their value. Because there is no active secondary market for certain variable and floating rate instruments, they may be more difficult to sell if the issuer defaults on its payment obligations or during periods when the Funds are not entitled to exercise their demand rights. As a result, the Funds could suffer a loss with respect to these instruments. In addition, variable and floating rate instruments are subject to changes in value based on changes in market interest rates or changes in the issuer’s or guarantor’s creditworthiness. In addition, there may be a lag between an actual change in the underlying interest rate benchmark and the reset time for an interest payment of a variable or floating instrument, which could harm or benefit a Fund, depending on the interest rate environment

or other circumstances. In a rising interest rate environment, for example, a floating or variable rate instrument that does not reset immediately would prevent a Fund from taking full advantage of rising interest rates in a timely manner.

WHEN-ISSUED SECURITIES, DELAYED DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS AND FORWARD COMMITMENTS. A purchase of “when-issued” securities refers to a transaction made conditionally because the securities, although authorized, have not yet been issued. A delayed delivery or forward commitment transaction involves a contract to purchase or sell securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond the customary settlement period.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. To the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies, each Fund may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis. Although the Funds generally would purchase securities in these transactions with the intention of acquiring the securities, the Funds may dispose of such securities prior to settlement if the Investment Adviser deems it appropriate to do so.

SPECIAL RISKS. Purchasing securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis involves the risk that the value of the securities may decrease by the time they actually are issued or delivered. Conversely, selling securities in these transactions involves the risk that the value of the securities may increase by the time they actually are issued or delivered. Therefore, these transactions may have a leveraging effect on a Fund, making the value of an investment in the Fund more volatile and increasing the Fund’s overall investment exposure.

These transactions also involve the risk that the counterparty may fail to deliver the security or cash on the settlement date.

ZERO COUPON, PAY-IN-KIND AND CAPITAL APPRECIATION BONDS. These are securities issued at a discount from their face value because interest payments typically are postponed until maturity. Interest payments on pay-in-kind securities are payable by the delivery of additional securities. The amount of the discount rate varies depending on factors such as the time remaining until maturity, prevailing interest rates, a security’s liquidity and the issuer’s credit quality. These securities also may take the form of debt securities that have been stripped of their interest payments.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Each Fund may invest in zero coupon, pay-in-kind and capital appreciation bonds to the extent consistent with its investment objective and strategies.

SPECIAL RISKS. The market prices of zero coupon, pay-in-kind and capital appreciation 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. A Fund’s investments in zero coupon, pay-in-kind and capital appreciation bonds may require the Fund to sell some of its Fund securities to generate sufficient cash to satisfy certain income distribution requirements.

OTHER SECURITIES. Additionally, the Funds may purchase other types of securities or instruments similar to those described in these sections if otherwise consistent with the Funds’ investment objectives and strategies. You should carefully consider the risks discussed in these sections before investing in a Fund.

The Funds may invest in other securities and are subject to further restrictions and risks that are described in the SAI. Additional information about the Funds, their investments and related risks can also be found in “Investment Objectives and Strategies” in the SAI.

DISCLAIMERS

The Short-Intermediate U.S. Government Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Barclays Capital, nor does Barclays Capital guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 Year U.S. Government Index, or any data included therein. Barclays Capital makes no warranty, express or implied, as to the results to be obtained by the Fund, owners of the Fund, any person or any entity from the use of the Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 Year U.S. Government Index or any data included therein. Barclays Capital makes no express or implied warranties and expressly disclaims all such warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 Year U.S. Government Index or any data included therein.

The U.S. Government Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Barclays Capital, nor does Barclays Capital guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the Bloomberg Barclays Intermediate U.S. Government Bond Index, or any data included therein. Barclays Capital makes no warranty, express or implied, as to the results to be obtained by the Fund, owners of the Fund, any person or any entity from the use of the Bloomberg Barclays Intermediate U.S. Government Bond Index or any data included therein. Barclays Capital makes no express or implied warranties and expressly disclaims all such warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Bloomberg Barclays Intermediate U.S. Government Bond Index or any data included therein.

NTI does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the broad-based securities market indices or any data included therein or the descriptions of the index providers, and NTI shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein.

NTI makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to any index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall NTI have any liability for any special, punitive, direct, indirect, or consequential damages (including lost profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

THE FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS TABLES ARE INTENDED TO HELP YOU UNDERSTAND A FUND'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Certain information reflects the financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a Fund for a share held for the entire period (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from financial statements that have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' annual report, which is available upon request and without charge.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31,

SHORT-INTERMEDIATE U.S. GOVERNMENT FUND

Selected per share data	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$9.81	\$9.97	\$9.89	\$9.77	\$9.97
INCOME (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	(0.18)	(0.15)	0.08	0.12	(0.19)
Total from Investment Operations	(0.05)	(0.08)	0.14	0.17	(0.16)
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS PAID:					
From net investment income	(0.15)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Total Distributions Paid	(0.15)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$9.61	\$9.81	\$9.97	\$9.89	\$9.77
Total Return⁽¹⁾	(0.55)%	(0.74)%	1.38%	1.75%	(1.57)%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:					
Net assets, in thousands, end of year	\$113,917	\$132,812	\$166,362	\$182,241	\$217,733
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses, net of reimbursements and credits	0.41% ⁽²⁾	0.41% ⁽²⁾	0.41% ⁽²⁾	0.41%	0.40% ⁽²⁾
Expenses, before reimbursements and credits	0.51%	0.49%	0.47%	0.54%	0.73%
Net investment income, net of reimbursements and credits	1.32% ⁽²⁾	0.71% ⁽²⁾	0.55% ⁽²⁾	0.47%	0.32% ⁽²⁾
Net investment income (loss), before reimbursements and credits	1.22%	0.63%	0.49%	0.34%	(0.01)%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	504.54%	905.27%	783.51%	670.75%	1,567.58%

(1) Assumes investment at net asset value at the beginning of the year, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions, and a complete redemption of the investment at net asset value at the end of the year.

(2) The net expenses and net investment income ratios include additional reimbursements of management or advisory fees, as applicable, incurred in connection with the investment of uninvested cash in affiliated money market funds approximately \$14,000, \$31,000, \$16,000 and \$5,000, which represent 0.01, 0.02, less than 0.01 and 0.005 percent of average net assets for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2018, 2017, 2016 and 2014, respectively. Absent the additional reimbursements, net investment income and reimbursements would have been decreased and net expenses would have been increased by a corresponding amount.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31,

U.S. GOVERNMENT FUND

Selected per share data	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$9.64	\$9.87	\$9.76	\$9.53	\$9.85
INCOME (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	(0.20)	(0.21)	0.11	0.23	(0.32)
Total from Investment Operations	(0.06)	(0.12)	0.19	0.31	(0.25)
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS PAID:					
From net investment income	(0.15)	(0.11)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Total Distributions Paid	(0.15)	(0.11)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$9.43	\$9.64	\$9.87	\$9.76	\$9.53
Total Return⁽¹⁾	(0.62)%	(1.26)%	1.99%	3.24%	(2.52)%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:					
Net assets, in thousands, end of year	\$22,927	\$24,013	\$25,826	\$29,043	\$34,146
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses, net of reimbursements and credits	0.47% ⁽²⁾	0.45% ⁽²⁾	0.44% ⁽²⁾	0.43%	0.41% ⁽²⁾
Expenses, before reimbursements and credits	0.90%	0.90%	0.81%	0.98%	1.31%
Net investment income, net of reimbursements and credits	1.41% ⁽²⁾	0.94% ⁽²⁾	0.83% ⁽²⁾	0.78%	0.65% ⁽²⁾
Net investment income (loss), before reimbursements and credits	0.98%	0.49%	0.46%	0.23%	(0.25)%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	429.23%	665.24%	601.88%	545.92%	1,734.43%

(1) Assumes investment at net asset value at the beginning of the year, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions, and a complete redemption of the investment at net asset value at the end of the year.

(2) The net expenses and net investment income ratios include additional reimbursements of management or advisory fees, as applicable, incurred in connection with the investment of uninvested cash in affiliated money market funds of approximately \$3,000, \$4,000, \$2,000 and \$1,000, which represent less than 0.01, 0.02, less than 0.01 and 0.005 percent of average net assets for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2018, 2017, 2016 and 2014, respectively. Absent the additional reimbursements, net investment income and reimbursements would have been decreased and net expenses would have been increased by a corresponding amount.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION**ANNUAL/SEMIANNUAL REPORTS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in the Funds' annual and semiannual reports to shareholders. In the Funds' annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance during their last fiscal year.

Additional information about the Funds and their policies is also available in the Funds' SAI. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus (and is legally considered part of this Prospectus).

The Funds' annual and semiannual reports and the SAI are available free upon request by calling the Northern Funds Center at 800-595-9111 or by sending an email request to: northern-funds@ntrs.com. The SAI and other information are available from a financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) through which the Funds' shares may be purchased or sold.

TO OBTAIN OTHER INFORMATION AND FOR SHAREHOLDER INQUIRIES:**BY TELEPHONE**

Call 800-595-9111

BY MAIL

Northern Funds
P.O. Box 75986
Chicago, Illinois 60675-5986

ON THE INTERNET

The Funds' documents are available online and may be downloaded from:

- The EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov (text-only)
- Northern Funds' website at northerntrust.com/funds

You may review and obtain copies of Northern Funds' documents by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You also may obtain copies of Northern Funds' documents by sending your request and a duplicating fee to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520 or by electronic request to: publicinfo@sec.gov. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 202-551-8090.