

State Street Institutional Investment Trust

STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL LIQUID RESERVES FUND (SSIXX)
STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL TAX FREE MONEY MARKET FUND (SSTXX)
STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND (GVMXX)
STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL TREASURY MONEY MARKET FUND (TRIXX)
STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL TREASURY PLUS MONEY MARKET FUND (TPIXX)

INSTITUTIONAL CLASS

Prospectus Dated April 30, 2011

THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION HAS NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

AN INVESTMENT IN ANY OF THE FUNDS OFFERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY. ALTHOUGH THE FUNDS SEEK TO PRESERVE THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT AT \$1.00 PER SHARE, IT IS POSSIBLE TO LOSE MONEY BY INVESTING IN THE FUNDS.

EACH FUND OFFERS THREE CLASSES OF SHARES: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS, INVESTMENT CLASS AND SERVICE CLASS. THIS PROSPECTUS COVERS ONLY THE INSTITUTIONAL CLASS.

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STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL LIQUID RESERVES FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund (the “ILR Fund” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Fund”) is to seek to maximize current income, to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 per share net asset value (“NAV”) by investing in U.S. dollar-denominated money market securities.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the ILR Fund. As a shareholder in the State Street Money Market Portfolio (the “Money Market Portfolio” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Portfolio”), the Fund bears its ratable share of the Portfolio’s expenses, including advisory and administrative fees, and at the same time continues to pay its own fees and expenses. The table and the Example reflect the expenses of both the Fund and the Portfolio.

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

Management Fee	0.05%
Other Expenses	<u>0.07%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.12%</u>

⁽¹⁾ Amounts reflect the total expenses of the Money Market Portfolio and the Fund restated to reflect current fees.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the ILR 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$12	\$39	\$68	\$154

Principal Investment Strategies

The ILR Fund invests substantially all of its investable assets in the Money Market Portfolio.

The Money Market Portfolio follows a disciplined investment process in which the Portfolio’s investment adviser bases its decisions on the relative attractiveness of different money market instruments. In the adviser’s opinion, the attractiveness of an instrument may vary depending on the general level of interest rates, as well as imbalances of supply and demand in the market. The Portfolio invests in accordance with regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds, which require, among other things, the Portfolio to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and with short maturities, to limit the level of investment in any single issuer, and to maintain a high level of Portfolio liquidity.

The Portfolio attempts to meet its investment objective by investing in a broad range of money market instruments. These may include among other things: U.S. government securities, including U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities; certificates of deposits and time deposits of U.S. and foreign banks; commercial paper and other high quality obligations of U.S. or foreign companies; asset-backed securities, including asset-backed commercial paper; and repurchase agreements. These instruments may bear fixed, variable or floating rates of interest or may be zero-coupon securities. The Portfolio also may invest in shares of other money market funds, including funds advised by the Portfolio’s investment adviser. Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio intends to invest more than 25% of its total assets in bank obligations.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Fund.

- *Risks of Investing Principally in Money Market Instruments:*

- **Interest Rate Risk** — The risk that interest rates will rise, causing the value of the Portfolio's investments to fall. Also, the risk that as interest rates decline, the income that the Portfolio receives on its new investments generally will decline.
- **Credit Risk** — The risk that an issuer, guarantor or liquidity provider of an instrument will fail, including the perception that such an entity will fail, to make scheduled interest or principal payments, which may reduce the Portfolio's income and the market value of the instrument.
- **Liquidity Risk** — The risk that the Portfolio may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices, or may be unable to sell the securities at all, because of a lack of demand in the market for such securities, or a liquidity provider defaults on its obligation to purchase the securities when properly tendered by the Portfolio.
- **Risk Associated with Maintaining a Stable Share Price:** If the market value of one or more of the Portfolio's investments changes substantially during the period when the Portfolio holds them, the Fund may not be able to maintain a stable share price of \$1.00. This risk typically is higher during periods of rapidly changing interest rates or when issuer credit quality generally is falling, and is made worse when the Portfolio experiences significant redemption requests.
- **Master/Feeder Structure Risk:** The Fund's performance may suffer as a result of large cash inflows or outflows of the Portfolio in which the Fund invests.
- **Low Short-Term Interest Rates:** At the date of this Prospectus, short-term interest rates approach 0%, and so the Fund's yield is very low. If the Portfolio generates insufficient income to pay its expenses, it may not pay a daily dividend and may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). It is possible that the Portfolio will maintain a substantial portion of its assets in cash, on which it would earn little, if any, income.
- **Banking Industry Risk:** To the extent the Portfolio concentrates its investments in bank

obligations, financial, economic, business, and other developments in the banking industry will have a greater effect on the Portfolio than if it had not concentrated its assets in the banking industry. Adverse changes in the banking industry may include, among other things, banks experiencing substantial losses on loans, increases in non-performing assets and charge-offs and declines in total deposits.

- **Repurchase Agreement Risk:** The Portfolio may enter into a repurchase agreement, which is an agreement to buy a security from a seller at one price and a simultaneous agreement to sell it back to the original seller at an agreed-upon price. If the Portfolio's counterparty is unable to honor its commitments, the Portfolio could lose money.
- **Mortgage-Related Securities Risk:** Defaults, or perceived increases in the risk of defaults, on the loans underlying these securities may impair the value of the securities. These securities also present a higher degree of prepayment risk (when repayment of principal occurs before scheduled maturity) and extension risk (when rates of repayment of principal are slower than expected) than do other types of fixed income securities. The enforceability of security interests that support these securities may, in some cases, be subject to limitations.
- **Foreign Securities:** The Portfolio may invest in U.S. dollar denominated instruments issued by foreign governments, corporations and financial institutions. Financial information relating to foreign issuers may be more limited than financial information generally available for domestic issuers. In addition, the value of instruments of foreign issuers may be adversely affected by local or regional political and economic developments.
- **Government Securities Risks:** Securities of certain U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and to the extent the Portfolio owns such securities, it must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the securities for repayment.
- **Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk:** The Portfolio may purchase variable and floating rate securities issued or guaranteed by the

U.S. government, or an agency or instrumentality thereof. A variable rate security provides for the automatic establishment of a new interest rate on set dates. Generally, changes in interest rates will have a smaller effect on the market value of variable and floating rate securities than on the market value of comparable fixed-income obligations. Thus, investing in variable and floating rate securities generally allows less opportunity for capital appreciation and depreciation than investing in comparable fixed income securities. There may be no active secondary market for a particular variable or floating rate instrument. Nevertheless, the periodic readjustments of their interest rates tend to assure that their value to the Portfolio will approximate their par value. Variable and floating rate securities are subject to interest rate and credit/default risk.

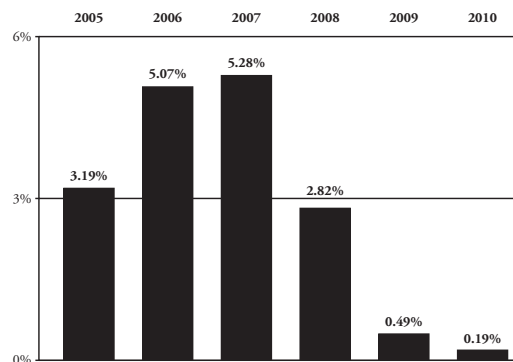
- **Market Risk:** The values of the securities in which the Portfolio invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual issuers and/or general economic conditions. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods. Recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. Government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. The withdrawal of this support could negatively affect the value and liquidity of certain securities or of markets generally. In addition, legislation recently enacted in the U.S. calls for changes in many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of the legislation on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

- **Risk of Regulation of Money Market Funds:** The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has recently adopted amendments to money market regulation, imposing new liquidity, credit quality, and maturity requirements on all money market funds. These changes could result in reduced yields achieved by the Portfolio. The SEC may adopt additional reforms to money market regulation, which may impact the operation or performance of the Portfolio.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the ILR Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund's returns during the years since inception. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Current performance information for the Fund is available toll free by calling (877) 521-4083 or by visiting our website at www.sttfunds.com.

**State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund
Total Return for the Calendar Years
Ended December 31**



Returns would have been lower if operating expenses had not been reduced. During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 1.33% (quarter ended 12/31/06) and the lowest return for a quarter was 0.03% (quarter ended 3/31/10).

**Average Annual Total Returns
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2010**

	<u>1-Year</u>	<u>5-Year</u>	<u>Since the Inception Date of the Fund (Annualized)</u>
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund	0.19%	2.75%	2.75%

To obtain the Fund's current yield, please call (877) 521-4083.

Investment Adviser

SSgA Funds Management, Inc. serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund shares, please turn to "Other Information" on page 20 of the prospectus.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

For important information about financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Other Information” on page 20 of the prospectus.

STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL TAX FREE MONEY MARKET FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of State Street Institutional Tax Free Money Market Fund (the “Tax Free Fund” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Fund”) is to seek to maximize current income, exempt from federal income taxes, to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 per share NAV.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Tax Free Fund. As a shareholder in the State Street Tax Free Portfolio (the “Tax Free Portfolio” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Portfolio”), the Fund bears its ratable share of the Portfolio’s expenses, including advisory and administrative fees, and at the same time continues to pay its own fees and expenses. The table and the Example reflect the expenses of both the Fund and the Portfolio.

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

Management Fee	0.05%
Other Expenses	<u>0.12%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.17%</u>

⁽¹⁾ Amounts reflect the total expenses of the Tax Free Portfolio and the Fund restated to reflect current fees.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Tax Free Fund with the costs 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$17	\$55	\$96	\$217

Principal Investment Strategies

The Tax Free Fund invests substantially all of its investable assets in the Tax Free Portfolio.

The Tax Free Portfolio has a fundamental policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings, if any) in federal tax — exempt, high quality, short-term municipal securities of all types. The Portfolio generally invests all of its assets in instruments exempt from ordinary federal income tax. The Portfolio may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in federally taxable money market instruments (including those subject to the Federal alternative minimum tax), including securities issued by or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, as well as certificates of deposit, commercial paper and repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may buy or sell securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis.

The Portfolio follows a disciplined investment process that attempts to provide stability of principal, liquidity and current income through all market conditions, by investing in high quality money market instruments. Among other things, the Portfolio’s investment adviser conducts its own credit analyses of potential investments and portfolio holdings, and relies substantially on a dedicated short-term credit research team. In addition, the Portfolio follows regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds, which require, among other things, the Portfolio to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and with short maturities, to limit the level of investment in any single issuer, and to maintain a high level of Portfolio liquidity. All securities held by the Portfolio are U.S. dollar-denominated, and they may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates, or may be zero-coupon securities.

The Portfolio attempts to meet its investment objective by investing in, among other things:

- Securities issued by states, municipalities and their political subdivisions and agencies and certain territories and possessions of the U.S. (“municipal securities”), including:
 - General obligation bonds and notes;
 - Revenue bonds and notes;
 - Commercial paper and other privately issued securities;
 - Tender option bonds;
 - Private activity bonds;

- Industrial development bonds;
- Municipal lease contracts; and
- Securities of other investment companies with similar investment guidelines.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Fund.

In addition, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

- *Risks of Investing Principally in Money Market Instruments:*
 - **Interest Rate Risk** — The risk that interest rates will rise, causing the value of the Portfolio's investments to fall. Also, the risk that as interest rates decline, the income that the Portfolio receives on its new investments generally will decline.
 - **Credit Risk** — The risk that an issuer, guarantor or liquidity provider of an instrument will fail, including the perception that such an entity will fail, to make scheduled interest or principal payments, which may reduce the Portfolio's income and the market value of the instrument.
 - **Liquidity Risk** — The risk that the Portfolio may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices, or may be unable to sell the securities at all, because of a lack of demand in the market for such securities, or a liquidity provider defaults on its obligation to purchase the securities when properly tendered by the Portfolio.
- *Master/Feeder Structure Risk:* The Fund's performance may suffer as a result of large cash inflows or outflows of the Portfolio in which the Fund invests.
- *Repurchase Agreement Risk:* The Portfolio may enter into a repurchase agreement, which is an agreement to buy a security from a seller at one price and a simultaneous agreement to sell it back to the original seller at an agreed-upon price. If the Portfolio's counterparty is unable

to honor its commitments, the Portfolio could lose money.

- *Risk Associated with Maintaining a Stable Share Price:* If the market value of one or more of the Portfolio's investments changes substantially during the period when the Portfolio holds them, the Fund may not be able to maintain a stable share price of \$1.00. This risk typically is higher during periods of rapidly changing interest rates or when issuer credit quality generally is falling, and is made worse when the Portfolio experiences significant redemption requests.
- *Municipal Obligations Risk:* The municipal securities markets in which the Portfolio invests may be volatile and may be significantly affected by adverse tax, legislative, or political changes and the financial condition of the issuers of municipal securities. Revenue obligations are backed by the revenues generated from a specific project or facility and include industrial development bonds and private activity bonds. Private activity and industrial development bonds are dependent on the ability of the facility's user to meet its financial obligations and the value of any real or personal property pledged as security for payment. Many municipal securities are issued to finance projects relating to education, health care, transportation and utilities. Conditions in those sectors may affect the overall municipal market. In addition, municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific asset may be adversely affected by the discontinuance of the taxation supporting the project or asset or the inability to collect revenues for the project or from assets. If an issuer of a municipal security does not comply with applicable tax requirements, or there are adverse changes in federal tax laws, interest paid on the security may become taxable and the security could decline in value.
- *Low Short-Term Interest Rates:* At the date of this Prospectus, short-term interest rates approach 0%, and so the Fund's yield is very low. If the Portfolio generates insufficient income to pay its expenses, it may not pay a daily dividend and may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). It is possible that the Portfolio will maintain a substantial portion of its assets in cash, on which it would earn little, if any, income.

- **Market Risk:** The values of the securities in which the Portfolio invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual issuers and/or general economic conditions. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods. Recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. Government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. The withdrawal of this support could negatively affect the value and liquidity of certain securities or of markets generally. In addition, legislation recently enacted in the U.S. calls for changes in many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of the legislation on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

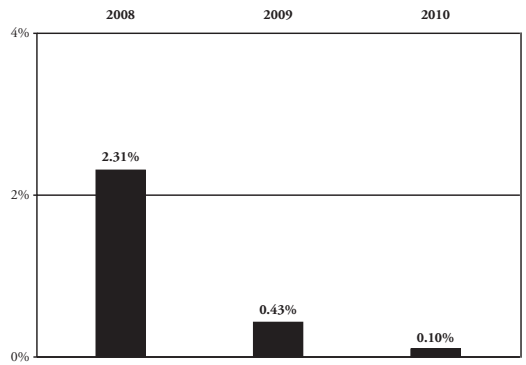
- **Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk:** The Portfolio may purchase variable and floating rate securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, or issued by states, municipalities and their political subdivisions and agencies and certain territories and possessions of the U.S. A variable rate security provides for the automatic establishment of a new interest rate on set dates. Generally, changes in interest rates will have a smaller effect on the market value of variable and floating rate securities than on the market value of comparable fixed-income obligations. Thus, investing in variable and floating rate securities generally allows less opportunity for capital appreciation and depreciation than investing in comparable fixed income securities. There may be no active secondary market for a particular variable or floating rate instrument. Nevertheless, the periodic readjustments of their interest rates tend to assure that their value to the Portfolio will approximate their par value. Variable and floating rate securities are subject to interest rate and credit/default risk.

- **Risk of Regulation of Money Market Funds:** The SEC has recently adopted amendments to money market regulation, imposing new liquidity, credit quality, and maturity requirements on all money market funds. These changes could result in reduced yields achieved by the Portfolio. The SEC may adopt additional reforms to money market regulation, which may impact the operation or performance of the Portfolio.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Tax Free Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund’s returns during the years since inception. The Fund’s past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Current performance information for the Fund is available toll free by calling (877) 521-4083 or by visiting our website at www.sttfunds.com.

**State Street Institutional Tax Free Money Market Fund
Total Return for the Calendar Years Ended December 31**



During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 0.70% (quarter ended 3/31/08) and the lowest return for a quarter was 0.01% (quarter ended 3/31/10).

**Average Annual Total Returns
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2010**

	1-Year	Since the Inception Date of the Fund (Annualized)
State Street Institutional Tax Free Money Market Fund . . .	0.10%	1.53%

To obtain the Fund’s current yield, please call (877) 521-4083.

Investment Adviser

SSgA Funds Management, Inc. serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund shares, please turn to “Other Information” on page 20 of the prospectus.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to distribute tax-exempt income. However, a portion of the Fund's distributions may be subject to Federal income tax.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

For important information about financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Other Information" on page 20 of the prospectus.

STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund (the “U.S. Government Fund” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Fund”) is to seek to maximize current income, to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 per share NAV.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the U.S. Government Fund. As a shareholder in the State Street U.S. Government Portfolio (the “U.S. Government Portfolio” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Portfolio”), the Fund bears its ratable share of the Portfolio’s expenses, including advisory and administrative fees, and at the same time continues to pay its own fees and expenses. The table and the Example reflect the expenses of both the Fund and the Portfolio.

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

Management Fee	0.05%
Other Expenses	<u>0.08%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.13%</u>
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	<u>(0.01)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	<u><u>0.12%</u></u>

⁽¹⁾ Amounts reflect the total expenses of the U.S. Government Portfolio and the Fund restated to reflect current fees.

⁽²⁾ The Adviser has contractually agreed to cap the U.S. Government Fund’s Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding taxes, interest and extraordinary expenses) attributable to the Institutional Class to the extent that expenses exceed 0.12% of Institutional Class net assets, through April 30, 2012; these arrangements may not be terminated prior to that date without the consent of the Board.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the U.S. Government 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, that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, and that that the “1 Year” figure reflects the impact of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements for the first year, as shown in the “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” table. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$12	\$41	\$72	\$166

Principal Investment Strategies

The U.S. Government Fund invests substantially all of its investable assets in the U.S. Government Portfolio.

The U.S. Government Portfolio typically invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings, if any) in obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, as well as repurchase agreements secured by such instruments.

The Portfolio follows a disciplined investment process that attempts to provide stability of principal, liquidity and current income, by investing in high quality money market instruments. Among other things, the Portfolio’s investment adviser conducts its own credit analyses of potential investments and portfolio holdings, and relies substantially on a dedicated short-term credit research team. In addition, the Portfolio follows regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds, which require, among other things, the Portfolio to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and with short maturities, to limit the level of investment in any single issuer (although those limits do not typically apply to the U.S. Government, its agencies, and instrumentalities), and to maintain a high level of Portfolio liquidity. All securities held by the Portfolio are U.S. dollar-denominated, and they may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates.

The Portfolio attempts to meet its investment objective by investing in, among other things:

- Obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, such as U.S. Treasury securities and securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, and U.S. government-sponsored entities such as the Federal Home Loan Bank, whose obligations are not insured or guaranteed by the U.S. Government; and
- Repurchase agreements

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Fund.

In addition, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

- *Risks of Investing Principally in Money Market Instruments:*
 - Interest Rate Risk — The risk that interest rates will rise, causing the value of the Portfolio’s investments to fall. Also, the risk that as interest rates decline, the income that the Portfolio receives on its new investments generally will decline.
 - Credit Risk — The risk that an issuer, guarantor or liquidity provider of an instrument will fail, including the perception that such an entity will fail, to make scheduled interest or principal payments, which may reduce the Portfolio’s income and the market value of the instrument.
 - Liquidity Risk — The risk that the Portfolio may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices, or may be unable to sell the securities at all, because of a lack of demand in the market for such securities, or a liquidity provider defaults on its obligation to purchase the securities when properly tendered by the Portfolio.

- *Master/Feeder Structure Risk:* The Fund’s performance may suffer as a result of large cash inflows or outflows of the Portfolio in which the Fund invests.
- *Government Securities Risks:* Securities of certain U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and to the extent the Portfolio owns such securities, it must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the securities for repayment. Because the Portfolio emphasizes investment in U.S. government securities, and because U.S. government securities generally are perceived as having low risks compared to most other types of investments, the Portfolio’s performance compared to money market funds that invest principally in other types of money market instruments may be lower.
- *Significant Exposure to U.S. Government Agencies:* To the extent the Portfolio focuses its investments in securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies, any market price movements, regulatory changes or changes in political or economic conditions that affect the U.S. government agencies in which the Portfolio invests may have a significant impact on the Portfolio’s performance. Events that would adversely affect the market prices of securities issued or guaranteed by one government agency may adversely affect the market price of securities issued or guaranteed by other government agencies.
- *Mortgage-Related Securities Risk:* Defaults, or perceived increases in the risk of defaults, on the loans underlying these securities may impair the value of the securities. These securities also present a higher degree of prepayment risk (when repayment of principal occurs before scheduled maturity) and extension risk (when rates of repayment of principal are slower than expected) than do other types of fixed income securities.
- *Repurchase Agreement Risk:* The Portfolio may enter into a repurchase agreement, which is an agreement to buy a security from a seller at one price and a simultaneous agreement to sell it back to the original seller at an agreed-upon price. If the Portfolio’s counterparty is unable to honor its commitments, the Portfolio could lose money.

- *Risk Associated with Maintaining a Stable Share Price:* If the market value of one or more of the Portfolio's investments changes substantially during the period when the Portfolio holds them, the Fund may not be able to maintain a stable share price of \$1.00. This risk typically is higher during periods of rapidly changing interest rates or when issuer credit quality generally is falling, and is made worse when the Portfolio experiences significant redemption requests.

- *Low Short-Term Interest Rates:* At the date of this Prospectus, short-term interest rates approach 0%, and so the Fund's yield is very low. If the Portfolio generates insufficient income to pay its expenses it may not pay a daily dividend and may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). It is possible that the Portfolio will maintain a substantial portion of its assets in cash, on which it would earn little, if any, income.

- *Market Risk:* The values of the securities in which the Portfolio invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual issuers and general economic conditions. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods. Recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. Government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. The withdrawal of this support could negatively affect the value and liquidity of certain securities or of markets generally. In addition, legislation recently enacted in the U.S. calls for changes in many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of the legislation on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

- *Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk:* The Portfolio may purchase variable and floating rate securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or an agency or instrumentality thereof. A variable rate security provides for the automatic establishment of a new interest rate on set dates. Generally, changes in interest rates will have a smaller effect on the market value of variable and floating rate securities than on the market value of comparable fixed-income obligations. Thus, investing in variable and

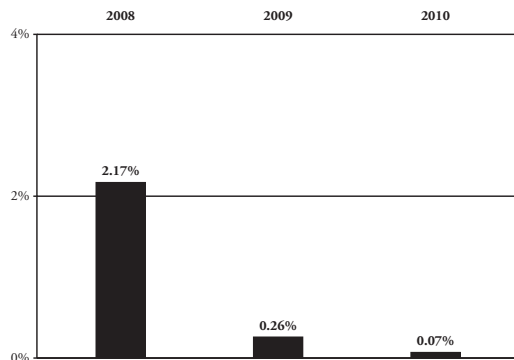
floating rate securities generally allows less opportunity for capital appreciation and depreciation than investing in comparable fixed income securities. There may be no active secondary market for a particular variable or floating rate instrument. Nevertheless, the periodic readjustments of their interest rates tend to assure that their value to the Portfolio will approximate their par value. Variable and floating rate securities are subject to interest rate and credit/default risk.

- *Risk of Regulation of Money Market Funds:* The SEC has recently adopted amendments to money market regulation, imposing new liquidity, credit quality, and maturity requirements on all money market funds. These changes could result in reduced yields achieved by the Portfolio. The SEC may adopt additional reforms to money market regulation, which may impact the operation or performance of the Portfolio.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the U.S. Government Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund's returns during the years since inception. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Current performance information for the Fund is available toll free by calling (877) 521-4083 or by visiting our website at www.sttfunds.com.

State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund
Total Return for the Calendar Years
Ended December 31



Returns would have been lower if operating expenses had not been reduced. During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter

was 0.83% (quarter ended 3/31/08) and the lowest return for a quarter was 0.01% (quarter ended 3/31/10).

**Average Annual Total Returns
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2010**

	<u>1-Year</u>	<u>Since the Inception Date of the Fund (Annualized)</u>
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund	0.07%	1.04%

To obtain the Fund's current yield, please call (877) 521-4083.

Investment Adviser

SSgA Funds Management, Inc. serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund shares, please turn to "Other Information" on page 20 of the prospectus.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

For important information about financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Other Information" on page 20 of the prospectus.

STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL TREASURY MONEY MARKET FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund (the “Treasury Fund” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Fund”) is to seek a high level of current income consistent with preserving principal and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 per share NAV.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Treasury Fund. As a shareholder in the State Street Treasury Portfolio (the “Treasury Portfolio” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Portfolio”), the Fund bears its ratable share of the Portfolio’s expenses, including advisory and administrative fees, and at the same time continues to pay its own fees and expenses. The table and the Example reflect the expenses of both the Fund and the Portfolio.

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

Management Fee	0.05%
Other Expenses	<u>0.08%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.13%</u>

⁽¹⁾ Amounts reflect the total expenses of the Treasury Portfolio and the Fund restated to reflect current fees.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Treasury 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:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$13	\$42	\$73	\$167

Principal Investment Strategies

The Treasury Fund invests substantially all of its investable assets in the Treasury Portfolio.

The Treasury Portfolio attempts to meet its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets in U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds (which are direct obligations of the U.S. government). Under normal conditions, the Portfolio will invest substantially all of its assets in such securities. The Portfolio also may invest in shares of other money market funds, including funds advised by the Portfolio’s investment adviser.

The Portfolio invests in accordance with regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds, which require, among other things, the Portfolio to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and with short maturities and to maintain a high level of Portfolio liquidity.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Fund.

- *Risks of Investing Principally in Money Market Instruments:*
 - Interest Rate Risk — The risk that interest rates will rise, causing the value of the Portfolio’s investments to fall. Also, the risk that as interest rates decline, the income that the Portfolio receives on its new investments generally will decline.
 - Liquidity Risk — The risk that the Portfolio may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices, or may be unable to sell the securities at all, because of a lack of demand in the market for such securities, or a liquidity provider defaults on its obligation to purchase the securities when properly tendered by the Portfolio.
 - *Master/Feeder Structure Risk:* The Fund’s performance may suffer as a result of large cash inflows or outflows of the Portfolio in which the Fund invests.
 - *Risk Associated with Maintaining a Stable Share Price:* If the market value of one or more of the Portfolio’s investments changes substantially during the period when the Portfolio holds them,

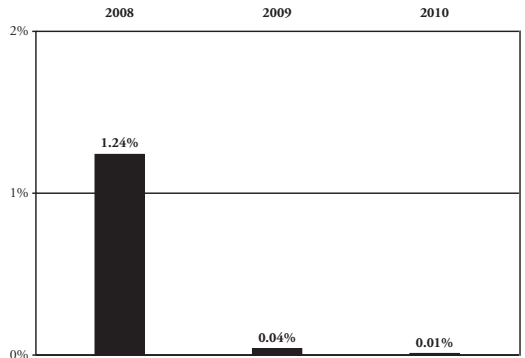
the Fund may not be able to maintain a stable share price of \$1.00. This risk typically is higher during periods of rapidly changing interest rates or when issuer credit quality generally is falling, and is made worse when the Portfolio experiences significant redemption requests.

- **Low Short-Term Interest Rates:** At the date of this Prospectus, short-term interest rates approach 0%, and so the Fund’s yield is very low. If the Portfolio generates insufficient income to pay its expenses, it may not pay a daily dividend and may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). It is possible that the Portfolio will maintain a substantial portion of its assets in cash, on which it would earn little, if any, income.
- **Market Risk:** Recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. Government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. The withdrawal of this support could negatively affect the value and liquidity of certain securities or of markets generally. In addition, legislation recently enacted in the U.S. calls for changes in many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of the legislation on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.
- **Risk of Regulation of Money Market Funds:** The SEC has recently adopted amendments to money market regulation, imposing new liquidity, credit quality, and maturity requirements on all money market funds. These changes could result in reduced yields achieved by the Portfolio. The SEC may adopt additional reforms to money market regulation, which may impact the operation or performance of the Portfolio.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Treasury Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund’s returns during the years since inception. The Fund’s past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Current performance information for the Fund is available toll free by calling (877) 521-4083 or by visiting our website at www.sttfunds.com.

**State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund
Total Return for the Calendar Years
Ended December 31**



During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 0.53% (quarter ended 3/31/08) and the lowest return for a quarter was 0.00% (quarter ended 12/31/10).

**Average Annual Total Returns
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2010**

	1-Year	Since the Inception Date of the Fund (Annualized)
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund	0.01%	0.59%

To obtain the Fund’s current yield, please call (877) 521-4083.

Investment Adviser

SSgA Funds Management, Inc. serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund shares, please turn to “Other Information” on page 20 of the prospectus.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

For important information about financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Other Information” on page 20 of the prospectus.

STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL TREASURY PLUS MONEY MARKET FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund (the “Treasury Plus Fund” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Fund”) is to seek a high level of current income consistent with preserving principal and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 per share NAV.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Treasury Plus Fund. As a shareholder in the State Street Treasury Plus Portfolio (the “Treasury Plus Portfolio” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Portfolio”), the Fund bears its ratable share of the Portfolio’s expenses, including advisory and administrative fees, and at the same time continues to pay its own fees and expenses. The table and the Example reflect the expenses of both the Fund and the Portfolio.

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

Management Fee	0.05%
Other Expenses	<u>0.10%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.15%</u>
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	<u>(0.03)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	<u>0.12%</u>

⁽¹⁾ Amounts reflect the total expenses of the Treasury Plus Portfolio and the Fund restated to reflect current fees.

⁽²⁾ The Adviser has contractually agreed to cap the Treasury Plus Fund’s Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding taxes, interest and extraordinary expenses) attributable to the Institutional Class to the extent that expenses exceed 0.12% of Institutional Class net assets, through April 30, 2012; these arrangements may not be terminated prior to that date without the consent of the Board.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Treasury Plus 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, that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, and that that the “1 Year” figure reflects the impact of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements for the first year, as shown in the “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” table. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$12	\$45	\$82	\$189

Principal Investment Strategies

The Treasury Plus Fund invests substantially all of its investable assets in the Treasury Plus Portfolio.

The Treasury Plus Portfolio attempts to meet its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds (which are direct obligations of the U.S. government) and repurchase agreements collateralized by these obligations. The Portfolio also may invest in shares of other money market funds, including funds advised by the Portfolio’s investment adviser.

The Portfolio invests in accordance with regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds, which require, among other things, the Portfolio to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and with short maturities and to maintain a high level of Portfolio liquidity.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Fund.

• *Risks of Investing Principally in Money Market Instruments:*

- Interest Rate Risk — The risk that interest rates will rise, causing the value of the Portfolio’s investments to fall. Also, the

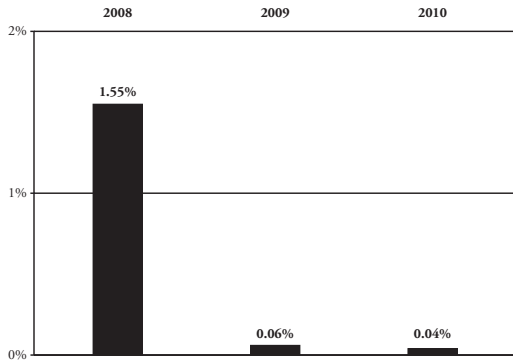
risk that as interest rates decline, the income that the Portfolio receives on its new investments generally will decline.

- **Credit Risk** — The risk that an issuer, guarantor or liquidity provider of an instrument will fail, including the perception that such an entity will fail, to make scheduled interest or principal payments, which may reduce the Portfolio's income and the market value of the instrument.
- **Liquidity Risk** — The risk that the Portfolio may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices, or may be unable to sell the securities at all, because of a lack of demand in the market for such securities, or a liquidity provider defaults on its obligation to purchase the securities when properly tendered by the Portfolio.
- **Master/Feeder Structure Risk:** The Fund's performance may suffer as a result of large cash inflows or outflows of the Portfolio in which the Fund invests.
- **Risk Associated with Maintaining a Stable Share Price:** If the market value of one or more of the Portfolio's investments changes substantially during the period when the Portfolio holds them, the Fund may not be able to maintain a stable share price of \$1.00. This risk typically is higher during periods of rapidly changing interest rates or when issuer credit quality generally is falling, and is made worse when the Portfolio experiences significant redemption requests.
- **Low Short-Term Interest Rates:** At the date of this Prospectus, short-term interest rates approach 0%, and so the Fund's yield is very low. If the Portfolio generates insufficient income to pay its expenses, it may not pay a daily dividend and may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). It is possible that the Portfolio will maintain a substantial portion of its assets in cash, on which it would earn little, if any, income.
- **Repurchase Agreement Risk:** The Portfolio may enter into a repurchase agreement, which is an agreement to buy a security from a seller at one price and a simultaneous agreement to sell it back to the original seller at an agreed-upon price. If the Portfolio's counterparty is unable to honor its commitments, the Portfolio could lose money.
- **Market Risk:** Recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. Government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. The withdrawal of this support could negatively affect the value and liquidity of certain securities or of markets generally. In addition, legislation recently enacted in the U.S. calls for changes in many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of the legislation on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.
- **Risk of Regulation of Money Market Funds:** The SEC has recently adopted amendments to money market regulation, imposing new liquidity, credit quality, and maturity requirements on all money market funds. These changes could result in reduced yields achieved by the Portfolio. The SEC may adopt additional reforms to money market regulation, which may impact the operation or performance of the Portfolio.
- **Government Securities Risks:** Securities of certain U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and to the extent the Portfolio owns such securities, it must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the securities for repayment.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Treasury Plus Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund's returns during the years since inception. The Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Current performance information for the Fund is available toll free by calling (877) 521-4083 or by visiting our website at www.sttfunds.com.

**State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money
Market Fund
Total Return for the Calendar Years
Ended December 31**



Returns would have been lower if operating expenses had not been reduced. During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 0.62% (quarter ended 03/31/08) and the lowest return for a quarter was 0.00% (quarter ended 12/31/10).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

For important information about financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Other Information” on page 20 of the prospectus.

**Average Annual Total Returns
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2010**

	<u>1-Year</u>	<u>Since the Inception Date of the Fund (Annualized)</u>
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund	0.04%	0.75%

To obtain the Fund’s current yield, please call (877) 521-4083.

Investment Adviser

SSgA Funds Management, Inc. serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

For important information about purchase and sale of Fund shares, please turn to “Other Information” on page 20 of the prospectus.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

OTHER INFORMATION

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Purchase Minimums

To establish an account	\$25,000,000
To add to an existing account	No minimum

You may redeem Fund shares on any day the Fund is open for business.

You may redeem Fund shares by written request or wire transfer. Written requests should be sent to:

By Mail: State Street Institutional Trust Funds P.O. Box 8048 Boston, MA 02266-8048
By Overnight: State Street Institutional Trust Funds 30 Dan Road Canton, MA 02021-2809
By Telephone: For wire transfer instructions, please call (866) 392-0869 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Eastern time. Redemptions by telephone are permitted only if you previously have been authorized for these transactions. If you wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through a broker, bank or other financial intermediary, please contact that financial intermediary directly. Your financial intermediary may have different or additional requirements for opening an account and/or for the processing of purchase and redemption orders, or may be closed at times when the Fund is open.

Payments to Brokers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its affiliates 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 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES AND RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS AND PORTFOLIOS

ILR FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund (the "ILR Fund" or sometimes referred to in context as the "Fund") is to seek to

maximize current income, to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 per share net asset value ("NAV") by investing in U.S. dollar-denominated money market securities.

Principal Investment Strategies

The ILR Fund invests substantially all of its investable assets in the Money Market Portfolio.

The Money Market Portfolio follows a disciplined investment process in which the Portfolio's investment adviser bases its decisions on the relative attractiveness of different money market instruments. In the adviser's opinion, the attractiveness of an instrument may vary depending on the general level of interest rates, as well as imbalances of supply and demand in the market. The Portfolio invests in accordance with regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds, which require, among other things, the Portfolio to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and with short maturities, to limit the level of investment in any single issuer, and to maintain a high level of Portfolio liquidity.

The Portfolio attempts to meet its investment objective by investing in a broad range of money market instruments. These may include among other things: U.S. government securities, including U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities; certificates of deposits and time deposits of U.S. and foreign banks; commercial paper and other high quality obligations of U.S. or foreign companies; asset-backed securities, including asset-backed commercial paper; and repurchase agreements. These instruments may bear fixed, variable or floating rates of interest or may be zero-coupon securities. The Portfolio also may invest in shares of other money market funds, including funds advised by the Portfolio's investment adviser. Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio intends to invest more than 25% of its total assets in bank obligations.

TAX FREE FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of State Street Institutional Tax Free Money Market Fund (the "Tax Free Fund" or sometimes referred to in context as the "Fund") is to seek to maximize current income, exempt from federal income taxes, to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 per share NAV.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Tax Free Fund invests substantially all of its investable assets in the Tax Free Portfolio.

The Tax Free Portfolio has a fundamental policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings, if any) in federal tax — exempt, high quality, short-term municipal securities of all types. The Portfolio generally invests all of its assets in instruments exempt from ordinary federal income tax. The Portfolio may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in federally taxable money market instruments (including those subject to the Federal alternative minimum tax), including securities issued by or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, as well as certificates of deposit, commercial paper and repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may buy or sell securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis.

The Portfolio follows a disciplined investment process that attempts to provide stability of principal, liquidity and current income through all market conditions, by investing in high quality money market instruments. Among other things, the Portfolio's investment adviser conducts its own credit analyses of potential investments and portfolio holdings, and relies substantially on a dedicated short-term credit research team. In addition, the Portfolio follows regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds, which require, among other things, the Portfolio to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and with short maturities, to limit the level of investment in any single issuer, and to maintain a high level of Portfolio liquidity. All securities held by the Portfolio are U.S. dollar-denominated, and they may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates, or may be zero-coupon securities.

The Portfolio attempts to meet its investment objective by investing in, among other things:

- Securities issued by states, municipalities and their political subdivisions and agencies and certain territories and possessions of the U.S. (“municipal securities”), including:
- General obligation bonds and notes;
- Revenue bonds and notes;
- Commercial paper and other privately issued securities;
- Tender option bonds;
- Private activity bonds;

- Industrial development bonds;
- Municipal lease contracts; and
- Securities of other investment companies with similar investment guidelines.

U.S. GOVERNMENT FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund (the “U.S. Government Fund” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Fund”) is to seek to maximize current income, to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 per share NAV.

Principal Investment Strategies

The U.S. Government Fund invests substantially all of its investable assets in the U.S. Government Portfolio.

The U.S. Government Portfolio typically invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings, if any) in obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, as well as repurchase agreements secured by such instruments.

The Portfolio follows a disciplined investment process that attempts to provide stability of principal, liquidity and current income, by investing in high quality money market instruments. Among other things, the Portfolio's investment adviser conducts its own credit analyses of potential investments and portfolio holdings, and relies substantially on a dedicated short-term credit research team. In addition, the Portfolio follows regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds, which require, among other things, the Portfolio to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and with short maturities, to limit the level of investment in any single issuer (although those limits do not typically apply to the U.S. Government, its agencies, and instrumentalities), and to maintain a high level of Portfolio liquidity. All securities held by the Portfolio are U.S. dollar-denominated, and they may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates.

The Portfolio attempts to meet its investment objective by investing in, among other things:

- Obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, such as U.S. Treasury

securities and securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, and U.S. government-sponsored entities such as the Federal Home Loan Bank, whose obligations are not insured or guaranteed by the U.S. Government; and

- Repurchase agreements

TREASURY FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund (the “Treasury Fund” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Fund”) is to seek a high level of current income consistent with preserving principal and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 per share NAV.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Treasury Fund invests substantially all of its investable assets in the Treasury Portfolio.

The Treasury Portfolio attempts to meet its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets in U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds (which are direct obligations of the U.S. government). Under normal conditions, the Portfolio will invest substantially all of its assets in such securities. The Portfolio also may invest in shares of other money market funds, including funds advised by the Portfolio’s investment adviser.

The Portfolio invests in accordance with regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds, which require, among other things, the Portfolio to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and with short maturities and to maintain a high level of Portfolio liquidity.

TREASURY PLUS FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund (the “Treasury Plus Fund” or sometimes referred to in context as the “Fund”) is to seek a high level of current income consistent with preserving principal and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 per share NAV.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Treasury Plus Fund invests substantially all of its investable assets in the Treasury Plus Portfolio.

The Treasury Plus Portfolio attempts to meet its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds (which are direct obligations of the U.S. government) and repurchase agreements collateralized by these obligations. The Portfolio also may invest in shares of other money market funds, including funds advised by the Portfolio’s investment adviser.

The Portfolio invests in accordance with regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds, which require, among other things, the Portfolio to invest only in debt obligations of high quality and with short maturities and to maintain a high level of Portfolio liquidity.

The investment objective of each of the ILR Fund, the U.S. Government Fund, the Treasury Fund and the Treasury Plus Fund, as stated in each Fund’s Fund Summary, may be changed without shareholder approval. The Investment objective of the Tax Free Fund, as stated in the Fund’s Fund Summary, is fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval.

Additional Information About Risks

- *Banking Industry Risk.* If a Portfolio concentrates more than 25% of its assets in bank obligations, adverse developments in the banking industry may have a greater effect on that Portfolio than on a mutual fund that invests more broadly. Banks may be particularly sensitive to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, adverse developments in the real estate market, fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles. Recent instability in the financial markets has heavily influenced the obligations of certain banking institutions, resulting in some cases in extreme price volatility and a lack of liquidity. [ILR Fund]
- *Foreign Investment Risk.* A Portfolio may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated obligations issued by non-U.S. issuers. While such instruments may be denominated in U.S. dollars, this does not eliminate the risk inherent in investing in the securities of foreign issuers. Dollar-denominated instruments issued by entities located in foreign countries could lose value as a result of political, financial and economic events in foreign countries. Issuers of these

instruments are not necessarily subject to the same regulatory requirements that apply to U.S. banks and corporations, although the information available for dollar-denominated instruments may be subject to the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards of the U.S. domestic market or exchange on which they are traded, which standards may be more uniform and more exacting than those to which many foreign issuers are subject. [ILR Fund]

- *Interest Rate Risk.* During periods of rising interest rates, a Portfolio's yield generally is lower than prevailing market rates causing the value of the Portfolio to fall. In periods of falling interest rates, a Portfolio's yield generally is higher than prevailing market rates, causing the value of the Portfolio to rise. Typically, the more distant the expected cash flow that the Portfolio is to receive from a security, the more sensitive the market price of the security is to movements in interest rates. If a Portfolio owns securities that have variable or floating interest rates, as interest rates fall, the income the Portfolio receives from those securities also will fall. [All Funds]
- *Credit Risk.* Credit risk is the risk that an issuer, guarantor or liquidity provider of a fixed-income security held by a Portfolio may be unable or unwilling, or may be perceived (whether by market participants, ratings agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. It includes the risk that one or more of the securities will be downgraded by a credit rating agency; generally, lower credit quality issuers have higher credit risks. An actual or perceived loss in creditworthiness of an issuer of a fixed-income security held by a Portfolio may result in a decrease in the value of the security. Credit risk also includes the risk that an issuer or guarantor of a security, or a bank or other financial institution that has entered into a repurchase agreement with the Portfolio, may default on its payment or repurchase obligation, as the case may be. [All Funds except the Treasury Fund]
- *Prepayment Risk and Extension Risk.* Prepayment risk and extension risk apply primarily to asset-backed securities.

Prepayment risk is the risk that principal on loan obligations underlying a security may be repaid

prior to the stated maturity date. If the Portfolio has purchased a security at a premium, any repayment that is faster than expected reduces the market value of the security and the anticipated yield-to-maturity. Repayment of loans underlying certain securities tends to accelerate during periods of declining interest rates.

Extension risk is the risk that an issuer will exercise its right to repay principal on an obligation held by a Portfolio later than expected. This may happen when there is a rise in interest rates. Under these circumstances, the value of the obligation will decrease, thus preventing the Portfolio from investing expected repayment proceeds in securities paying yields higher than the yields paid by the securities that were expected to be repaid. [ILR Fund]

- *Liquidity Risk.* Adverse market or economic conditions or investor perceptions may result in little or no trading activity in one or more particular securities, thus, making it difficult for a Portfolio holding the securities to determine their values. A Portfolio holding those securities may have to value them at prices that reflect unrealized losses, or if it elects to sell them, it may have to accept lower prices than the prices at which it is then valuing them. The Portfolio also may not be able to sell the securities at any price. [All Funds]
- *Market Risk.* The values of the securities in which a Portfolio invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual issuers and/or general economic conditions. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods. Recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. Government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies, or self regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which the Portfolios invest, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Funds and Portfolios themselves are regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude a Fund's or Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective. Furthermore,

volatile financial markets can expose the Portfolios to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the Portfolios. [All Funds]

- *U.S. Government Securities.* U.S. Government securities include a variety of securities (including U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds) that differ in their interest rates, maturities, and dates of issue. While securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and some agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, securities issued or guaranteed by certain other agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (such as Federal Home Loan Banks) are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Government, and securities issued or guaranteed by certain other agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac) are supported only by the credit of the issuer itself. Investments in these securities are also subject to interest rate risk and prepayment risk, and the risk that the value of the securities will fluctuate in response to political, market, or economic developments. [ILR Fund, U.S. Government Fund and Treasury Plus Fund]
- *Variable and Floating Rate Securities.* A variable rate security provides for the automatic establishment of a new interest rate on set dates and a floating rate security provides for the automatic adjustment of its interest rate whenever a specified interest rate changes. Variable rate obligations whose interest is readjusted no less frequently than annually will be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate. Generally, changes in interest rates will have a smaller effect on the market value of variable and floating rate securities than on the market value of comparable fixed-income obligations. Thus, investing in variable and floating rate securities generally allows less opportunity for capital appreciation and depreciation than investing in comparable fixed income securities. Securities purchased by a Portfolio may include variable and floating rate instruments, that may have a stated maturity in excess of the Portfolio's maturity limitations but which will, except for certain U.S. government obligations, permit the Portfolio to demand payment of the principal of

the instrument at least once every 13 months upon not more than 30 days' notice. [ILR Fund, Tax Free Fund and U.S. Government Fund]

- *Master/Feeder Structure Risk.* Unlike traditional mutual funds that invest directly in securities, each of the Funds pursues its objective by investing substantially all of its assets in a Portfolio with substantially the same investment objectives, policies and restrictions. The ability of a Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the ability of the Portfolio to meet its objective. The ability of a Fund to meet its objective may be adversely affected by the purchase and redemption activities of other investors in the Portfolio. The ability of the Fund to meet redemption requests depends on its ability to redeem its interest in the Portfolio. The Adviser also serves as investment adviser to the Portfolio. Therefore, conflicts may arise as the Adviser fulfills its fiduciary responsibilities to a Fund and its corresponding Portfolio. For example, the Adviser may have an economic incentive to maintain a Fund's investment in the Portfolio at a time when it might otherwise not choose to do so. [All Funds]
- *Money Market Risk.* An investment in the Funds is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Although the Funds seek to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, there can be no assurance that they will do so, and it is possible to lose money by investing in the Funds. [All Funds]
- *ECDs, ETDs and YCDs.* ECDs are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by a bank outside of the United States. ETDs are U.S. dollar-denominated deposits in foreign branches of U.S. banks and foreign banks. YCDs are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by U.S. branches of foreign banks. These instruments have different risks than those associated with the obligations of domestic banks. The banks issuing these instruments, or their domestic or foreign branches, are not necessarily subject to the same regulatory requirements that apply to U.S. banks operating in the United States. Foreign laws and accounting standards typically are not as strict as they are in the U.S. so there may be fewer restrictions on loan limitations, less frequent examinations and less stringent requirements regarding reserve

accounting, auditing, recordkeeping and public reporting requirements. [ILR Fund]

- *Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk.* Mortgage-related securities represent a participation in, or are secured by, mortgage loans. Other asset-backed securities are typically structured like mortgage-related securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as motor vehicle installment sales or installment loan contracts, leases on various types of real and personal property, and receivables from credit card agreements. During periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, which typically provide the issuer with the right to prepay the security prior to maturity, may be prepaid, which may result in the Portfolio having to reinvest the proceeds in other investments at lower interest rates. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may extend because of slower-than expected principal payments. This may lock in a below market interest rate, increase the security's duration and volatility, and reduce the value of the security. As a result, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may have less potential for capital appreciation during periods of declining interest rates than other securities of comparable maturities, although they may have a similar risk of decline in market values during periods of rising interest rates. Prepayment rates are difficult to predict and the potential impact of prepayments on the value of a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security depends on the terms of the instrument and can result in significant volatility. The price of a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security also depends on the credit quality and adequacy of the underlying assets or collateral, if any. Defaults on the underlying assets, if any, may impair the value of an asset-backed or a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security. For some asset-backed securities in which the Portfolio invests, such as those backed by credit card receivables, the underlying cash flows may not be supported by a security interest in a related asset. Moreover, the values of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may be substantially dependent on the servicing of the underlying asset pools, and are therefore subject to risks

associated with the negligence or malfeasance by their servicers and to the credit risk of their servicers. In certain situations, the mishandling of related documentation may also affect the rights of securities holders in and to the underlying collateral, if any. Furthermore, there may be legal and practical limitations on the enforceability of any security interest granted with respect to underlying assets, or the value of the underlying assets, if any, may be insufficient if the issuer defaults.

In a "forward roll" transaction, the Portfolio will sell a mortgage-related security to a bank or other permitted entity and simultaneously agree to repurchase a similar security from the institution at a later date at an agreed-upon price. The mortgage securities that are repurchased will bear the same interest rate as those sold, but generally will be collateralized by different pools of mortgages with different prepayment histories than those sold. Risks of mortgage-related security rolls include: (1) the risk of prepayment prior to maturity; (2) the possibility risk that the Portfolio may not be entitled to receive interest and principal payments on the securities sold and that the proceeds of the sale may have to be invested in money market instruments (typically repurchase agreements) maturing not later than the expiration of the roll; and (3) the risk that the market value of the securities sold by the Portfolio may decline below the price at which the Portfolio is obligated to purchase the securities. Forward roll transactions may have the effect of creating investment leverage in the Portfolio. [ILR Fund and U.S. Government Fund]

- *Municipal Securities.* Municipal securities may be issued to obtain funds to be used for various public purposes, including general purpose financing for state and local governments, refunding outstanding obligations, and financings for specific projects or public facilities. General obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuer. These securities include, for example, tax anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes and general obligation bonds. Revenue obligations are generally backed by the revenues generated from a specific project or facility and include industrial development bonds and private activity bonds. Private activity and industrial development bonds are dependent on the ability of the facility's user to meet its

financial obligations and the value of any real or personal property pledged as security for such payment. Private activity and industrial development bonds, although issued by industrial development authorities, may be backed only by the assets of the non-governmental user. Municipal notes are short-term instruments which are issued and sold in anticipation of a bond sale, collection of taxes or receipt of other revenues.

Some municipal securities are insured by private insurance companies, while others may be supported by letters of credit furnished by domestic or foreign banks. In determining the credit quality of insured or letter of credit-backed securities, the Adviser reviews the financial condition and creditworthiness of such parties including insurance companies, banks and corporations.

Unlike most other bonds, however, municipal bonds pay interest that is exempt from federal income taxes and, in some cases, also from state and local taxes. Municipal bonds, and municipal bond funds, can therefore be advantageous to investors in higher tax brackets. However, because the interest is tax-exempt, municipal bond yields typically are lower than yields on taxable bonds and bond funds with comparable maturity ranges. [Tax Free Fund]

- *Tax Exempt Commercial Paper.* Tax exempt commercial paper is a short-term obligation with a stated maturity of 365 days or less. It is typically issued to finance seasonal working capital needs or as short-term financing in anticipation of longer term financing. Tax exempt commercial paper may be a general obligation that is backed by the full faith and credit of the issuer or it may be a revenue obligation that is backed by the revenues generated from a specific project or facility. Each instrument may be backed only by the credit of the issuer or may be backed by some form of credit enhancement, typically in the form of a guarantee by a commercial bank. [Tax Free Fund]
- *Repurchase Agreement Risk.* A repurchase agreement is an agreement to buy a security from a seller at one price and a simultaneous agreement to sell it back to the original seller at an agreed-upon price. Repurchase agreements may be viewed as loans made by the Portfolio which are collateralized by the securities subject to repurchase. The Portfolio's investment return

on such transactions will depend on the counterparties' willingness and ability to perform their obligations under the repurchase agreements. If the Portfolio's counterparty should default on its obligations and the Portfolio is delayed or prevented from recovering the collateral, or if the value of the collateral is insufficient, the Portfolio may realize a loss. [ILR Fund, Tax Free Fund, U.S. Government Fund and Treasury Plus Fund]

- *Section 4(2) Commercial Paper and Rule 144A Securities.* A Portfolio may invest in commercial paper issued in reliance on the private placement exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"). This commercial paper is commonly called "Section 4(2) paper." A Portfolio may also invest in securities that may be offered and sold only to "qualified institutional buyers" under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act ("Rule 144A securities").

Section 4(2) paper is sold to institutional investors who must agree to purchase the paper for investment and not with a view to public distribution. Any resale by the purchaser must be in a transaction exempt from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act. Section 4(2) paper normally is resold to other institutional investors like a Portfolio through or with the assistance of the issuer or investment dealers that make a market in Section 4(2) paper. As a result it suffers from liquidity risk, the risk that the securities may be difficult to value because of the absence of an active market and the risk that it may be sold only after considerable expense and delay, if at all. Rule 144A securities generally must be sold only to other qualified institutional buyers.

Section 4(2) paper and Rule 144A securities will not be considered illiquid for purposes of a Portfolio's limitation on illiquid securities if the Adviser (pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Board) determines that a liquid trading market exists for the securities in question. There can be no assurance that a liquid trading market will exist at any time for any particular Section 4(2) paper or Rule 144A securities. The Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") addresses the Funds' and Portfolios' limitation on illiquid securities. [ILR Fund]

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' AND PORTFOLIOS' NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The investments described below reflect the Funds' and Portfolios' current practices. In addition to the principal risks described above, other risks are described in some of the descriptions of the investments below:

Investment in other Investment Companies. A Portfolio may invest in other money market funds that are registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), including mutual funds and exchange-traded funds that are sponsored or advised by the Adviser or its affiliates, to the extent permitted by applicable law or SEC exemptive relief. If a Portfolio invests in other money market funds, shareholders of the Fund will bear not only their proportionate share of the expenses described in this Prospectus, but also, indirectly, the similar expenses, including, for example, advisory and administrative fees, of the money market funds in which the Portfolio invests. Shareholders would also be exposed to the risks associated not only with the investments of the Portfolio (indirectly through the Fund's investment in the Portfolio) but also to the portfolio investments of the money market funds in which the Portfolio invests. [All Funds]

Temporary Defensive Positions. From time to time, a Portfolio may take temporary defensive positions in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic or other conditions. Temporary defensive positions may be taken, for example, to preserve capital or if a Portfolio is unable to acquire the types of securities in which it normally invests. Temporary defensive positions may include, but are not limited to, investment in U.S. government securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities, the maintenance of uninvested cash, or investment in cash equivalents. A Portfolio's holdings in temporary defensive positions may be inconsistent with the Portfolio's principal investment strategy, and, as a result, the Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective. [All Funds]

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

The Funds' portfolio holdings disclosure policy is described in the SAI.

MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Funds and the Portfolios. Each Fund is a separate, diversified series of the State Street

Institutional Investment Trust (the "Trust"), which is an open-end management investment company organized as a business trust under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Each Fund invests as part of a "master-feeder" structure. A Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its investable assets in a separate mutual fund (a "Portfolio") that has a substantially identical investment objective, investment policies, and risks as the Fund. All discussions about a Fund's investment objective, policies and risks should be understood to refer also to the investment objectives, policies and risks of the Portfolio.

A Fund can withdraw its investment in a Portfolio if, at any time, the Fund's Board of Trustees determines that it would be in the best interests of the Fund's shareholders, or if the investment objectives of the Portfolio changed so that they were inconsistent with the objectives of the Fund. If a Fund withdraws its investment from a Portfolio, the Fund may invest all of its assets in another Portfolio that has the same investment objective as the Fund, the Adviser may directly manage the Fund's assets, or the Board may take such other action it deems appropriate and in the best interests of shareholders of the Fund, which may include liquidation of the Fund.

The Adviser. State Street Global Advisors ("SSgA") is the investment management group of State Street Corporation, a publicly held bank holding company, and includes the Adviser, SSgA Funds Management, Inc. ("SSgA FM" or the "Adviser"), a wholly-owned subsidiary. SSgA is one of the world's largest institutional money managers, and uses quantitative and traditional techniques to manage approximately \$2.01 trillion as of December 31, 2010 in investment programs and portfolios for institutional and individual investors. SSgA FM, as the investment adviser to the Funds and the Portfolios, is registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. SSgA FM had approximately \$200.8 billion in assets under management at December 31, 2010. Each Fund has entered into an investment advisory agreement with the Adviser pursuant to which the Adviser will manage the Fund's assets directly in the event that the Fund were to cease investing substantially all of its assets in its corresponding Portfolio or another investment company with essentially the same investment objectives and policies as the Fund. The Adviser does not receive any management fees from a Fund under that agreement so long as the Fund continues to invest substantially all of its assets in the corresponding Portfolio or in another

investment company with essentially the same investment objectives and policies as the Fund. Effective February 18, 2011, the contractual management fee rate in each Fund's and Portfolio's investment advisory agreement was reduced from an annual rate of 0.10% to 0.05% of its average daily net assets. On February 1, 2011, the Adviser implemented a management fee waiver that had the effect of implementing this change as of that date. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the effective management fee paid, reflecting certain fee waivers and expense reimbursements of the Adviser, was 0.094% for Money Market Portfolio, 0.054% for Tax Free Money Market Portfolio, 0.086% for U.S. Government Portfolio, 0.068% for Treasury Portfolio and 0.062% for Treasury Plus Portfolio. The Adviser may reimburse expenses or waive fees in order to avoid a negative yield. Any such waiver or reimbursement would be voluntary and may be revised or cancelled at any time. There is no guarantee that a Fund will be able to avoid a negative yield. The Adviser places all orders for purchases and sales of the portfolios' investments.

A summary of the factors considered by the Board of Trustees in connection with the renewals of the investment advisory agreements for the Funds is available in the Funds' annual report to shareholders dated December 31, 2010. A summary of the factors considered by the Board of Trustees in connection with the approval of the change described above regarding each Fund's contractual management fee rate will be included in the Funds' semi-annual report to shareholders dated June 30, 2011.

The Adviser's principal address is State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111.

The Administrator, Sub-Administrator and Custodian. Effective February 1, 2011, each Fund has retained the Adviser to serve as administrator for a fee at the annual rate of 0.05% of the Fund's average daily net assets. (Prior to that time, State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"), a subsidiary of State Street Corporation, served as administrator of each Fund for an annual fee of \$25,000.) Effective February 1, 2011, State Street serves as the sub-administrator for the Funds for a fee that is paid by the Adviser. State Street also serves as custodian of the Funds for a separate fee that is paid by each Fund.

The Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent. Boston Financial Data Services, Inc. is the transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent.

The Distributor. State Street Global Markets, LLC serves as the Funds' distributor (the "Distributor") pursuant to the Distribution Agreement between the Distributor and the Trust.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Determination of Net Asset Value. The Tax Free Fund determines its NAV per share once each business day at 12:00 p.m. Eastern Time ("ET") or the close of the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), whichever is earlier. The Treasury Fund determines its NAV per share once each business day at 2:30 p.m. ET or the close of the NYSE, whichever is earlier. Each of the other Funds determines its NAV per share once each business day at 5:00 p.m. ET except for days when the NYSE closes earlier than its regular closing time (the time when a Fund determines its NAV per share is referred to herein as the "Valuation Time"). Pricing does not occur on NYSE holidays. A business day is one on which the NYSE is open for regular trading. A Fund must receive payment for Fund shares in Federal Funds (or payment must be converted to Federal Funds by the Transfer Agent) by the close of the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve is closed on certain holidays on which the NYSE is open. These holidays are Columbus Day and Veteran's Day. On these holidays, you will not be able to purchase shares by wiring Federal Funds because Federal Funds wiring does not occur on days when the Federal Reserve is closed.

All investments will qualify at the time of acquisition as "eligible securities" within the meaning of Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. Each of the Funds seeks to maintain a \$1.00 per share NAV and, accordingly, uses the amortized cost valuation method, in compliance with Rule 2a-7's risk limiting conditions, to value its portfolio instruments. The amortized cost valuation method initially prices an instrument at its cost and thereafter assumes a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the instrument.

If you hold shares of a Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, your intermediary may offer additional services and account features that are not described in this Prospectus. Please contact your intermediary directly for an explanation of these services.

Purchasing Shares. Investors pay no sales load to invest in the Institutional Class of the Funds. The price for Fund shares is the NAV per share. Orders will be priced at the NAV next calculated after the order is accepted by the Funds.

Purchase orders in good form (a purchase request is in good form if it meets the requirements implemented from time to time by the Funds' transfer agent or a Fund, and for new accounts includes submission of a completed and signed application and all documentation necessary to open an account) and payment received the same day by Fed Wire will receive that day's NAV and will earn dividends declared on the date of the purchase. All purchases that are made by check will begin earning dividends the following business day after the day the order is accepted. (If you purchase shares by check, your order will not be in good form until the Fund's transfer agent receives federal funds for the check.) All purchase orders are subject to acceptance by the Funds.

The minimum initial investment in Institutional Class shares of the Funds is \$25 million. Holdings of related customer accounts may be aggregated for purposes of determining the minimum investment amount. "Related customer accounts" include accounts held by the same investment or retirement plan, financial institution, broker, dealer or intermediary. The funds and the Adviser reserve the right to increase or decrease the minimum amount required to open or maintain an account. There is no minimum subsequent investment, except in relation to maintaining certain minimum account balances (See "Redeeming Shares" below). The Funds intend to be as fully invested as is practicable; therefore, investments must be made in Federal Funds (i.e., monies credited to the account of the Funds' custodian bank by a Federal Reserve Bank). The Funds require prior notification of subsequent investments in excess of: \$5,000,000 for the Tax Free Fund; \$10,000,000 for the Treasury Fund; and \$50,000,000 for the ILR Fund, U.S. Government Fund, and Treasury Plus Fund.

The Funds reserve the right to cease accepting investments at any time or to reject any investment order. In addition, the ILR Fund, U.S. Government Fund and the Treasury Plus Fund may limit the amount of a purchase order received after 3:00 p.m. ET. The Treasury Fund may limit the amount of a purchase order received after 12:00 p.m. (noon) ET.

How to Purchase Shares

By Mail:

An initial investment in the Funds must be preceded or accompanied by a completed, signed Institutional Account Application Form, sent to:

State Street Institutional Trust Funds
P.O. Box 8048
Boston, MA 02266-8048

By Overnight:

State Street Institutional Trust Funds
30 Dan Road
Canton, MA 02021-2809

By Telephone/Fax:

An initial investment in the Funds must be preceded or accompanied by a completed, signed Institutional Account Application Form, faxed to (816) 218-0400. Call the Fund at (866) 392-0869 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. ET and 5:00 p.m. ET to:

- confirm receipt of the faxed Institutional Account Application Form (initial purchases only),
- request your new account number (initial purchases only),
- confirm the amount being wired and wiring bank, and
- receive a confirmation number for your purchase order (your trade is not effective until you have received a confirmation number from the Fund).

For your initial investment, send the original, signed Institutional Account Application Form to the address above.

Wire Instructions:

Instruct your bank to transfer money by Federal Funds wire to:

State Street Bank and
Trust Company
2 Avenue de Lafayette
Boston, MA 02111

ABA# 011000028
DDA# 9905-801-8
State Street Institutional Investment Trust Fund Class
Account Number
Account Registration

On Columbus Day and Veteran's Day, you will not be able to purchase shares by wiring Federal Funds because the Federal Funds wiring does not occur on those days. Payment for Fund shares must be in Federal Funds (or converted to Federal Funds by the Transfer Agent) by the close of the Federal Reserve.

You will not be able to redeem shares from the account until the original Application has been received.

The Funds and the Funds' agents are not responsible for transfer errors by the sending or receiving bank and will not be liable for any loss incurred due to a wire transfer not having been received.

In accordance with certain federal regulations, the Trust is required to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each entity that applies to open an account. For this reason, when you open (or change ownership of) an account, the Trust will request certain information, including your name, residential/business address, date of birth (for individuals) and taxpayer identification number or other government identification number and other information that will allow us to identify you which will be used to verify your identity.

The Trust may also request to review other identification documents such as driver license, passport or documents showing the existence of the business entity. If you do not provide sufficient information to verify your identity, the Trust will not open an account for you. As required by law, the Trust may employ various procedures, such as comparing your information to fraud databases or requesting additional information and documentation from you, to ensure that the information supplied by you is correct. The Trust reserves the right to reject any purchase for any reason, including failure to provide the Trust with information necessary to confirm your identity as required by law.

Redeeming Shares. An investor may redeem all or any portion of its investment at the NAV next determined after it submits a redemption request, in proper form, to the Funds. Redemption orders are processed at the NAV next determined after a Fund receives a redemption order in good form. If a Fund receives a redemption order prior to its Valuation Time on a business day, the Fund may send payment for redeemed shares on that day. No dividends will be paid on shares that are redeemed and wired the same day. Otherwise, and except as noted below for the ILR Fund, the shares will normally be redeemed, and payment for redeemed shares sent, on the next business day. Dividends will be earned for the trade date of the redemption but not on the date that the wire is sent. Each Fund, other than the ILR Fund, reserves the right to pay for redeemed shares within seven days after receiving a redemption order if, in the judgment of the Adviser, an earlier payment could adversely affect the Fund. For the ILR Fund, shares are redeemed, and payment for redeemed shares sent, no later than the next business day.

The right of any investor to receive payment with respect to any redemption may be suspended or the payment of the redemption proceeds postponed during any period in which the NYSE is closed (other than weekends or holidays) or trading on the NYSE is restricted or, to the extent otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act, if an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets. In addition, the SEC may by order permit suspension of redemptions for the protection of shareholders of the Funds. Although each Fund attempts to maintain its NAV at \$1.00 per share, there can be no assurance that it will be successful, and there can be no assurance that a shareholder will receive \$1.00 per share upon any redemption.

A request for a partial redemption by an investor whose account balance is below the minimum amount or a request for partial redemption by an investor that would bring the account below the minimum amount may be treated as a request for a complete redemption of the account. These minimums may be different for investments made through certain financial intermediaries as determined by their policies and may be waived in the Adviser's discretion. The Funds reserve the right to modify minimum account requirements at any time with or without prior notice. The Funds also reserve the right to involuntarily redeem an investor's account if the investor's account balance falls below the applicable minimum amount due to transaction activity.

How to Redeem Shares

By Mail	Send a signed letter to: State Street Institutional Investment Trust Funds P.O. Box 8048 Boston, MA 02266-8048 The letter should include information necessary to process your request as described below. The Fund may require a medallion guarantee in certain circumstances. See "Medallion Guarantees" below.
By Overnight	State Street Institutional Investment Trust Funds 30 Dan Road Canton, MA 02021-2809
By Telephone	Please Call (866) 392-0869 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET.
The Funds will need the following information to process your redemption request:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ name(s) of account owners; ➤ account number(s); ➤ the name of the Fund; ➤ your daytime telephone number; and ➤ the dollar amount or number of shares being redeemed. 	

On any day that the Funds calculate NAV earlier than normal, the Funds reserve the right to adjust the times noted above for purchasing and redeeming shares.

Medallion Guarantees. Certain redemption requests must include a medallion guarantee for each registered account owner if any of the following apply:

- Your account address has changed within the last 10 business days.
- Redemption proceeds are being transferred to an account with a different registration.
- A wire is being sent to a financial institution other than the one that has been established on your Fund account.
- Other unusual situations as determined by the Funds' transfer agent.

All redemption requests regarding shares of the Funds placed after 3:00 p.m. ET (2:30 p.m. ET for the Treasury Fund) may only be placed by telephone. The Funds reserve the right to postpone payments for redemption requests received after 3:00 p.m. ET (2:30 p.m. ET for the Treasury Fund) until the next business day. The Funds reserve the right to waive medallion guarantee requirements, require a medallion guarantee under other circumstances or reject or delay redemption if the medallion guarantee is not in good form. Medallion guarantees may be provided by an eligible financial institution such as a commercial bank, a FINRA member firm such as a stock broker, a savings association or a national securities exchange. A notary public cannot provide a medallion guarantee. The Funds reserve the right to reject a medallion guarantee if it is not provided by a STAMP Medallion guarantor.

About Telephone Transactions. Telephone transactions are extremely convenient but are not free from risk. Neither the Funds nor the Funds' agents will be responsible for any losses resulting from unauthorized telephone transactions if reasonable security procedures are followed. In addition, you are responsible for: (i) verifying the accuracy of all data and information transmitted by telephone, (ii) verifying the accuracy of your account statements immediately upon receipt, and (iii) promptly notifying the Funds of any errors or inaccuracies including, without limitation, any errors or inaccuracies relating to shareholder data or information transmitted by telephone. During periods of heavy market activity or other times, it may be difficult to reach the Funds by telephone. If you are unable to reach us by telephone, consider sending written instructions.

The Funds may terminate the receipt of redemption orders by telephone at any time, in which case you may redeem shares by other means.

If you choose to purchase or redeem shares by sending instructions by regular mail, they will not be deemed received in good order until they are released by the post office and redelivered to the Transfer Agent's physical location at 30 Dan Road in Canton, MA 02021. There will be a time lag, which may be one or more days, between regular mail receipt at the Boston post office box and redelivery to such physical location in Canton, and a Fund's net asset value may change over those days. You might consider using express rather than regular mail if you believe time of receipt of your transaction request to be sensitive.

Policies to Prevent Market Timing. Frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares may present risks for other shareholders of the Funds, which may

include, among other things, interference in the efficient management of a Fund's portfolio, dilution in the value of shares held by long-term shareholders, increased brokerage and administrative costs and forcing the Funds to hold excess levels of cash.

The Trust's Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent inappropriate short-term trading activity that is harmful to the Funds. Because most of the shares of the Funds are held by investors indirectly through one or more financial intermediaries, the Funds do not generally have information about the identity of those investors or about transactions effected by those investors. Rather, the Funds and service providers to the Funds periodically review cash inflows and outflows from and to those intermediaries in an attempt to detect inappropriate trading activity by investors holding shares through those intermediaries. The Funds may seek to obtain underlying account trading activity information from financial intermediaries when, in the Adviser's judgment, the trading activity suggests possible market timing. There is no assurance that the Funds or the Adviser will be able to determine whether trading in the Funds' shares by an investor holding shares through a financial intermediary is trading activity that may be harmful to the Funds or the Funds' shareholders.

The Funds reserve the right in their discretion to reject any purchase, in whole or in part, including, without limitation, by a person whose trading activity in Fund shares the Adviser believes could be harmful to the Funds. The Funds may decide to restrict purchase activity in their shares based on various factors, including, without limitation, whether frequent purchase and sale activity will disrupt portfolio management strategies or adversely affect performance. There can be no assurance that the Funds, the Adviser, State Street or their agents will identify all frequent purchase and sale activity affecting the Funds.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser, out of its own resources, and without additional cost to a Fund or its shareholders, may make additional payments to financial intermediaries (including affiliates of the Adviser) whose clients or customers invest in the Funds. Generally, such financial intermediaries may (though they will not necessarily) provide shareholder servicing and support for their customers who purchase shares of the Funds. Not all financial intermediaries receive additional compensation and the amount of compensation

paid varies for each financial intermediary. If payments to financial intermediaries by a particular mutual fund complex's distributor or adviser exceed payments by other mutual fund complexes, your financial adviser and the financial intermediary employing him or her may have an incentive to recommend that fund complex over others. Please speak with your financial adviser to learn more about the total amounts paid to your financial adviser and his or her firm by the Adviser and its affiliates, and by sponsors of other mutual funds he or she may recommend to you. You should also consult disclosures made by your financial intermediary at the time of purchase.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The Funds intend to declare dividends on shares from net investment income daily and pay them as of the last business day of each month. Distributions from capital gains, if any, will be made annually in December.

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. Your investment in the Funds may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about foreign, federal, state, local or other tax laws applicable to you. Investors, including non-U.S. investors, should consult the SAI tax section for more complete disclosure.

Each Fund has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company and intends each year to be qualified to be treated as such. A regulated investment company is generally not subject to tax at the corporate level on income and gains that are distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund's failure to qualify as a regulated investment company would result in corporate level taxation, and consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income (other than "exempt-interest dividends" described below) are generally taxable to you as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains generally are determined by how long the Portfolio owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long you have owned your Fund shares. The Funds generally do not expect to make distributions that are eligible for taxation as long-term capital gains.

Distributions from the Tax Free Fund properly reported as "exempt-interest dividends" are not generally subject to federal income tax, including the federal alternative minimum tax for individuals, but may be

included in "adjusted current earnings" for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax for corporate shareholders and may be subject to state and local taxes. If you receive Social Security or railroad retirement benefits, you should consult your tax advisor to determine what effect, if any, an investment in the Tax Free Fund may have on the federal taxation of your benefits. Distributions of the Tax Free Fund's income other than exempt-interest dividends generally will be taxable as ordinary income, and distributions of the Tax Free Fund's net long-term and short-term capital gains (if any) generally will be taxable to you as long-term or short-term capital gain, as applicable, including in respect of gains generated from the sale or other disposition of tax-exempt municipal obligations. The Tax Free Portfolio may also invest a portion of its assets in securities that generate income (that will be allocated to and distributed by the Fund) that will be subject to both federal and state taxes.

Distributions (other than distributions of exempt-interest dividends) are taxable whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares. Any gains resulting from the redemption or exchange of Fund shares will generally be taxable to you as either short-term or long-term capital gain, depending upon how long you have held your shares in the Fund.

If you are not a citizen or permanent resident of the United States, each Fund's ordinary income dividends, but not its exempt-interest dividends, will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies or unless such income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report in a written notice to shareholders all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend" that if received by a nonresident alien or foreign entity generally would be exempt from the 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided that certain other requirements are met. The provisions contained in the legislation relating to dividends to foreign persons would apply to dividends with respect to taxable years of a Fund beginning after December 31, 2004 and before January 1, 2012.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand the financial performance of the ILR Fund, the Tax Free Fund, the U.S. Government Fund, the Treasury Fund, and the Treasury Plus Fund, since their inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Institutional Class share of each fund. The total return in the table represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in Institutional Class shares of each Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, whose report, along with each listed Fund's financial statements, is included in the Funds' annual report, which is available upon request. The financial information included in this table should be read in conjunction with the financial statements incorporated by reference in the SAI.

State Street Institutional Investment Trust

Financial Highlights — Selected Data for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding throughout each Period is Presented Below(A):

<u>Period Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Net Asset Value Beginning of Period</u>	<u>Net Investment Income/(Loss)</u>	<u>Gain (Loss) on Investments</u>	<u>Total from Investment Operations</u>	<u>Distributions from Net Investment Income</u>	<u>Distributions from Capital Gains</u>	<u>Total Distributions</u>
Liquid Reserves Fund							
Institutional Class							
2010	\$1.0000	\$0.0019	\$0.0000(D)	\$0.0019	\$(0.0019)	\$ —	\$(0.0019)
2009	\$1.0000	\$0.0049	\$0.0000(D)	\$0.0049	\$(0.0049)	\$ —	\$(0.0049)
2008	\$1.0000	\$0.0278	\$0.0000(D)	\$0.0278	\$(0.0278)	\$ —	\$(0.0278)
2007	\$1.0000	\$0.0516	\$0.0000(D)	\$0.0516	\$(0.0516)	\$ —	\$(0.0516)
2006	\$1.0000	\$0.0496	\$ —	\$0.0496	\$(0.0496)	\$ —	\$(0.0496)
Tax Free Money Market Fund							
Institutional Class							
2010	\$1.0000	\$0.0007	\$0.0003	\$0.0010	\$(0.0008)	\$(0.0002)	\$(0.0010)
2009	\$1.0000	\$0.0043	\$0.0000(D)	\$0.0043	\$(0.0043)	\$ —	\$(0.0043)
2008	\$1.0000	\$0.0229	\$0.0000(D)	\$0.0229	\$(0.0229)	\$ —	\$(0.0229)
2007(F)	\$1.0000	\$0.0309	\$0.0000(D)	\$0.0309	\$(0.0309)	\$ —	\$(0.0309)
U.S. Government Money							
Market Fund							
Institutional Class							
2010	\$1.0000	\$0.0007	\$0.0000	\$0.0007	\$(0.0007)	\$ —	\$(0.0007)
2009	\$1.0000	\$0.0025	\$0.0001	\$0.0026	\$(0.0026)	\$ —	\$(0.0026)
2008	\$1.0000	\$0.0215	\$ —	\$0.0215	\$(0.0215)	\$ —	\$(0.0215)
2007(G)	\$1.0000	\$0.0081	\$ —	\$0.0081	\$(0.0081)	\$ —	\$(0.0081)

* Annualized.

- (A) The per share amounts and percentages include the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of their corresponding Portfolio.
- (B) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of shares at the net asset value on the first day and a sale at the net asset value on the last day of each period reported. Distributions are assumed, for the purpose of this calculation, to be reinvested at the net asset value per share on the respective payment dates. Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Results represent past performance and are not indicative of future results.
- (C) This expense waiver is reflected in both the net expense and the net income ratios shown above. Without these waivers, net investment income would have been lower.
- (D) Amount is less than \$0.00005 per share.
- (E) Amount is less than 0.005%.
- (F) The Fund's Institutional shares commenced operations on February 7, 2007.
- (G) The Fund's Institutional shares commenced operations on October 25, 2007.

<u>Period Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Net Asset Value End of Period</u>	<u>Ratios to Average Net Assets/Supplemental Data(A)</u>					<u>Net Assets End of Period (000s omitted)</u>
		<u>Total Return(B)</u>	<u>Gross Expenses</u>	<u>Net Expenses</u>	<u>Net Investment Income</u>	<u>Expense Waiver(C)</u>	
Liquid Reserves Fund							
Institutional Class							
2010	\$1.0000	0.19%	0.12%	0.12%	0.20%	0.00%(E)	\$25,211,488
2009	\$1.0000	0.49%	0.14%	0.14%	0.43%	0.00%(E)	\$14,508,409
2008	\$1.0000	2.82%	0.11%	0.11%	2.78%	—	\$ 7,774,494
2007	\$1.0000	5.28%	0.13%	0.11%	5.14%	0.02%	\$ 6,203,162
2006	\$1.0000	5.07%	0.17%	0.12%	5.07%	0.03%	\$ 6,194,720
Tax Free Money Market Fund							
Institutional Class							
2010	\$1.0000	0.10%	0.17%	0.17%	0.07%	0.00%(E)	\$ 114,404
2009	\$1.0000	0.43%	0.19%	0.19%	0.33%	—	\$ 99,976
2008	\$1.0000	2.31%	0.14%	0.14%	2.29%	—	\$ 65,171
2007(F)	\$1.0000	3.14%	0.25%*	0.16%*	3.39%*	0.03%	\$ 146,569
U.S. Government Money							
Market Fund							
Institutional Class							
2010	\$1.0000	0.07%	0.13%	0.12%	0.07%	0.01%	\$ 4,430,327
2009	\$1.0000	0.26%	0.13%	0.12%	0.21%	0.01%	\$ 2,879,208
2008	\$1.0000	2.17%	0.14%	0.14%	1.70%	—	\$ 1,659,576
2007(G)	\$1.0000	0.82%	0.18%*	0.18%*	4.43%*	—	\$ 63,190

State Street Institutional Investment Trust

Financial Highlights — Selected Data for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding throughout each Period is Presented Below(A):

<u>Period Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Net Asset Value Beginning of Period</u>	<u>Net Investment Income/(Loss)</u>	<u>Gain (Loss) on Investments</u>	<u>Total from Investment Operations</u>	<u>Distributions from Net Investment Income</u>	<u>Distributions from Capital Gains</u>	<u>Total Distributions</u>
Treasury Money Market Fund Institutional Class							
2010.....	\$1.0000	\$0.0002	\$(0.0001)	\$0.0001	\$(0.0001)	\$ —	\$(0.0001)
2009.....	\$1.0000	\$0.0003	\$ 0.0001	\$0.0004	\$(0.0004)	\$(0.0000)(D)	\$(0.0004)
2008.....	\$1.0000	\$0.0123	\$ 0.0000(D)	\$0.0123	\$(0.0123)	\$(0.0000)(D)	\$(0.0123)
2007(E).....	\$1.0000	\$0.0058	\$ 0.0000(D)	\$0.0058	\$(0.0058)	\$ —	\$(0.0058)
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund Institutional Class							
2010.....	\$1.0000	\$0.0004	\$(0.0000)(D)	\$0.0004	\$(0.0004)	\$ —	\$(0.0004)
2009.....	\$1.0000	\$0.0004	\$ 0.0002	\$0.0006	\$(0.0006)	\$(0.0000)(D)	\$(0.0006)
2008.....	\$1.0000	\$0.0154	\$ 0.0000(D)	\$0.0154	\$(0.0154)	\$ —	\$(0.0154)
2007(F).....	\$1.0000	\$0.0074	\$ —	\$0.0074	\$(0.0074)	\$ —	\$(0.0074)

* Annualized.

- (A) The per share amounts and percentages include the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of their corresponding Portfolio.
- (B) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of shares at the net asset value on the first day and a sale at the net asset value on the last day of each period reported. Distributions are assumed, for the purpose of this calculation, to be reinvested at the net asset value per share on the respective payment dates. Total returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Results represent past performance and are not indicative of future results.
- (C) This expense waiver is reflected in both the net expense and the net income ratios shown above. Without these waivers, net investment income would have been lower.
- (D) Amount is less than \$0.00005 per share.
- (E) The Fund's shares commenced operations on October 25, 2007.
- (F) The Fund's shares commenced operations on October 24, 2007.

<u>Period Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Net Asset Value End of Period</u>	<u>Ratios to Average Net Assets/Supplemental Data(A)</u>					<u>Net Assets End of Period (000s omitted)</u>
		<u>Total Return(B)</u>	<u>Gross Expenses</u>	<u>Net Expenses</u>	<u>Net Investment Income</u>	<u>Expense Waiver(C)</u>	
Treasury Money Market Fund Institutional Class							
2010.....	\$1.0000	0.01%	0.13%	0.11%	0.01%	0.02%	\$2,790,267
2009.....	\$1.0000	0.04%	0.13%	0.11%	0.03%	0.02%	\$1,581,525
2008.....	\$1.0000	1.24%	0.14%	0.13%	0.80%	0.01%	\$1,036,263
2007(E).....	\$1.0000	0.59%	0.28%*	0.28%*	3.16%*	—	\$ 36,999
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund Institutional Class							
2010.....	\$1.0000	0.04%	0.15%	0.11%	0.04%	0.04%	\$ 811,144
2009.....	\$1.0000	0.06%	0.15%	0.13%	0.04%	0.02%	\$ 654,543
2008.....	\$1.0000	1.55%	0.16%	0.13%	0.92%	0.03%	\$ 737,637
2007(F).....	\$1.0000	0.74%	0.25%*	0.25%*	3.87%*	—	\$ 207,901

For more information about the Funds:

The Funds' SAI includes additional information about the Funds and is incorporated by reference into this document. Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in the Funds' annual and semiannual reports to shareholders.

The SAI and the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports are available, without charge, upon request. Shareholders in the Funds may make inquiries to the Funds to receive such information by calling State Street Global Markets, LLC at (877) 521-4083 or by writing to the Funds, c/o State Street Global Markets, LLC, State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111-2900. The Funds' website address is <http://www.sttfunds.com>.

Information about the Funds (including the SAI) can be reviewed and copied at the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the Commission at 1-202-942-8090. Reports and other information about the Funds are available free of charge on the EDGAR Database on the Commission's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information also may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Commission's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

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The State Street Institutional Investment Trust's Investment Company Act File Number is 811-09819.