

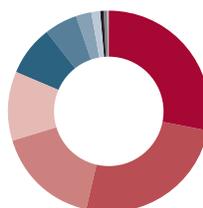
MMDT Cash Portfolio

Highlights

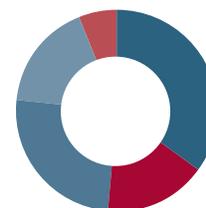
- Offers participation in a diversified portfolio of high-quality money market instruments that seeks to obtain the highest possible level of current income consistent with preservation of capital and liquidity.
- Seeks to preserve capital investment through prudent management and sound investment policies and restrictions.
- Aims to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet reasonably foreseeable participant redemption activity.
- Offers participants an investment option for operating capital and bond proceeds consistent with their investment time horizons.

Portfolio Overview as of 9/30/20

Portfolio Composition (%)



Effective Maturity Schedule (%)



- Asset Backed Commercial Paper **28.3**
- Certificate of Deposit **25.4**
- U.S. Government Agency Repurchase Agreement **16.7**
- Non-Negotiable Time Deposit **11.0**
- Financial Company Commercial Paper **8.1**
- U.S. Treasury Debt **5.3**
- Non-Financial Company Commercial Paper **2.6**
- Tender Option Bond **1.4**
- Variable Rate Demand Note **0.6**
- Other Asset Backed Securities **0.5**
- Other municipal security **0.1**

Weighted Average Maturity	57 Days
Weighted Average Life	69 Days
Portfolio Manager	Paige M. Wilhelm
Portfolio Assets	\$17.2 Billion

Performance

Annualized 7-Day Effective Yields (%)



Performance data quoted represents past performance which is no guarantee of future results. Investment return will vary. The value of an investment, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than what is stated.

Portfolio Manager Commentary

Hope for a “V” shaped recovery from the coronavirus-induced shutdown sank in the third quarter due to a resurgence in cases. While the reaction of businesses and authorities was not as severe as in the depths of the crisis—companies and authorities found ways to stay open by mitigating exposure—improvements in economic activity and employment seen earlier in the summer slowed.

The spike in Covid-19 cases was not the only reason for the slowdown. Politics played an outsized role when lawmakers and the Trump administration could not agree on the terms of another stimulus package. The potential funding, which many economists felt would translate into more consumer spending and boost the recovery, got wrapped up in the divisiveness of the march to the presidential election.

Without fiscal support, the Federal Reserve again was the guiding light. In the course of adjusting its special purpose vehicles (including extending the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility and the Commercial Paper Funding Facility), providing forward guidance and purchasing government securities, it clearly articulated its position, which included continued rejection of negative rates.

But the Fed’s most substantial act came in August when Chair Jerome Powell unveiled a significant change in monetary policy: a modification of its “Statement on Longer-Run Goals and Monetary Policy Strategy.” This document frames everything U.S. policymakers do, and it isn’t updated often, the last major shift happened in 2012.

The new framework puts an increased emphasis on fostering employment, one of the Fed’s two Congressional mandates. The other is to corral inflation, which the Fed has defined as 2%. Policymakers now say they will tolerate a temporary rise above that level if it is caused by a strong labor market. Expressed in their rate policy, they will refrain from raising them from the current target range of 0-0.25% until economic conditions are not just good, but robust.

Treasury yields ended the month with 1-month at 0.08%, 3-month at 0.11%, 6-month at 0.11% and 12-month at 0.13%. Libor ended the month with 1-month at 0.15%, 3-month at 0.23%, 6-month at 0.26% and 12-month at 0.36%.

Portfolio composition is subject to change.

The weighted-average life (WAL) is defined as the average time a dollar of principal is outstanding at an assumed prepayment rate.

Weighted average maturity is the average time to maturity of debt securities held in the fund.

An investment in the Cash Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is neither insured nor guaranteed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. Although the Cash Portfolio seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per unit, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Portfolio. The Portfolio’s yield will vary from day to day based on changes in interest rates and market changes.

The securities in which the Portfolio invests will be rated in one of the two highest short-term rating categories by one or more Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization or deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to securities having such ratings. Credit ratings do not provide assurance against default or other loss of money.

For more complete information, visit www.mymmdt.com. You should consider the investment’s objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before you invest. Information about these and other important subjects is in the Investment Circular, which you should read carefully before investing.