

Fund	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Institutional Class	Select Class
Government Portfolio	FIGXX	FCVXX	FCGXX	--	FRGXX	FGEXX
Money Market Portfolio	FMPXX	FCIXX	FCOXX	--	FNSXX	FMYXX
Prime Money Market Portfolio	FIDXX	FDOXX	FCDXX	FDVXX	FIPXX	FDIXX
Tax-Exempt Portfolio	FTCXX	FEXXX	FETXX	--	--	FSXXX
Treasury Only Portfolio	FSIXX	FOXXX	FOIXX	FOPXX	FRSXX	FTYXX
Treasury Portfolio	FISXX	FCEXX	FCSXX	FTVXX	FRBXX	FTUXX

Funds of Fidelity Colchester Street Trust
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
May 30, 2015

This statement of additional information (SAI) is not a prospectus. Portions of each fund's annual report are incorporated herein. The annual report is supplied with this SAI.

To obtain a free additional copy of a prospectus or SAI, dated May 30, 2015, or an annual report, please call Fidelity at 1-877-297-2952 or visit Fidelity's web site at www.fidelity.com or www.advisor.fidelity.com.

For more information on any Fidelity® fund, including charges and expenses, call Fidelity at the number indicated above for a free prospectus. Read it carefully before investing or sending money.

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INVESTMENT POLICIES AND LIMITATIONS

The following policies and limitations supplement those set forth in the prospectus. Unless otherwise noted, whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of a fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of the fund's acquisition of such security or other asset. Accordingly, any subsequent change in values, net assets, or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether the investment complies with the fund's investment policies and limitations.

A fund's fundamental investment policies and limitations cannot be changed without approval by a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act)) of the fund. However, except for the fundamental investment limitations listed below, the investment policies and limitations described in this SAI are not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval.

The following are each fund's fundamental investment limitations set forth in their entirety.

Diversification

For each fund:

The fund may not purchase the securities of any issuer, if, as a result, the fund would not comply with any applicable diversification requirements for a money market fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the rules thereunder, as such may be amended from time to time.

Senior Securities

For each fund:

The fund may not issue senior securities, except in connection with the insurance program established by the fund pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission or as otherwise permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Short Sales

For Tax-Exempt Portfolio:

The fund may not make short sales of securities.

Margin Purchases

For Tax-Exempt Portfolio:

The fund may not purchase any securities on margin, except for such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions.

Borrowing

For each fund (other than Tax-Exempt Portfolio):

The fund may not borrow money, except that the fund may (i) borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes (not for leveraging or investment) and (ii) engage in reverse repurchase agreements for any purpose; provided that (i) and (ii) in combination do not exceed 33 1/3% of the fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings). Any borrowings that come to exceed this amount will be reduced within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation.

For Tax-Exempt Portfolio:

The fund may not borrow money, except that the fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes (not for leveraging or investment) in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings). Any borrowings that come to exceed this amount will be reduced within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation.

Underwriting

For each fund:

The fund may not underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that the fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in the disposition of restricted securities or in connection with investments in other investment companies.

Concentration

For Government Portfolio, Treasury Portfolio, and Treasury Only Portfolio:

The fund may not purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, more than 25% of the fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry.

For purposes of each of Government Portfolio's and Treasury Portfolio's concentration limitation discussed above, with respect to any investment in repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities, Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) looks through to the U.S. Government securities.

For purposes of each of Government Portfolio's, Treasury Portfolio's, and Treasury Only Portfolio's concentration limitation discussed above, FMR may analyze the characteristics of a particular issuer and security and assign an industry or sector classification consistent with those characteristics in the event that the third-party classification provider used by FMR does not assign a classification.

For Money Market Portfolio and Prime Money Market Portfolio:

The fund may not purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, more than 25% of the fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry, except that the fund will invest more than 25% of its total assets in the financial services industry.

For purposes of each of Money Market Portfolio's and Prime Money Market Portfolio's concentration limitation discussed above, with respect to any investment in repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities, FMR looks through to the U.S. Government securities.

For purposes of each of Money Market Portfolio's and Prime Money Market Portfolio's concentration limitation discussed above, FMR deems the financial services industry to include the group of industries within the financial services sector.

For purposes of each of Money Market Portfolio's and Prime Money Market Portfolio's concentration limitation discussed above, FMR may analyze the characteristics of a particular issuer and security and assign an industry or sector classification consistent with those characteristics in the event that the third-party classification provider used by FMR does not assign a classification.

For Tax-Exempt Portfolio:

The fund may not purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or tax-exempt obligations issued or guaranteed by a U.S. territory or possession or a state or local government, or a political subdivision of any of the foregoing) if, as a result, more than 25% of the fund's total assets would be invested in securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry.

For purposes of the fund's concentration limitation discussed above, FMR identifies the issuer of a security depending on its terms and conditions. In identifying the issuer, FMR will consider the entity or entities responsible for payment of interest and repayment of principal and the source of such payments; the way in which assets and revenues of an issuing political subdivision are separated from those of other political entities; and whether a governmental body is guaranteeing the security.

For purposes of the fund's concentration limitation discussed above, FMR may analyze the characteristics of a particular issuer and security and assign an industry or sector classification consistent with those characteristics in the event that the third-party classification provider used by FMR does not assign a classification.

Real Estate

For each fund (other than Tax-Exempt Portfolio and Treasury Only Portfolio):

The fund may not buy or sell real estate.

For Tax-Exempt Portfolio:

The fund may not purchase or sell real estate, but this shall not prevent the fund from investing in municipal bonds or other obligations secured by real estate or interests therein.

For Treasury Only Portfolio:

The fund may not purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business).

Commodities

For each fund (other than Tax-Exempt Portfolio):

The fund may not purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments.

For Tax-Exempt Portfolio:

The fund may not purchase or sell physical commodities.

Loans

For each fund:

The fund may not lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements, or to acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments.

Oil, Gas, and Mineral Exploration Programs

For each fund (other than Treasury Only Portfolio):

The fund may not invest in oil, gas, or other mineral exploration or development programs.

Investing for Control or Management

For each fund (other than Tax-Exempt Portfolio and Treasury Only Portfolio):

The fund may not invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control or management.

Pooled Funds

For each fund:

The fund may, notwithstanding any other fundamental investment policy or limitation, invest all of its assets in the securities of a single open-end management investment company with substantially the same fundamental investment objective, policies, and limitations as the fund.

The following investment limitations are not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval.

Diversification

For each fund:

The fund does not currently intend to purchase a security (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or securities of other money market funds) if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in securities of a single issuer; provided that the fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the first tier securities of a single issuer for up to three business days.

For purposes of Tax-Exempt Portfolio's diversification limitation discussed above, FMR identifies the issuer of a security depending on its terms and conditions. In identifying the issuer, FMR will consider the entity or entities responsible for payment of interest and repayment of principal and the source of such payments; the way in which assets and revenues of an issuing political subdivision are separated from those of other political entities; and whether a governmental body is guaranteeing the security.

For purposes of each fund's diversification limitation discussed above, certain securities subject to guarantees (including insurance, letters of credit and demand features) are not considered securities of their issuer, but are subject to separate diversification requirements, in accordance with industry standard requirements for money market funds.

Short Sales

For each fund (other than Tax-Exempt Portfolio):

The fund does not currently intend to sell securities short, unless it owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short, and provided that transactions in futures contracts and options are not deemed to constitute selling securities short.

Margin Purchases

For each fund (other than Tax-Exempt Portfolio):

The fund does not currently intend to purchase securities on margin, except that the fund may obtain such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions, and provided that margin payments in connection with futures contracts and options on futures contracts shall not constitute purchasing securities on margin.

Borrowing

For each fund (other than Tax-Exempt Portfolio):

The fund may borrow money only (a) from a bank or from a registered investment company or portfolio for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or (b) by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements with any party.

For Tax-Exempt Portfolio:

The fund may borrow money only (a) from a bank or from a registered investment company or portfolio for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or (b) by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements with any party (reverse repurchase agreements are treated as borrowings for purposes of the fundamental borrowing investment limitation).

Illiquid Securities

For each fund:

The fund does not currently intend to purchase any security if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in securities that are deemed to be illiquid because they are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or because they cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the value ascribed to it by the fund.

For purposes of each fund's illiquid securities limitation discussed above, if through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, the fund were in a position where more than 5% of its total assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would consider appropriate steps to protect liquidity.

Loans

For each fund (other than Tax-Exempt Portfolio and Treasury Only Portfolio):

The fund does not currently intend to lend assets other than securities to other parties, except by lending money (up to 15% of the fund's net assets) to a registered investment company or portfolio for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment adviser. (This limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements.)

For Tax-Exempt Portfolio and Treasury Only Portfolio:

The fund does not currently intend to engage in repurchase agreements or make loans, but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities.

Pooled Funds

For each fund:

The fund does not currently intend to invest all of its assets in the securities of a single open-end management investment company with substantially the same fundamental investment objective, policies, and limitations as the fund.

Shareholder Notice. Treasury Only Portfolio does not intend to engage in reverse repurchase agreements. This operating policy may be changed only upon 90 days' notice to shareholders.

Shareholder Notice. Treasury Portfolio intends to invest 100% of its total assets in U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds and repurchase agreements comprised of those obligations at all times. This operating policy may be changed only upon 90 days' notice to shareholders.

Shareholder Notice. For Tax-Exempt Portfolio, securities must be rated in accordance with applicable rules in the highest rating category for short-term securities by at least one nationally recognized rating service (NRSRO) and rated in one of the two highest categories for short-term securities by another NRSRO if rated by more than one NRSRO, or, if unrated, judged to be equivalent to highest quality by FMR pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. This operating policy may be changed only upon 90 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The following pages contain more detailed information about types of instruments in which a fund may invest, techniques a fund's adviser (or a sub-adviser) may employ in pursuit of the fund's investment objective, and a summary of related risks. A fund's adviser (or a sub-adviser) may not buy all of these instruments or use all of these techniques unless it believes that doing so will help the fund achieve its goal. However, a fund's adviser (or a sub-adviser) is not required to buy any particular instrument or use any particular technique even if to do so might benefit the fund.

On the following pages in this section titled "Investment Policies and Limitations," and except as otherwise indicated, references to "an adviser" or "the adviser" may relate to a fund's adviser or a sub-adviser, as applicable.

Affiliated Bank Transactions. A Fidelity[®] fund may engage in transactions with financial institutions that are, or may be considered to be, "affiliated persons" of the fund under the 1940 Act. These transactions may involve repurchase agreements with custodian banks; short-term obligations of, and repurchase agreements with, the 50 largest U.S. banks (measured by deposits); municipal securities;

U.S. Government securities with affiliated financial institutions that are primary dealers in these securities; short-term currency transactions; and short-term borrowings. In accordance with exemptive orders issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Board of Trustees has established and periodically reviews procedures applicable to transactions involving affiliated financial institutions.

Asset-Backed Securities represent interests in pools of purchase contracts, financing leases, or sales agreements entered into by municipalities, mortgages, loans, receivables, or other assets. Payment of interest and repayment of principal may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and, in certain cases, supported by letters of credit, surety bonds, or other credit enhancements. Asset-backed security values may also be affected by other factors including changes in interest rates, the availability of information concerning the pool and its structure, the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the pool, the originator of the loans or receivables, or the entities providing the credit enhancement. In addition, these securities may be subject to prepayment risk.

Borrowing. Government Portfolio, Money Market Portfolio, Prime Money Market Portfolio, Tax-Exempt Portfolio, Treasury Only Portfolio, and Treasury Portfolio may make additional investments while borrowings are outstanding.

Cash Management. A fund may hold uninvested cash. A municipal fund's uninvested cash may earn credits that reduce fund expenses.

Central Funds are special types of investment vehicles created by Fidelity for use by the Fidelity funds and other advisory clients. Central funds are used to invest in particular security types or investment disciplines, or for cash management. Central funds incur certain costs related to their investment activity (such as custodial fees and expenses), but do not pay additional management fees. The investment results of the portions of a Fidelity fund's assets invested in the central funds will be based upon the investment results of those funds.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) Notice of Exclusion. The trust, on behalf of the Fidelity funds to which this SAI relates, has filed with the National Futures Association a notice claiming an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and the rules of the CFTC promulgated thereunder, with respect to each fund's operation. Accordingly, neither a fund nor its adviser is subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool or a CPO. However, the CFTC has adopted certain rule amendments that significantly affect the continued availability of this exclusion, and may subject advisers to funds to regulation by the CFTC. As of the date of this SAI, the adviser does not expect to register as a CPO of the funds. However, there is no certainty that a fund or its adviser will be able to rely on an exclusion in the future as the fund's investments change over time. A fund may determine not to use investment strategies that trigger additional CFTC regulation or may determine to operate subject to CFTC regulation, if applicable. If a fund or its adviser operates subject to CFTC regulation, it may incur additional expenses.

Domestic and Foreign Investments include U.S. dollar-denominated time deposits, certificates of deposit, and bankers' acceptances of U.S. banks and their branches located outside of the United States, U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, and foreign branches of foreign banks. Domestic and foreign investments may also include U.S. dollar-denominated securities issued or guaranteed by other U.S. or foreign issuers, including U.S. and foreign corporations or other business organizations, foreign governments, foreign government agencies or instrumentalities, and U.S. and foreign financial institutions, including savings and loan institutions, insurance companies, mortgage bankers, and real estate investment trusts, as well as banks.

The obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks may not be obligations of the parent bank in addition to the issuing branch, and may be limited by the terms of a specific obligation and by governmental regulation. Payment of interest and repayment of principal on these obligations may also be affected by governmental action in the country of domicile of the branch (generally referred to as sovereign risk) or by war or civil conflict. In addition, settlement of trades may occur outside of the United States and evidence of ownership of portfolio securities may be held outside of the United States. Accordingly, a fund may be subject to the risks associated with the settlement of trades and the holding of such property overseas. Various provisions of federal law governing the establishment and operation of U.S. branches do not apply to foreign branches of U.S. banks.

Obligations of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks may be general obligations of the parent bank in addition to the issuing branch, or may be limited by the terms of a specific obligation and by federal and state regulation, as well as by governmental action in the country in which the foreign bank has its head office.

Obligations of foreign issuers involve certain additional risks. These risks may include future unfavorable political and economic developments, withholding taxes, seizures of foreign deposits, currency controls, interest limitations, or other governmental restrictions that might affect repayment of principal or payment of interest, or the ability to honor a credit commitment. Additionally, there may be less public information available about foreign entities. Foreign issuers may be subject to less governmental regulation and supervision than U.S. issuers. Foreign issuers also generally are not bound by uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. issuers. From time to time, a fund's adviser and/or its affiliates may determine that, as a result of regulatory requirements that may apply to the adviser and/or its affiliates due to investments in a particular country, investments in the securities of issuers domiciled or listed on trading markets in that country above certain thresholds (which may apply at the account level or in the aggregate across all accounts managed by the adviser and its affiliates) may be impractical or undesirable. In such instances, the adviser may limit or exclude investment in a particular issuer, which may include investment in related derivative instruments, and investment flexibility may be restricted.

Illiquid Securities cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued. Difficulty in selling securities may result in a loss or may be costly to a fund.

Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, a Fidelity fund's adviser determines the liquidity of the fund's investments and, through reports from the fund's adviser, the Board monitors investments in illiquid securities.

Various factors may be considered in determining the liquidity of a fund's investments, including (1) the frequency and volume of trades and quotations, (2) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace, (3) dealer undertakings to make a market, and (4) the nature of the security and the market in which it trades (including any demand, put or tender features, the mechanics and other requirements for transfer, any letters of credit or other credit enhancement features, any ratings, the number of holders, the method of soliciting offers, the time required to dispose of the security, and the ability to assign or offset the rights and obligations of the security).

Increasing Government Debt. The total public debt of the United States and other countries around the globe as a percent of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since the beginning of the 2008 financial downturn. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented.

A high national debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may drive debt cost higher and cause a country to sell additional debt, thereby increasing refinancing risk. A high national debt also raises concerns that a government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. In the worst case, unsustainable debt levels can decline the valuation of currencies, and can prevent a government from implementing effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy in economic downturns.

On August 5, 2011, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the United States one level to "AA+" from "AAA." While Standard & Poor's Ratings Services affirmed the United States' short-term sovereign credit rating as "A-1+," there is no guarantee that Standard & Poor's Ratings Services will not decide to lower this rating in the future. Standard & Poor's Ratings Services stated that its decision was prompted by its view on the rising public debt burden and its perception of greater policymaking uncertainty. The market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government may be adversely affected by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services decisions to downgrade the long-term sovereign credit rating of the United States.

Insolvency of Issuers, Counterparties, and Intermediaries. Issuers of fund portfolio securities or counterparties to fund transactions that become insolvent or declare bankruptcy can pose special investment risks. In each circumstance, risk of loss, valuation uncertainty, increased illiquidity, and other unpredictable occurrences may negatively impact an investment. Each of these risks may be amplified in foreign markets, where security trading, settlement, and custodial practices can be less developed than those in the U.S. markets, and bankruptcy laws differ from those of the U.S.

As a general matter, if the issuer of a fund portfolio security is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds and preferred stock have priority over the claims of common stock owners. These events can negatively impact the value of the issuer's securities and the results of related proceedings can be unpredictable.

If a counterparty to a fund transaction becomes insolvent, the fund may be limited in its ability to exercise rights to obtain the return of related fund assets or in exercising other rights against the counterparty. In addition, insolvency and liquidation proceedings take time to resolve, which can limit or preclude a fund's ability to terminate a transaction or obtain related assets or collateral in a timely fashion. Uncertainty may also arise upon the insolvency of an intermediary with which a fund has pending transactions. If an intermediary becomes insolvent, while securities positions and other holdings may be protected by U.S. or foreign laws, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether these protections are available to specific trades based on the circumstances. Receiving the benefit of these protections can also take time to resolve, which may result in illiquid positions.

Interfund Borrowing and Lending Program. Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC, a Fidelity fund may lend money to, and borrow money from, other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates. Tax-Exempt Portfolio and Treasury Only Portfolio currently intend to participate in this program only as borrowers. A Fidelity fund will borrow through the program only when the costs are equal to or lower than the costs of bank loans. A Fidelity fund will lend through the program only when the returns are higher than those available from an investment in repurchase agreements. Interfund loans and borrowings normally extend overnight, but can have a maximum duration of seven days. Loans may be called on one day's notice. A Fidelity fund may have to borrow from a bank at a higher interest rate if an interfund loan is called or not renewed. Any delay in repayment to a lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional borrowing costs.

Inverse Floaters have variable interest rates that typically move in the opposite direction from movements in prevailing short-term interest rate levels – rising when prevailing short-term interest rates fall, and falling when short-term interest rates rise. The prices of inverse floaters can be considerably more volatile than the prices of other investments with comparable maturities and/or credit quality.

Funds of Funds and Other Large Shareholders. Certain Fidelity funds and accounts (including funds of funds) invest in other funds ("underlying funds") and, as a result, may at times have substantial investments in one or more underlying funds.

An underlying fund may experience large redemptions or investments due to transactions in its shares by funds of funds, other large shareholders, or similarly managed accounts. While it is impossible to predict the overall effect of these transactions over time, there

could be an adverse impact on an underlying fund's performance. In the event of such redemptions or investments, an underlying fund could be required to sell securities or to invest cash at a time when it may not otherwise desire to do so. Such transactions may increase an underlying fund's brokerage and/or other transaction costs and affect the liquidity of a fund's portfolio. In addition, when funds of funds or other investors own a substantial portion of an underlying fund's shares, a large redemption by such an investor could cause actual expenses to increase, or could result in the underlying fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the underlying fund's expense ratio. Redemptions of underlying fund shares could also accelerate the realization of taxable capital gains in the fund if sales of securities result in capital gains. The impact of these transactions is likely to be greater when a fund of funds or other significant investor purchases, redeems, or owns a substantial portion of the underlying fund's shares.

When possible, Fidelity will consider how to minimize these potential adverse effects, and may take such actions as it deems appropriate to address potential adverse effects, including redemption of shares in-kind rather than in cash or carrying out the transactions over a period of time, although there can be no assurance that such actions will be successful. A high volume of redemption requests can impact an underlying fund the same way as the transactions of a single shareholder with substantial investments. As an additional safeguard, Fidelity fund of funds may manage the placement of their redemption requests in a manner designed to minimize the impact of such requests on the day-to-day operations of the underlying funds in which they invest. This may involve, for example, redeeming its shares of an underlying fund gradually over time.

Money Market Securities are high-quality, short-term obligations. Money market securities may be structured to be, or may employ a trust or other form so that they are, eligible investments for money market funds. For example, put features can be used to modify the maturity of a security or interest rate adjustment features can be used to enhance price stability. If a structure fails to function as intended, adverse tax or investment consequences may result. Neither the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) nor any other regulatory authority has ruled definitively on certain legal issues presented by certain structured securities. Future tax or other regulatory determinations could adversely affect the value, liquidity, or tax treatment of the income received from these securities or the nature and timing of distributions made by a fund.

Municipal Insurance. A municipal bond may be covered by insurance that guarantees the bond's scheduled payment of interest and repayment of principal. This type of insurance may be obtained by either (i) the issuer at the time the bond is issued (primary market insurance), or (ii) another party after the bond has been issued (secondary market insurance).

Both primary and secondary market insurance guarantee timely and scheduled repayment of all principal and payment of all interest on a municipal bond in the event of default by the issuer, and cover a municipal bond to its maturity, typically enhancing its credit quality and value.

Municipal bond insurance does not insure against market fluctuations or fluctuations in a fund's share price. In addition, a municipal bond insurance policy will not cover: (i) repayment of a municipal bond before maturity (redemption), (ii) prepayment or payment of an acceleration premium (except for a mandatory sinking fund redemption) or any other provision of a bond indenture that advances the maturity of the bond, or (iii) nonpayment of principal or interest caused by negligence or bankruptcy of the paying agent. A mandatory sinking fund redemption may be a provision of a municipal bond issue whereby part of the municipal bond issue may be retired before maturity.

Because a significant portion of the municipal securities issued and outstanding is insured by a small number of insurance companies, not all of which have the highest credit rating, an event involving one or more of these insurance companies could have a significant adverse effect on the value of the securities insured by that insurance company and on the municipal markets as a whole. Ratings of insured bonds reflect the credit rating of the insurer, based on the rating agency's assessment of the creditworthiness of the insurer and its ability to pay claims on its insurance policies at the time of the assessment. While the obligation of a municipal bond insurance company to pay a claim extends over the life of an insured bond, there is no assurance that municipal bond insurers will meet their claims. A higher-than-anticipated default rate on municipal bonds or in connection with other insurance the insurer provides could strain the insurer's loss reserves and adversely affect its ability to pay claims to bondholders.

FMR may decide to retain an insured municipal bond that is in default, or, in FMR's view, in significant risk of default. While a fund holds a defaulted, insured municipal bond, the fund collects interest payments from the insurer and retains the right to collect principal from the insurer when the municipal bond matures, or in connection with a mandatory sinking fund redemption.

Municipal Leases and participation interests therein may take the form of a lease, an installment purchase, or a conditional sale contract and are issued by state and local governments and authorities to acquire land or a wide variety of equipment and facilities. Generally, a fund will not hold these obligations directly as a lessor of the property, but will purchase a participation interest in a municipal obligation from a bank or other third party. A participation interest gives the purchaser a specified, undivided interest in the obligation in proportion to its purchased interest in the total amount of the issue.

Municipal leases frequently have risks distinct from those associated with general obligation or revenue bonds. State constitutions and statutes set forth requirements that states or municipalities must meet to incur debt. These may include voter referenda, interest rate limits, or public sale requirements. Leases, installment purchases, or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass to the governmental issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment

without meeting their constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. Many leases and contracts include “non-appropriation clauses” providing that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purposes by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. Non-appropriation clauses free the issuer from debt issuance limitations. If a municipality stops making payments or transfers its obligations to a private entity, the obligation could lose value or become taxable.

Municipal Market Disruption Risk. The value of municipal securities may be affected by uncertainties in the municipal market related to legislation or litigation involving the taxation of municipal securities or the rights of municipal securities holders in the event of a bankruptcy. Proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on municipal securities are introduced before Congress from time to time. Proposals also may be introduced before state legislatures that would affect the state tax treatment of a municipal fund’s distributions. If such proposals were enacted, the availability of municipal securities and the value of a municipal fund’s holdings would be affected, and the Trustees would reevaluate the fund’s investment objectives and policies. Municipal bankruptcies are relatively rare, and certain provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code governing such bankruptcies are unclear and remain untested. Further, the application of state law to municipal issuers could produce varying results among the states or among municipal securities issuers within a state. These legal uncertainties could affect the municipal securities market generally, certain specific segments of the market, or the relative credit quality of particular securities. Any of these effects could have a significant impact on the prices of some or all of the municipal securities held by a fund, making it more difficult for a fund to maintain a stable net asset value per share (NAV).

Municipal securities may be susceptible to downgrade, default, and bankruptcy, particularly during economic downturns. Factors affecting municipal securities include the budgetary constraints of local, state, and federal governments upon which the municipalities issuing municipal securities may be relying for funding, as well as lower tax collections, fluctuations in interest rates, and increasing construction costs. Municipal securities are also subject to the risk that the perceived likelihood of difficulties in the municipal securities markets could result in increased illiquidity, volatility, and credit risk. Certain municipal issuers may be unable to obtain additional financing through, or be required to pay higher interest rates on, new issues, which may reduce revenues available for these municipal issuers to pay existing obligations. In addition, certain municipal issuers may be unable to issue or market securities, resulting in fewer investment opportunities for funds investing in municipal securities.

Education. In general, there are two types of education-related bonds: those issued to finance projects for public and private colleges and universities, and those representing pooled interests in student loans. Bonds issued to supply educational institutions with funds are subject to the risk of unanticipated revenue decline, primarily the result of decreasing student enrollment or decreasing state and federal funding. Among the factors that may lead to declining or insufficient revenues are restrictions on students’ ability to pay tuition, availability of state and federal funding, and general economic conditions. Student loan revenue bonds are generally offered by state (or substate) authorities or commissions and are backed by pools of student loans. Underlying student loans may be guaranteed by state guarantee agencies and may be subject to reimbursement by the United States Department of Education through its guaranteed student loan program. Others may be private, uninsured loans made to parents or students which are supported by reserves or other forms of credit enhancement. Recoveries of principal due to loan defaults may be applied to redemption of bonds or may be used to re-lend, depending on program latitude and demand for loans. Cash flows supporting student loan revenue bonds are impacted by numerous factors, including the rate of student loan defaults, seasoning of the loan portfolio, and student repayment deferral periods of forbearance. Other risks associated with student loan revenue bonds include potential changes in federal legislation regarding student loan revenue bonds, state guarantee agency reimbursement and continued federal interest and other program subsidies currently in effect.

Electric Utilities. The electric utilities industry has been experiencing, and will continue to experience, increased competitive pressures. Federal legislation in the last two years will open transmission access to any electricity supplier, although it is not presently known to what extent competition will evolve. Other risks include: (a) the availability and cost of fuel, (b) the availability and cost of capital, (c) the effects of conservation on energy demand, (d) the effects of rapidly changing environmental, safety, and licensing requirements, and other federal, state, and local regulations, (e) timely and sufficient rate increases, and (f) opposition to nuclear power.

Health Care. The health care industry is subject to regulatory action by a number of private and governmental agencies, including federal, state, and local governmental agencies. A major source of revenues for the health care industry is payments from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. As a result, the industry is sensitive to legislative changes and reductions in governmental spending for such programs. Numerous other factors may affect the industry, such as general and local economic conditions; demand for services; expenses (including malpractice insurance premiums); and competition among health care providers. In the future, the following elements may adversely affect health care facility operations: adoption of legislation proposing a national health insurance program; other state or local health care reform measures; medical and technological advances which dramatically alter the need for health services or the way in which such services are delivered; changes in medical coverage which alter the traditional fee-for-service revenue stream; and efforts by employers, insurers, and governmental agencies to reduce the costs of health insurance and health care services.

Housing. Housing revenue bonds are generally issued by a state, county, city, local housing authority, or other public agency. They generally are secured by the revenues derived from mortgages purchased with the proceeds of the bond issue. It is extremely difficult to

predict the supply of available mortgages to be purchased with the proceeds of an issue or the future cash flow from the underlying mortgages. Consequently, there are risks that proceeds will exceed supply, resulting in early retirement of bonds, or that homeowner repayments will create an irregular cash flow. Many factors may affect the financing of multi-family housing projects, including acceptable completion of construction, proper management, occupancy and rent levels, economic conditions, and changes to current laws and regulations.

Transportation. Transportation debt may be issued to finance the construction of airports, toll roads, highways, or other transit facilities. Airport bonds are dependent on the general stability of the airline industry and on the stability of a specific carrier who uses the airport as a hub. Air traffic generally follows broader economic trends and is also affected by the price and availability of fuel. Toll road bonds are also affected by the cost and availability of fuel as well as toll levels, the presence of competing roads and the general economic health of an area. Fuel costs and availability also affect other transportation-related securities, as do the presence of alternate forms of transportation, such as public transportation.

Water and Sewer. Water and sewer revenue bonds are often considered to have relatively secure credit as a result of their issuer's importance, monopoly status, and generally unimpeded ability to raise rates. Despite this, lack of water supply due to insufficient rain, run-off, or snow pack is a concern that has led to past defaults. Further, public resistance to rate increases, costly environmental litigation, and Federal environmental mandates are challenges faced by issuers of water and sewer bonds.

NRSROs. The Board of Trustees has designated each of the following NRSROs as a "designated NRSRO" pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act: DBRS Ltd.; Fitch, Inc.; Moody's Investors Service, Inc.; and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services.

Put Features entitle the holder to sell a security back to the issuer or a third party at any time or at specified intervals. In exchange for this benefit, a fund may accept a lower interest rate. Securities with put features are subject to the risk that the put provider is unable to honor the put feature (purchase the security). Put providers often support their ability to buy securities on demand by obtaining letters of credit or other guarantees from other entities. Demand features, standby commitments, and tender options are types of put features.

Reforms and Government Intervention in the Financial Markets. Economic downturns can trigger various economic, legal, budgetary, tax, and regulatory reforms across the globe. Instability in the financial markets in the wake of the 2008 economic downturn led the U.S. Government and other governments to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases, a lack of liquidity. Reforms are ongoing and their effects are uncertain. Federal, state, local, foreign, and other governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which a fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Reforms may also change the way in which a fund is regulated and could limit or preclude a fund's ability to achieve its investment objective or engage in certain strategies. Also, while reforms generally are intended to strengthen markets, systems, and public finances, they could affect fund expenses and the value of fund investments.

The value of a fund's holdings is also generally subject to the risk of future local, national, or global economic disturbances based on unknown weaknesses in the markets in which a fund invests. In the event of such a disturbance, the issuers of securities held by a fund may experience significant declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations, or may receive government assistance accompanied by increased restrictions on their business operations or other government intervention. In addition, it is not certain that the U.S. Government or foreign governments will intervene in response to a future market disturbance and the effect of any such future intervention cannot be predicted.

Repurchase Agreements involve an agreement to purchase a security and to sell that security back to the original seller at an agreed-upon price. The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed-upon incremental amount which is unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased security. As protection against the risk that the original seller will not fulfill its obligation, the securities are held in a separate account at a bank, marked-to-market daily, and maintained at a value at least equal to the sale price plus the accrued incremental amount. The value of the security purchased may be more or less than the price at which the counterparty has agreed to purchase the security. In addition, delays or losses could result if the other party to the agreement defaults or becomes insolvent. A fund may be limited in its ability to exercise its right to liquidate assets related to a repurchase agreement with an insolvent counterparty. A Fidelity fund may engage in repurchase agreement transactions with parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by the fund's adviser.

Restricted Securities are subject to legal restrictions on their sale. Difficulty in selling securities may result in a loss or be costly to a fund. Restricted securities generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 (1933 Act), or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the holder of a registered security may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time it may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the holder might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. In a reverse repurchase agreement, a fund sells a security to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, in return for cash and agrees to repurchase that security at an agreed-upon price and time. A Fidelity fund may enter into

reverse repurchase agreements with parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by the fund's adviser. Such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of a fund's assets and, if applicable, a fund's yield, and may be viewed as a form of leverage.

Securities of Other Investment Companies. including shares of closed-end investment companies (which include business development companies (BDCs)), unit investment trusts, and open-end investment companies, represent interests in professionally managed portfolios that may invest in any type of instrument. Investing in other investment companies involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying instruments, but may involve additional expenses at the underlying investment company-level, such as portfolio management fees and operating expenses. Fees and expenses incurred indirectly by a fund as a result of its investment in shares of one or more other investment companies generally are referred to as "acquired fund fees and expenses" and may appear as a separate line item in a fund's prospectus fee table. For certain investment companies, such as BDCs, these expenses may be significant. Certain types of investment companies, such as closed-end investment companies, issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or a discount to their NAV. Others are continuously offered at NAV, but may also be traded in the secondary market.

The extent to which a fund can invest in securities of other investment companies may be limited by federal securities laws.

Short Sales "Against the Box" are short sales of securities that a fund owns or has the right to obtain (equivalent in kind or amount to the securities sold short). Short sales against the box could be used to protect the NAV of a fund in anticipation of increased interest rates, without sacrificing the current yield of the securities sold short. If a fund enters into a short sale against the box, it will be required to set aside securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short (or securities convertible or exchangeable into such securities) and will be required to hold such securities while the short sale is outstanding. A fund will incur transaction costs in connection with opening and closing short sales against the box.

Sources of Liquidity or Credit Support. Issuers may employ various forms of credit and liquidity enhancements, including letters of credit, guarantees, swaps, puts, and demand features, and insurance provided by domestic or foreign entities such as banks and other financial institutions. An adviser and its affiliates may rely on their evaluation of the credit of the issuer or the credit of the liquidity or credit enhancement provider for purposes of making initial and ongoing minimal credit risk determinations for a money market fund. In evaluating the credit of a foreign bank or other foreign entities, factors considered may include whether adequate public information about the entity is available and whether the entity may be subject to unfavorable political or economic developments, currency controls, or other government restrictions that might affect its ability to honor its commitment. Changes in the credit quality of the issuer and/or entity providing the enhancement could affect the value of the security or a fund's share price.

Stripped Securities are the separate income or principal components of a debt security. The risks associated with stripped securities are similar to those of other money market securities, although stripped securities may be more volatile. U.S. Treasury securities that have been stripped by a Federal Reserve Bank are obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury.

Privately stripped government securities are created when a dealer deposits a U.S. Treasury security or other U.S. Government security with a custodian for safekeeping. The custodian issues separate receipts for the coupon payments and the principal payment, which the dealer then sells.

Because the SEC does not consider privately stripped government securities to be U.S. Government securities for purposes of Rule 2a-7, a fund must evaluate them as it would non-government securities pursuant to regulatory guidelines applicable to money market funds.

Temporary Defensive Policies.

Each of Government Portfolio, Money Market Portfolio, Prime Money Market Portfolio, Tax-Exempt Portfolio, Treasury Only Portfolio, and Treasury Portfolio reserves the right to hold a substantial amount of uninvested cash for temporary, defensive purposes. In addition, Tax-Exempt Portfolio reserves the right to invest more than normally permitted in federally taxable obligations for temporary, defensive purposes.

Tender Option Bonds are created by depositing intermediate- or long-term, fixed-rate or variable rate, municipal bonds into a trust and issuing two classes of trust interests (or "certificates") with varying economic interests to investors. Holders of the first class of trust interests, or floating rate certificates, receive tax-exempt interest based on short-term rates and may tender the certificate to the trust at par. As consideration for providing the tender option, the trust sponsor (typically a bank, broker-dealer, or other financial institution) receives periodic fees. The trust pays the holders of the floating rate certificates from proceeds of a remarketing of the certificates or from a draw on a liquidity facility provided by the sponsor. A fund investing in a floating rate certificate effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term tax-exempt rate. The floating rate certificate is typically an eligible security for money market funds. Holders of the second class of interests, sometimes called the residual income certificates, are entitled to any tax-exempt interest received by the trust that is not payable to floating rate certificate holders, and bear the risk that the underlying municipal bonds decline in value. In selecting tender option bonds, FMR will consider the creditworthiness of the issuer of the underlying bond deposited in the trust, the experience of the custodian, and the quality of the sponsor providing the tender option. In certain instances, the tender option may be terminated if, for example, the issuer of the underlying bond defaults on interest payments.

Transfer Agent Bank Accounts. Proceeds from shareholder purchases of a Fidelity fund may pass through a series of demand deposit bank accounts before being held at the fund’s custodian. Redemption proceeds may pass from the custodian to the shareholder through a similar series of bank accounts.

If a bank account is registered to the transfer agent or an affiliate, who acts as an agent for the funds when opening, closing, and conducting business in the bank account, the transfer agent or an affiliate may invest overnight balances in the account in repurchase agreements. Any balances that are not invested in repurchase agreements remain in the bank account overnight. Any risks associated with such an account are investment risks of the funds. A fund faces the risk of loss of these balances if the bank becomes insolvent.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities provide for periodic adjustments in the interest rate paid on the security. Variable rate securities provide for a specified periodic adjustment in the interest rate, while floating rate securities have interest rates that change whenever there is a change in a designated benchmark rate or the issuer’s credit quality, sometimes subject to a cap or floor on such rate. Some variable or floating rate securities are structured with put features that permit holders to demand payment of the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest from the issuers or certain financial intermediaries.

When-Issued and Forward Purchase or Sale Transactions involve a commitment to purchase or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield in which payment and delivery take place after the customary settlement period for that type of security. Typically, no interest accrues to the purchaser until the security is delivered.

When purchasing securities pursuant to one of these transactions, the purchaser assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risks of price and yield fluctuations and the risk that the security will not be issued as anticipated. Because payment for the securities is not required until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with a fund’s investments. If a fund remains substantially fully invested at a time when a purchase is outstanding, the purchases may result in a form of leverage. When a fund has sold a security pursuant to one of these transactions, the fund does not participate in further gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a delayed-delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, a fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity or suffer a loss.

A fund may renegotiate a when-issued or forward transaction and may sell the underlying securities before delivery, which may result in capital gains or losses for the fund.

In addition to the investment policies and limitations discussed above, a fund is subject to the additional operational risk discussed below.

Considerations Regarding Cybersecurity. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, a fund’s service providers are susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events and may arise from external or internal sources. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information; corrupting data, equipment or systems; or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting a fund’s manager, any sub-adviser and other service providers (including, but not limited to, fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with a fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business, destruction to equipment and systems, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting issuers of securities in which a fund invests, counterparties with which a fund engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for fund shareholders) and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future.

While a fund’s service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, a fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect a fund or its shareholders. A fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities are placed on behalf of a fund by FMR pursuant to authority contained in the management contract. To the extent that FMR grants investment management authority to a sub-adviser (see the section entitled “Management Contracts”), that sub-adviser is authorized to provide the services described in the respective sub-advisory agreement, and in accordance with the policies described in this section. Furthermore, the sub-adviser’s trading and associated policies, which may differ from FMR’s policies, may apply to that fund, subject to applicable law.

FMR or a sub-adviser may be responsible for the placement of portfolio securities transactions for other investment companies and investment accounts for which it has or its affiliates have investment discretion.

A fund will not incur any commissions or sales charges when it invests in shares of open-end investment companies (including any underlying central funds), but it may incur such costs when it invests directly in other types of securities.

Purchases and sales of equity securities on a securities exchange or over-the-counter (OTC) are effected through brokers who receive compensation for their services. Generally, compensation relating to securities traded on foreign exchanges will be higher than compensation relating to securities traded on U.S. exchanges and may not be subject to negotiation. Compensation may also be paid in connection with principal transactions (in both OTC securities and securities listed on an exchange) and agency OTC transactions executed with an electronic communications network (ECN) or an alternative trading system. Equity securities may be purchased from underwriters at prices that include underwriting fees.

Purchases and sales of fixed-income securities are generally made with an issuer or a primary market-maker acting as principal. Although there is no stated brokerage commission paid by a fund for any fixed-income security, the price paid by a fund to an underwriter includes the disclosed underwriting fee and prices in secondary trades usually include an undisclosed dealer commission or markup reflecting the spread between the bid and ask prices of the fixed-income security. New issues of equity and fixed-income securities may also be purchased in underwritten fixed price offerings.

The Trustees of each fund periodically review FMR's performance of its responsibilities in connection with the placement of portfolio securities transactions on behalf of each fund. The Trustees also review the compensation paid by each fund over representative periods of time to determine if it was reasonable in relation to the benefits to the fund.

FMR.

The Selection of Securities Brokers and Dealers

FMR or its affiliates generally have authority to select securities brokers (whether acting as a broker or a dealer) to place or execute a fund's portfolio securities transactions. In selecting securities brokers, including affiliates of FMR, to execute a fund's portfolio securities transactions, FMR or its affiliates consider the factors they deem relevant in the context of a particular trade and in regard to FMR's or its affiliates' overall responsibilities with respect to the fund and other investment accounts, including any instructions from the fund's portfolio manager, which may emphasize, for example, speed of execution over other factors. Based on the factors considered, FMR or its affiliates may choose to execute an order using ECNs, including algorithmic trading, crossing networks, direct market access and program trading, or by actively working an order. Other possibly relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, the following: price; the size and type of the securities transaction; the reasonableness of compensation to be paid, including spreads and commission rates; the speed and certainty of trade executions, including broker willingness to commit capital; the nature and characteristics of the markets for the security to be purchased or sold, including the degree of specialization of the broker in such markets or securities; the availability of liquidity in the security, including the liquidity and depth afforded by a market center or market-maker; the reliability of a market center or broker; the broker's overall trading relationship with FMR or its affiliates; the trader's assessment of whether and how closely the broker likely will follow the trader's instructions to the broker; the degree of anonymity that a particular broker or market can provide; the potential for avoiding or lessening market impact; the execution services rendered on a continuing basis; the execution efficiency, settlement capability, and financial condition of the broker or dealer; arrangements for payment of fund expenses, if applicable; and the provision of additional brokerage and research products and services, if applicable.

The trading desks through which FMR or its affiliates may execute trades are instructed to execute portfolio transactions on behalf of the funds based on the quality of execution without any consideration of brokerage and research products and services the broker or dealer may provide. The administration of brokerage and research products and services is managed separately from the trading desks, which means that traders have no responsibility for administering soft dollar activities.

In seeking best qualitative execution for portfolio securities transactions, FMR or its affiliates may select a broker that uses a trading method, including algorithmic trading, for which the broker may charge a higher commission than its lowest available commission rate. FMR or its affiliates also may select a broker that charges more than the lowest available commission rate available from another broker. FMR or its affiliates may execute an entire securities transaction with a broker and allocate all or a portion of the transaction and/or related commissions to a second broker where a client does not permit trading with an affiliate of FMR or in other limited situations. In those situations, the commission rate paid to the second broker may be higher than the commission rate paid to the executing broker. For futures transactions, the selection of a futures commission merchant (FCM) is generally based on the overall quality of execution and other services provided by the FCM. FMR or its affiliates may choose to execute futures transactions electronically.

The Acquisition of Brokerage and Research Products and Services

Brokers (who are not affiliates of FMR) that execute transactions for a fund may receive higher compensation from the fund than other brokers might have charged the fund, in recognition of the value of the brokerage or research products and services they provide to FMR or its affiliates.

Research Products and Services. These products and services may include, when permissible under applicable law: economic, industry, company, municipal, sovereign (U.S. and non-U.S.), legal, or political research reports; market color; company meeting facilitation; compilation of securities prices, earnings, dividends and similar data; quotation services, data, information and other services; analytical computer software and services; and investment recommendations. In addition to receiving brokerage and research products and services via written reports and computer-delivered services, such reports may also be provided by telephone and in-person meetings with securities analysts, corporate and industry spokespersons, economists, academicians and government representatives and others with relevant professional expertise. FMR or its affiliates may request that a broker provide a specific proprietary or third-party product or service. Some of these brokerage and research products and services supplement FMR's or its affiliates' own research activities in providing investment advice to the funds.

Execution Services. In addition, brokerage and research products and services may include, when permissible under applicable law, those that assist in the execution, clearing, and settlement of securities transactions, as well as other incidental functions (including, but not limited to, communication services related to trade execution, order routing and algorithmic trading, post-trade matching, exchange of messages among brokers or dealers, custodians and institutions, and the use of electronic confirmation and affirmation of institutional trades).

Mixed-Use Products and Services. Although FMR or its affiliates do not use fund commissions to pay for products or services that do not qualify as brokerage and research products and services, they may use commission dollars to obtain certain products or services that are not used exclusively in FMR's or its affiliates' investment decision-making process (mixed-use products or services). In those circumstances, FMR or its affiliates will make a good faith judgment to evaluate the various benefits and uses to which they intend to put the mixed-use product or service, and will pay for that portion of the mixed-use product or service that does not qualify as brokerage and research products and services with their own resources (referred to as "hard dollars").

Benefit to FMR. FMR's or its affiliates' expenses likely would be increased if they attempted to generate these additional brokerage and research products and services through their own efforts, or if they paid for these brokerage and research products or services with their own resources. To minimize the potential for conflicts of interest, the trading desks through which FMR or its affiliates may execute trades are instructed to execute portfolio transactions on behalf of the funds based on the quality of execution without any consideration of brokerage and research products and services the broker or dealer may provide. The administration of brokerage and research products and services is managed separately from the trading desks, which means that traders have no responsibility for administering soft dollar activities. Furthermore, certain of the brokerage and research products and services that FMR or its affiliates receive are furnished by brokers on their own initiative, either in connection with a particular transaction or as part of their overall services. Some of these brokerage and research products or services may be provided at no additional cost to FMR or its affiliates or have no explicit cost associated with them. In addition, FMR or its affiliates may request that a broker provide a specific proprietary or third-party product or service, certain of which third-party products or services may be provided by a broker that is not a party to a particular transaction and is not connected with the transacting broker's overall services.

FMR's Decision-Making Process. In connection with the allocation of fund brokerage, FMR or its affiliates make a good faith determination that the compensation paid to brokers and dealers is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research products and services provided to FMR or its affiliates, viewed in terms of the particular transaction for a fund or FMR's or its affiliates' overall responsibilities to that fund or other investment companies and investment accounts for which FMR or its affiliates have investment discretion; however, each brokerage and research product or service received in connection with a fund's brokerage may not benefit the fund. While FMR or its affiliates may take into account the brokerage and/or research products and services provided by a broker or dealer in determining whether compensation paid is reasonable, neither FMR, its affiliates, nor the funds incur an obligation to any broker, dealer, or third party to pay for any brokerage and research product or service (or portion thereof) by generating a specific amount of compensation or otherwise. Typically, these brokerage and research products and services assist FMR or its affiliates in terms of their overall investment responsibilities to a fund or any other investment companies and investment accounts for which FMR or its affiliates have investment discretion. Certain funds or investment accounts may use brokerage commissions to acquire brokerage and research products and services that may also benefit other funds or accounts managed by FMR or its affiliates.

Research Contracts. FMR or its affiliates have arrangements with certain third-party research providers and brokers through whom FMR or its affiliates effect fund trades, whereby FMR or its affiliates may pay with fund commissions or hard dollars for all or a portion of the cost of research products and services purchased from such research providers or brokers. If hard dollar payments are used, FMR or its affiliates may still cause a fund to pay more for execution than the lowest commission rate available from the broker providing research products and services to FMR or its affiliates, or that may be available from another broker. FMR or its affiliates view hard dollar payments for research products and services as likely to reduce a fund's total commission costs even though it is expected that in such hard dollar arrangements the commissions available for recapture and used to pay fund expenses, as described below, will decrease. FMR's or its affiliates' determination to pay for research products and services separately, rather than bundled with fund commissions, is wholly voluntary on FMR's or its affiliates' part and may be extended to additional brokers or discontinued with any broker participating in this arrangement.

Commission Recapture

FMR or its affiliates may allocate brokerage transactions to brokers (who are not affiliates of FMR) who have entered into arrangements with FMR or its affiliates under which the broker, using a predetermined methodology, rebates a portion of the compensation paid by a fund to offset that fund's expenses ("commission recapture"). Not all brokers with whom a fund trades have been asked to participate in brokerage commission recapture.

Affiliated Transactions

FMR or its affiliates may place trades with certain brokers, including National Financial Services LLC (NFS), with whom they are under common control, provided FMR or its affiliates determine that these affiliates' trade-execution abilities and costs are comparable to those of non-affiliated, qualified brokerage firms, and that such transactions be executed in accordance with applicable rules under the 1940 Act and procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees of the funds. In addition, FMR or its affiliates may place trades with brokers that use NFS as a clearing agent.

The Trustees of each fund have approved procedures whereby a fund may purchase securities that are offered in underwritings in which an affiliate of the adviser or certain other affiliates participate. In addition, for underwritings where such an affiliate participates as a principal underwriter, certain restrictions may apply that could, among other things, limit the amount of securities that the funds could purchase in the underwritings.

Non-U.S. Securities Transactions

To facilitate trade settlement and related activities in non-United States securities transactions, FMR or its affiliates may effect spot foreign currency transactions with foreign currency dealers.

Trade Allocation

Although the Trustees and officers of each fund are substantially the same as those of certain other Fidelity funds, investment decisions for each fund are made independently from those of other Fidelity funds or investment accounts (including proprietary accounts). The same security is often held in the portfolio of more than one of these funds or investment accounts. Simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several funds and investment accounts are managed by the same investment adviser, or an affiliate thereof, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objective of more than one fund or investment account.

When two or more funds or investment accounts are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security or instrument, the prices and amounts are allocated in accordance with procedures believed by FMR to be appropriate and equitable to each fund or investment account. In some cases this could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security or instrument as far as a fund is concerned. In other cases, however, the ability of the funds to participate in volume transactions will produce better executions and prices for the funds.

Fidelity Investments Money Management, Inc. (FIMM).

The Selection of Securities Brokers and Dealers

FIMM or its affiliates generally have authority to select securities brokers (whether acting as a broker or a dealer) to place or execute a fund's portfolio securities transactions. In selecting securities brokers, including affiliates of FIMM, to execute a fund's portfolio securities transactions, FIMM or its affiliates consider the factors they deem relevant in the context of a particular trade and in regard to FIMM's or its affiliates' overall responsibilities with respect to the fund and other investment accounts, including any instructions from the fund's portfolio manager. Based on the factors considered, FIMM or its affiliates may choose to execute an order by using an electronic trading platform or by calling one or more dealers. Other possibly relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, the following: price; the size and type of the securities transaction; the reasonableness of compensation to be paid, including spreads and commission rates; the speed and certainty of trade executions, including broker willingness to commit capital; the nature and characteristics of the markets for the security to be purchased or sold, including the degree of specialization of the broker in such markets or securities; the availability of liquidity in the security, including the liquidity provided by individual brokers; the reliability of a broker; the broker's overall trading relationship with FIMM or its affiliates; the trader's assessment of whether and how closely the broker likely will follow the trader's instructions to the broker; the degree of anonymity that a particular broker can provide; the potential for avoiding or lessening market impact; the execution services rendered on a continuing basis; the execution efficiency, settlement capability, and financial condition of the broker or dealer; arrangements for payment of fund expenses, if applicable; and the provision of additional brokerage and research products and services, if applicable.

The trading desks through which FIMM or its affiliates may execute trades are instructed to execute portfolio transactions on behalf of the funds based on the quality of execution without any consideration of brokerage and research products and services the broker or dealer may provide. The administration of brokerage and research products and services is managed separately from the trading desks, which means that traders have no responsibility for administering soft dollar activities.

The Acquisition of Brokerage and Research Products and Services

Brokers (who are not affiliates of FIMM) that execute transactions for a fund may receive higher compensation from the fund than other brokers might have charged the fund, in recognition of the value of the brokerage or research products and services they provide to FIMM or its affiliates.

Research Products and Services. These products and services may include, when permissible under applicable law: economic, industry, company, municipal, sovereign (U.S. and non-U.S.), legal, or political research reports; market color; company meeting facilitation; compilation of securities prices, earnings, dividends and similar data; quotation services, data, information and other services; analytical computer software and services; and investment recommendations. In addition to receiving brokerage and research products and services via written reports and computer-delivered services, such reports may also be provided by telephone and in-person meetings with securities analysts, corporate and industry spokespersons, economists, academicians and government representatives and others with relevant professional expertise. FIMM or its affiliates may request that a broker provide a specific proprietary or third-party product or service. Some of these brokerage and research products and services supplement FIMM's or its affiliates' own research activities in providing investment advice to the funds.

Execution Services. In addition, brokerage and research products and services may include, when permissible under applicable law, those that assist in the execution, clearing, and settlement of securities transactions, as well as other incidental functions (including, but not limited to, communication services related to trade execution, order routing and algorithmic trading, post-trade matching, exchange of messages among brokers or dealers, custodians and institutions, and the use of electronic confirmation and affirmation of institutional trades).

Mixed-Use Products and Services. Although FIMM or its affiliates do not use fund commissions to pay for products or services that do not qualify as brokerage and research products and services, they may use commission dollars to obtain certain products or services that are not used exclusively in FIMM's or its affiliates' investment decision-making process (mixed-use products or services). In those circumstances, FIMM or its affiliates will make a good faith judgment to evaluate the various benefits and uses to which they intend to put the mixed-use product or service, and will pay for that portion of the mixed-use product or service that does not qualify as brokerage and research products and services with their own resources (referred to as "hard dollars").

Benefit to FIMM. FIMM's or its affiliates' expenses likely would be increased if they attempted to generate these additional brokerage and research products and services through their own efforts, or if they paid for these brokerage and research products or services with their own resources. To minimize the potential for conflicts of interest, the trading desks through which FIMM or its affiliates may execute trades are instructed to execute portfolio transactions on behalf of the funds based on the quality of execution without any consideration of brokerage and research products and services the broker or dealer may provide. The administration of brokerage and research products and services is managed separately from the trading desks, which means that traders have no responsibility for administering soft dollar activities. Furthermore, certain of the brokerage and research products and services FIMM or its affiliates receive are furnished by brokers on their own initiative, either in connection with a particular transaction or as part of their overall services. Some of these brokerage and research products or services may be provided at no additional cost to FIMM or its affiliates or have no explicit cost associated with them. In addition, FIMM or its affiliates may request that a broker provide a specific proprietary or third-party product or service, certain of which third-party products or services may be provided by a broker that is not a party to a particular transaction and is not connected with the transacting broker's overall services.

FIMM's Decision-Making Process. In connection with the allocation of fund brokerage, FIMM or its affiliates make a good faith determination that the compensation paid to brokers and dealers is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research products and services provided to FIMM or its affiliates, viewed in terms of the particular transaction for a fund or FIMM's or its affiliates' overall responsibilities to that fund or other investment companies and investment accounts for which FIMM or its affiliates have investment discretion; however, each brokerage and research product or service received in connection with a fund's brokerage may not benefit the fund. While FIMM or its affiliates may take into account the brokerage and/or research products and services provided by a broker or dealer in determining whether compensation paid is reasonable, neither FIMM, its affiliates, nor the funds incur an obligation to any broker, dealer, or third party to pay for any brokerage and research product or service (or portion thereof) by generating a specific amount of compensation or otherwise. Typically, these brokerage and research products and services assist FIMM or its affiliates in terms of their overall investment responsibilities to a fund or any other investment companies and investment accounts for which FIMM or its affiliates have investment discretion. Certain funds or investment accounts may use brokerage commissions to acquire brokerage and research products and services that may also benefit other funds or accounts managed by FIMM or its affiliates.

Research Contracts. FIMM or its affiliates have arrangements with certain third-party research providers and brokers through whom FIMM or its affiliates effect fund trades, whereby FIMM or its affiliates may pay with fund commissions or hard dollars for all or a portion of the cost of research products and services purchased from such research providers or brokers. If hard dollar payments are used, FIMM or its affiliates may still cause a fund to pay more for execution than the lowest commission rate available from the broker providing research products and services to FIMM or its affiliates, or that may be available from another broker. FIMM or its affiliates view hard dollar payments for research products and services as likely to reduce a fund's total commission costs. FIMM's or its affiliates' determination to pay for research products and services separately, rather than bundled with fund commissions, is wholly voluntary on FIMM's or its affiliates' part and may be extended to additional brokers or discontinued with any broker participating in this arrangement.

Affiliated Transactions

FIMM or its affiliates may place trades with certain brokers, including NFS, with whom they are under common control, provided FIMM or its affiliates determine that these affiliates' trade-execution abilities and costs are comparable to those of non-affiliated, qualified brokerage firms, and that such transactions be executed in accordance with applicable rules under the 1940 Act and procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees of the funds. In addition, FIMM or its affiliates may place trades with brokers that use NFS as a clearing agent.

The Trustees of each fund have approved procedures whereby a fund may purchase securities that are offered in underwritings in which an affiliate of the adviser or certain other affiliates participate. In addition, for underwritings where such an affiliate participates as a principal underwriter, certain restrictions may apply that could, among other things, limit the amount of securities that the funds could purchase in the underwritings.

Non-U.S. Securities Transactions

To facilitate trade settlement and related activities in non-United States securities transactions, FIMM or its affiliates may effect spot foreign currency transactions with foreign currency dealers.

Trade Allocation

Although the Trustees and officers of each fund are substantially the same as those of certain other Fidelity funds, investment decisions for each fund are made independently from those of other Fidelity funds or investment accounts (including proprietary accounts). The same security is often held in the portfolio of more than one of these funds or investment accounts. Simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several funds and investment accounts are managed by the same investment adviser, or an affiliate thereof, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objective of more than one fund or investment account.

When two or more funds or investment accounts are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security or instrument, the prices and amounts are allocated in accordance with procedures believed by FIMM to be appropriate and equitable to each fund or investment account. In some cases this could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security or instrument as far as a fund is concerned. In other cases, however, the ability of the funds to participate in volume transactions will produce better executions and prices for the funds.

Commissions Paid

A fund may pay compensation including both commissions and spreads in connection with the placement of portfolio transactions. The amount of brokerage commissions paid by a fund may change from year to year because of, among other things, changing asset levels, shareholder activity, and/or portfolio turnover.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, each fund held securities issued by one or more of its regular brokers or dealers or a parent company of its regular brokers or dealers. The following table shows the aggregate value of the securities of the regular broker or dealer or parent company held by a fund as of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Regular Broker or Dealer</u>	<u>Aggregate Value of Securities Held</u>
Money Market Portfolio	BNP Paribas	\$ 761,886,240
	Credit Suisse Group	\$ 2,232,000,000
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$ 536,000,000
Prime Money Market Portfolio	Credit Suisse Group	\$ 561,000,000
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$ 779,790,000
	Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.	\$ 2,131,001,000

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, each fund paid no brokerage commissions.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, each fund paid no brokerage commissions to firms for providing research or brokerage services.

During the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2014, each fund did not allocate brokerage commissions to firms for providing research or brokerage services.

VALUATION

NAV is the value of a single share. NAV is computed by adding a class's pro rata share of the value of a fund's investments, cash, and other assets, subtracting the class's pro rata share of the fund's liabilities, subtracting the liabilities allocated to the class, and dividing the result by the number of shares of that class that are outstanding.

The Board of Trustees has ultimate responsibility for pricing, but has delegated day-to-day valuation responsibilities to FMR. FMR has established the FMR Fair Value Committee to fulfill these responsibilities.

FMR engages in oversight activities with respect to the fund's pricing services, which includes, among other things, testing the prices provided by pricing services prior to calculation of a fund's NAV, conducting periodic due diligence meetings, and periodically reviewing the methodologies and inputs used by these services.

Shares of open-end investment companies (including any underlying money market central funds) held by a fund are valued at their respective NAVs.

Other portfolio securities and assets held by a fund, as well as portfolio securities and assets held by an underlying money market central fund, are valued on the basis of amortized cost. This technique involves initially valuing an instrument at its cost as adjusted for amortization of premium or accretion of discount rather than its current market value. The amortized cost value of an instrument may be higher or lower than the price a fund would receive if it sold the instrument.

At such intervals as they deem appropriate, the Trustees consider the extent to which NAV calculated using market valuations would deviate from the \$1.00 per share calculated using amortized cost valuation. If the Trustees believe that a deviation from a fund's amortized cost per share may result in material dilution or other unfair results to shareholders, the Trustees have agreed to take such corrective action, if any, as they deem appropriate to eliminate or reduce, to the extent reasonably practicable, the dilution or unfair results. Such corrective action could include selling portfolio instruments prior to maturity to realize capital gains or losses or to shorten average portfolio maturity; withholding dividends; redeeming shares in kind; establishing NAV by using available market quotations; and such other measures as the Trustees may deem appropriate.

BUYING, SELLING, AND EXCHANGING INFORMATION

A fund may make redemption payments in whole or in part in readily marketable securities pursuant to procedures approved by the Trustees if FMR determines it is in the best interests of the fund. Such securities will be valued for this purpose as they are valued in computing each class's NAV. Shareholders that receive securities will realize, upon receipt, a gain or loss for tax purposes, and will incur additional costs and be exposed to market risk prior to and upon the sale of such securities.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Dividends. Because each fund's income is primarily derived from interest, dividends from the fund generally will not qualify for the dividends-received deduction available to corporate shareholders or the long-term capital gains tax rates available to individuals. To the extent that a municipal fund's income is reported in a written statement to shareholders as federally tax-exempt interest, the dividends declared by the fund will be federally tax-exempt, provided that the fund qualifies to pay tax-exempt dividends. In order to qualify to pay tax-exempt dividends, at least 50% of the value of the fund's total assets (including uninvested assets) must consist of tax-exempt municipal securities at the close of each quarter of the fund's taxable year. Short-term capital gains are taxable at ordinary income tax rates.

Generally, Tax-Exempt Portfolio purchases municipal securities whose interest, in the opinion of bond counsel, is free from federal income tax and from the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT). Neither FMR nor Tax-Exempt Portfolio guarantees that this opinion is correct, and there is no assurance that the IRS will agree with bond counsel's opinion. Issuers or other parties generally enter into covenants requiring continuing compliance with federal tax requirements to preserve the tax-free status of interest payments over the life of the security. If at any time the covenants are not complied with, or if the IRS otherwise determines that the issuer did not comply with relevant tax requirements, interest payments from a security could become federally taxable, possibly retroactively to the date the security was issued and you may need to file an amended income tax return. For certain types of structured securities, the tax status of the pass-through of tax-free income may also be based on the federal tax treatment of the structure.

Interest on certain "private activity" securities is subject to the federal AMT, although the interest continues to be excludable from gross income for other tax purposes. Interest from private activity securities is a tax preference item for the purposes of determining whether a taxpayer is subject to the AMT and the amount of AMT to be paid, if any.

A portion of the gain on municipal bonds purchased at market discount after April 30, 1993 is taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, not as capital gains.

Capital Gain Distributions. Each fund may distribute any net realized capital gains once a year or more often (as legally permissible), as necessary.

As of March 31, 2015, Government Portfolio had an aggregate capital loss carryforward of approximately \$949,324. This loss carryforward, all of which will expire on March 31, 2019, is available to offset future capital gains. Under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations, a fund's ability to utilize its capital loss carryforwards in a given year or in total may be limited.

State and Local Tax Issues. For mutual funds organized as business trusts, state law provides for a pass-through of the state and local income tax exemption afforded to direct owners of U.S. Government securities. Some states limit this pass-through to mutual funds that invest a certain amount in U.S. Government securities, and some types of securities, such as repurchase agreements and some agency-backed securities, may not qualify for this benefit. The tax treatment of your dividends from a fund will be the same as if you

directly owned a proportionate share of the U.S. Government securities. Because the income earned on certain U.S. Government securities is exempt from state and local personal income taxes, the portion of dividends from a fund attributable to these securities will also be free from state and local personal income taxes. The exemption from state and local personal income taxation does not preclude states from assessing other taxes on the ownership of U.S. Government securities.

Tax Status of the Funds. Each fund intends to qualify each year as a “regulated investment company” under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code so that it will not be liable for federal tax on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, and avoid being subject to federal income or excise taxes at the fund level, each fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains within each calendar year as well as on a fiscal year basis (if the fiscal year is other than the calendar year), and intends to comply with other tax rules applicable to regulated investment companies.

Other Tax Information. The information above is only a summary of some of the tax consequences generally affecting each fund and its shareholders, and no attempt has been made to discuss individual tax consequences. It is up to you or your tax preparer to determine whether the sale of shares of a fund resulted in a capital gain or loss or other tax consequence to you. In addition to federal income taxes, shareholders may be subject to state and local taxes on fund distributions, and shares may be subject to state and local personal property taxes. Investors should consult their tax advisers to determine whether a fund is suitable to their particular tax situation.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Trustees, Members of the Advisory Board, and officers of the trust and funds, as applicable, are listed below. The Board of Trustees governs each fund and is responsible for protecting the interests of shareholders. The Trustees are experienced executives who meet periodically throughout the year to oversee each fund’s activities, review contractual arrangements with companies that provide services to each fund, oversee management of the risks associated with such activities and contractual arrangements, and review each fund’s performance. Each of the Trustees oversees 235 funds.

The Trustees hold office without limit in time except that (a) any Trustee may resign; (b) any Trustee may be removed by written instrument, signed by at least two-thirds of the number of Trustees prior to such removal; (c) any Trustee who requests to be retired or who has become incapacitated by illness or injury may be retired by written instrument signed by a majority of the other Trustees; and (d) any Trustee may be removed at any special meeting of shareholders by a two-thirds vote of the outstanding voting securities of the trust. Each Trustee who is not an interested person (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the trust and the funds (Independent Trustee), shall retire not later than the last day of the month in which his or her 75th birthday occurs. The Independent Trustees may waive this mandatory retirement age policy with respect to individual Trustees. The officers and Advisory Board Members hold office without limit in time, except that any officer and Advisory Board Member may resign or may be removed by a vote of a majority of the Trustees at any regular meeting or any special meeting of the Trustees. Except as indicated, each individual has held the office shown or other offices in the same company for the past five years.

Experience, Skills, Attributes, and Qualifications of the Funds’ Trustees. The Governance and Nominating Committee has adopted a statement of policy that describes the experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills that are necessary and desirable for potential Independent Trustee candidates (Statement of Policy). The Board believes that each Trustee satisfied at the time he or she was initially elected or appointed a Trustee, and continues to satisfy, the standards contemplated by the Statement of Policy. The Governance and Nominating Committee also engages professional search firms to help identify potential Independent Trustee candidates who have the experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills consistent with the Statement of Policy. From time to time, additional criteria based on the composition and skills of the current Independent Trustees, as well as experience or skills that may be appropriate in light of future changes to board composition, business conditions, and regulatory or other developments, have also been considered by the professional search firms and the Governance and Nominating Committee. In addition, the Board takes into account the Trustees’ commitment and participation in Board and committee meetings, as well as their leadership of standing and ad hoc committees throughout their tenure.

In determining that a particular Trustee was and continues to be qualified to serve as a Trustee, the Board has considered a variety of criteria, none of which, in isolation, was controlling. The Board believes that, collectively, the Trustees have balanced and diverse experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills, which allow the Board to operate effectively in governing each fund and protecting the interests of shareholders. Information about the specific experience, skills, attributes, and qualifications of each Trustee, which in each case led to the Board’s conclusion that the Trustee should serve (or continue to serve) as a trustee of the funds, is provided below.

Board Structure and Oversight Function. Abigail P. Johnson is an interested person (as defined in the 1940 Act) and currently serves as Chairman. The Trustees have determined that an interested Chairman is appropriate and benefits shareholders because an interested Chairman has a personal and professional stake in the quality and continuity of services provided to the funds. Independent Trustees exercise their informed business judgment to appoint an individual of their choosing to serve as Chairman, regardless of whether the Trustee happens to be independent or a member of management. The Independent Trustees have determined that they can act independently and effectively without having an Independent Trustee serve as Chairman and that a key structural component for assuring that they are in a position to do so is for the Independent Trustees to constitute a substantial majority for the Board. The

Independent Trustees also regularly meet in executive session. Albert R. Gamper, Jr. serves as Chairman of the Independent Trustees and as such (i) acts as a liaison between the Independent Trustees and management with respect to matters important to the Independent Trustees and (ii) with management prepares agendas for Board meetings.

Fidelity funds are overseen by different Boards of Trustees. The funds' Board oversees Fidelity's investment-grade bond, money market, and asset allocation funds and other Boards oversee Fidelity's equity and high income funds. The asset allocation funds may invest in Fidelity funds that are overseen by such other Boards. The use of separate Boards, each with its own committee structure, allows the Trustees of each group of Fidelity funds to focus on the unique issues of the funds they oversee, including common research, investment, and operational issues. On occasion, the separate Boards establish joint committees to address issues of overlapping consequences for the Fidelity funds overseen by each Board.

The Trustees operate using a system of committees to facilitate the timely and efficient consideration of all matters of importance to the Trustees, each fund, and fund shareholders and to facilitate compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and oversight of the funds' activities and associated risks. The Board, acting through its committees, has charged FMR and its affiliates with (i) identifying events or circumstances the occurrence of which could have demonstrably adverse effects on the funds' business and/or reputation; (ii) implementing processes and controls to lessen the possibility that such events or circumstances occur or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur; and (iii) creating and maintaining a system designed to evaluate continuously business and market conditions in order to facilitate the identification and implementation processes described in (i) and (ii) above. Because the day-to-day operations and activities of the funds are carried out by or through FMR, its affiliates, and other service providers, the funds' exposure to risks is mitigated but not eliminated by the processes overseen by the Trustees. While each of the Board's committees has responsibility for overseeing different aspects of the funds' activities, oversight is exercised primarily through the Operations and Audit Committees. In addition, an ad hoc Board committee of Independent Trustees has worked with FMR to enhance the Board's oversight of investment and financial risks, legal and regulatory risks, technology risks, and operational risks, including the development of additional risk reporting to the Board. The Operations Committee also worked and continues to work with FMR to enhance the stress tests required under SEC regulations for money market funds. Appropriate personnel, including but not limited to the funds' Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), FMR's internal auditor, the independent accountants, the funds' Treasurer and portfolio management personnel, make periodic reports to the Board's committees, as appropriate, including an annual review of FMR's risk management program for the Fidelity funds. The responsibilities of each standing committee, including their oversight responsibilities, are described further under "Standing Committees of the Funds' Trustees."

Interested Trustee*:

Correspondence intended for the Trustee who is an interested person may be sent to Fidelity Investments, 245 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210.

Name, Year of Birth; Principal Occupations and Other Relevant Experience⁺

Abigail P. Johnson (1961)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2009

Trustee

Chairman of the Board of Trustees

Ms. Johnson also serves as Trustee of other Fidelity funds. Ms. Johnson serves as President (2013-present) and Chief Executive Officer (2014-present) of FMR LLC (diversified financial services company), President of Fidelity Financial Services (2012-present) and President of Personal, Workplace and Institutional Services (2005-present). Ms. Johnson is Chairman and Director of FMR Co., Inc. (investment adviser firm, 2011-present), Chairman and Director of FMR (investment adviser firm, 2011-present), and the Vice Chairman and Director (2007-present) of FMR LLC. Previously, Ms. Johnson served as President and a Director of FMR (2001-2005), a Trustee of other investment companies advised by FMR, Fidelity Investments Money Management, Inc. (investment adviser firm), and FMR Co., Inc. (2001-2005), Senior Vice President of the Fidelity funds (2001-2005), and managed a number of Fidelity funds. Ms. Abigail P. Johnson and Mr. Arthur E. Johnson are not related.

* Trustee has been determined to be an "Interested Trustee" by virtue of, among other things, her affiliation with the trust or various entities under common control with FMR.

+ The information above includes the Trustee's principal occupation during the last five years and other information relating to the experience, attributes, and skills relevant to the Trustee's qualifications to serve as a Trustee, which led to the conclusion that the Trustee should serve as a Trustee for each fund.

Independent Trustees:

Correspondence intended for each Independent Trustee (that is, the Trustees other than the Interested Trustee) may be sent to Fidelity Investments, P.O. Box 55235, Boston, Massachusetts 02205-5235.

Name, Year of Birth; Principal Occupations and Other Relevant Experience⁺

Albert R. Gamper, Jr. (1942)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2006

Trustee

Chairman of the Independent Trustees

Mr. Gamper also serves as Trustee of other Fidelity funds. Prior to his retirement in December 2004, Mr. Gamper served as Chairman of the Board of CIT Group Inc. (commercial finance). During his tenure with CIT Group Inc. Mr. Gamper served in numerous senior management positions, including Chairman (1987-1989; 1999-2001; 2002-2004), Chief Executive Officer (1987-2004), and President (2002-2003). Mr. Gamper currently serves as a member of the Board of Directors of Public Service Enterprise Group (utilities, 2000-present), and Member of the Board of Trustees of Barnabas Health Care System (1997-present). Previously, Mr. Gamper served as Vice Chairman of the Independent Trustees of certain Fidelity funds (2011-2012) and as Chairman of the Board of Governors, Rutgers University (2004-2007).

Robert F. Gartland (1951)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2010

Trustee

Mr. Gartland also serves as Trustee of other Fidelity funds. Mr. Gartland is Chairman and an investor in Gartland and Mellina Group Corp. (consulting, 2009-present). Previously, Mr. Gartland served as a partner and investor of Vietnam Partners LLC (investments and consulting, 2008-2011). Prior to his retirement, Mr. Gartland held a variety of positions at Morgan Stanley (financial services, 1979-2007) including Managing Director (1987-2007).

Arthur E. Johnson (1947)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2008

Trustee

Mr. Johnson also serves as Trustee of other Fidelity funds. Mr. Johnson serves as a member of the Board of Directors of Eaton Corporation plc (diversified power management, 2009-present), AGL Resources, Inc. (holding company, 2002-present) and Booz Allen Hamilton (management consulting, 2011-present). Prior to his retirement, Mr. Johnson served as Senior Vice President of Corporate Strategic Development of Lockheed Martin Corporation (defense contractor, 1999-2009). He previously served on the Board of Directors of IKON Office Solutions, Inc. (1999-2008) and Delta Airlines (2005-2007). Mr. Arthur E. Johnson is not related to Ms. Abigail P. Johnson.

Michael E. Kenneally (1954)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2009

Trustee

Mr. Kenneally also serves as Trustee of other Fidelity funds. Mr. Kenneally served as a Member of the Advisory Board for certain Fidelity funds before joining the Board of Trustees (2008-2009). Prior to his retirement, Mr. Kenneally served as Chairman and Global Chief Executive Officer of Credit Suisse Asset Management. Before joining Credit Suisse, he was an Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer for Bank of America Corporation. Earlier roles at Bank of America included Director of Research, Senior Portfolio Manager and Research Analyst, and Mr. Kenneally was awarded the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation in 1991.

James H. Keyes (1940)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2007

Trustee

Mr. Keyes also serves as Trustee of other Fidelity funds. Mr. Keyes serves as a member of the Board and Non-Executive Chairman of Navistar International Corporation (manufacture and sale of trucks, buses, and diesel engines, since 2002). Previously, Mr. Keyes served as a member of the Board of Pitney Bowes, Inc. (integrated mail, messaging, and document management solutions, 1998-2013). Prior to his retirement, Mr. Keyes served as Chairman (1993-2002) and Chief Executive Officer (1988-2002) of Johnson Controls (automotive, building, and energy) and as a member of the Board of LSI Logic Corporation (semiconductor technologies, 1984-2008).

Name, Year of Birth; Principal Occupations and Other Relevant Experience⁺

Marie L. Knowles (1946)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2001

Trustee

Vice Chairman of the Independent Trustees

Ms. Knowles also serves as Trustee of other Fidelity funds. Prior to Ms. Knowles' retirement in June 2000, she served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) (diversified energy, 1996-2000). From 1993 to 1996, she was a Senior Vice President of ARCO and President of ARCO Transportation Company. She served as a Director of ARCO from 1996 to 1998. Ms. Knowles currently serves as a Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of McKesson Corporation (healthcare service, since 2002). Ms. Knowles is a member of the Board of the Catalina Island Conservancy and of the Santa Catalina Island Company (2009-present). She also serves as a member of the Advisory Board for the School of Engineering of the University of Southern California. Previously, Ms. Knowles served as a Director of Phelps Dodge Corporation (copper mining and manufacturing, 1994-2007), URS Corporation (engineering and construction, 2000-2003) and America West (airline, 1999-2002).

⁺ The information above includes each Trustee's principal occupation during the last five years and other information relating to the experience, attributes, and skills relevant to each Trustee's qualifications to serve as a Trustee, which led to the conclusion that each Trustee should serve as a Trustee for each fund.

Advisory Board Members and Officers:

Correspondence intended for Elizabeth S. Acton and John Engler may be sent to Fidelity Investments, P.O. Box 55235, Boston, Massachusetts 02205-5235. Correspondence intended for each officer and Geoffrey A. von Kuhn may be sent to Fidelity Investments, 245 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210. Officers appear below in alphabetical order.

Name, Year of Birth; Principal Occupation

Elizabeth S. Acton (1951)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2013

Member of the Advisory Board

Ms. Acton also serves as Trustee or Member of the Advisory Board of other Fidelity funds. Prior to her retirement in April 2012, Ms. Acton was Executive Vice President, Finance (2011-2012), Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer (2002-2011), and Treasurer (2004-2005) of Comerica Incorporated (financial services). Prior to joining Comerica, Ms. Acton held a variety of positions at Ford Motor Company (1983-2002), including Vice President and Treasurer (2000-2002) and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Ford Motor Credit Company (1998-2000). Ms. Acton currently serves as a member of the Board of Directors and Audit and Finance Committees of Beazer Homes USA, Inc. (homebuilding, 2012-present).

John Engler (1948)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2014

Member of the Advisory Board

Mr. Engler also serves as Trustee or Member of the Advisory Board of other Fidelity funds. He serves as president of the Business Roundtable (2011-present), and on the board of directors/trustees for Universal Forest Products (manufacturer and distributor of wood and wood-alternative products, 2003-present), K12 Inc. (technology-based education company, 2012-present), and the Annie E. Casey Foundation (2004-present). Previously, Mr. Engler served as a trustee of The Munder Funds (2003-2014), president and CEO of the National Association of Manufacturers (2004-2011) and as governor of Michigan (1991-2003). He is a past chairman of the National Governors Association.

Geoffrey A. von Kuhn (1951)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2015

Member of the Advisory Board

Mr. von Kuhn also serves as a Trustee or Member of the Advisory Board of other Fidelity funds. Mr. von Kuhn is Chief Administrative Officer for FMR LLC (diversified financial services company, 2013-present), a Director of Pembroke Real Estate, Inc. (2009-present), and a Director of Discovery Natural Resources LLC (2012-present). Previously, Mr. von Kuhn was a managing director of Crosby Group (private wealth management company, 2007-2013), a member of the management committee and senior executive in the Wealth Management Group of AmSouth Bank (2001-2006), and head of the U.S. private bank at Citigroup (2000-2001).

Name, Year of Birth; Principal Occupation

Elizabeth Paige Baumann (1968)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2012

Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Officer

Ms. Baumann also serves as AML Officer of other funds. She is Chief AML Officer of FMR LLC (diversified financial services company, 2012-present) and is an employee of Fidelity Investments. Previously, Ms. Baumann served as Vice President and Deputy Anti-Money Laundering Officer (2007-2012).

Marc Bryant (1966)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2013

Assistant Secretary

Mr. Bryant also serves as an officer of other funds. He is Senior Vice President and Deputy General Counsel of FMR LLC (diversified financial services company). Previously, Mr. Bryant served as Secretary and Chief Legal Officer of Fidelity Rutland Square Trust II (2010-2014). Prior to joining Fidelity Investments, Mr. Bryant served as a Senior Vice President and the Head of Global Retail Legal for AllianceBernstein L.P. (2006-2010), and as the General Counsel for ProFund Advisors LLC (2001-2006).

Jonathan Davis (1968)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2010

Assistant Treasurer

Mr. Davis also serves as Assistant Treasurer of other funds. Mr. Davis is an employee of Fidelity Investments. Previously, Mr. Davis served as Vice President and Associate General Counsel of FMR LLC (diversified financial services company, 2003-2010).

Adrien E. Deberghes (1967)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2010

Assistant Treasurer

Mr. Deberghes also serves as an officer of other funds. He is an employee of Fidelity Investments (2008-present). Prior to joining Fidelity Investments, Mr. Deberghes was Senior Vice President of Mutual Fund Administration at State Street Corporation (2007-2008), Senior Director of Mutual Fund Administration at Investors Bank & Trust (2005-2007), and Director of Finance for Dunkin' Brands (2000-2005).

Stephanie J. Dorsey (1969)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2013

President and Treasurer

Ms. Dorsey also serves as an officer of other funds. She is an employee of Fidelity Investments (2008-present) and has served in other fund officer roles. Prior to joining Fidelity Investments, Ms. Dorsey served as Treasurer (2004-2008) of the JPMorgan Mutual Funds and Vice President (2004-2008) of JPMorgan Chase Bank.

Howard J. Galligan III (1966)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2014

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Galligan also serves as Chief Financial Officer of other funds. Mr. Galligan serves as President of Fidelity Pricing and Cash Management Services (FPCMS) (2014-present) and as a Director of Strategic Advisers, Inc. (investment adviser firm, 2008-present). Previously, Mr. Galligan served as Chief Administrative Officer of Asset Management (2011-2014) and Chief Operating Officer and Senior Vice President of Investment Support for Strategic Advisers, Inc. (2003-2011).

Name, Year of Birth; Principal Occupation

Scott C. Goebel (1968)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2008

Secretary and Chief Legal Officer (CLO)

Mr. Goebel serves as Secretary and CLO of other funds. Mr. Goebel also serves as Secretary of Fidelity SelectCo, LLC (investment adviser firm, 2013-present), Fidelity Investments Money Management, Inc. (FIMM) (investment adviser firm, 2010-present) and Fidelity Research and Analysis Company (FRAC) (investment adviser firm, 2010-present); General Counsel, Secretary, and Senior Vice President of FMR (investment adviser firm, 2008-present) and FMR Co., Inc. (investment adviser firm, 2008-present); Chief Legal Officer of Fidelity Management & Research (Hong Kong) Limited (investment adviser firm, 2008-present); and Assistant Secretary of Fidelity Management & Research (Japan) Limited (investment adviser firm, 2008-present) and FMR Investment Management (U.K.) Limited (investment adviser firm, 2008-present). Previously, Mr. Goebel served as Secretary and CLO of other Fidelity funds (2008-2013), Assistant Secretary of FIMM (2008-2010), FRAC (2008-2010), and certain funds (2007-2008); and as Vice President and Secretary of Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC) (2005-2007). Mr. Goebel has been employed by FMR LLC (diversified financial services company) or an affiliate since 2001.

Chris Maher (1972)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2013

Assistant Treasurer

Mr. Maher serves as Assistant Treasurer of other funds. Mr. Maher is Vice President of Valuation Oversight and is an employee of Fidelity Investments. Previously, Mr. Maher served as Vice President of Asset Management Compliance (2013), Vice President of the Program Management Group of FMR (investment adviser firm, 2010-2013), and Vice President of Valuation Oversight (2008-2010).

Nancy D. Prior (1967)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2014

Vice President

Ms. Prior also serves as Vice President of other funds. Ms. Prior serves as a Director of Fidelity Investments Money Management, Inc. (FIMM) (investment adviser firm, 2014-present), President, Fixed Income (2014-present), Vice Chairman of Pyramis Global Advisors, LLC (investment adviser firm, 2014-present), and is an employee of Fidelity Investments (2002-present). Previously, Ms. Prior served as Vice President of Fidelity's Money Market Funds (2012-2014), President, Money Market and Short Duration Bond of FMR (investment adviser firm, 2013-2014), President, Money Market Group of FMR (2011-2014), Managing Director of Research (2009-2011), Senior Vice President and Deputy General Counsel (2007-2009), and Assistant Secretary of other Fidelity funds (2008-2009).

Kenneth B. Robins (1969)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2009

Assistant Treasurer

Mr. Robins also serves as an officer of other funds. Mr. Robins serves as Executive Vice President of Fidelity Investments Money Management, Inc. (FIMM) (investment adviser firm, 2013-present) and is an employee of Fidelity Investments (2004-present). Previously, Mr. Robins served in other fund officer roles.

Stephen Sadoski (1971)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2013

Deputy Treasurer

Mr. Sadoski also serves as Deputy Treasurer of other funds. He is an employee of Fidelity Investments (2012-present) and has served in another fund officer role. Prior to joining Fidelity Investments, Mr. Sadoski served as an assistant chief accountant in the Division of Investment Management of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) (2009-2012) and as a senior manager at Deloitte & Touche LLP (1997-2009).

Stacie M. Smith (1974)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2013

Assistant Treasurer

Ms. Smith also serves as an officer of other funds. She is an employee of Fidelity Investments (2009-present) and has served in other fund officer roles. Prior to joining Fidelity Investments, Ms. Smith served as Senior Audit Manager of Ernst & Young LLP (1996-2009).

Name, Year of Birth; Principal Occupation

Renee Stagnone (1975)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2013

Deputy Treasurer

Ms. Stagnone also serves as Deputy Treasurer of other funds. Ms. Stagnone is an employee of Fidelity Investments.

Michael H. Whitaker (1967)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2008

Chief Compliance Officer

Mr. Whitaker also serves as Chief Compliance Officer of other funds. Mr. Whitaker also serves as Compliance Officer of FMR Co., Inc. (investment adviser firm, 2014-present), FMR (investment adviser firm, 2014-present), Fidelity Investments Money Management, Inc. (investment adviser firm, 2014-present), and is an employee of Fidelity Investments (2007-present). Prior to joining Fidelity Investments, Mr. Whitaker worked at MFS Investment Management where he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer (2004-2006), and Assistant General Counsel.

Joseph F. Zambello (1957)

Year of Election or Appointment: 2011

Deputy Treasurer

Mr. Zambello also serves as Deputy Treasurer of other funds. Mr. Zambello is an employee of Fidelity Investments. Previously, Mr. Zambello served as Vice President of the Program Management Group of FMR (investment adviser firm, 2009-2011) and Vice President of the Transfer Agent Oversight Group (2005-2009).

Standing Committees of the Funds' Trustees. The Board of Trustees has established various committees to support the Independent Trustees in acting independently in pursuing the best interests of the funds and their shareholders. Currently, the Board of Trustees has four standing committees. The members of each committee are Independent Trustees.

The Operations Committee is composed of all of the Independent Trustees, with Mr. Gamper currently serving as Chair. The committee normally meets at least six times a year, or more frequently as called by the Chair, and serves as a forum for consideration of issues of importance to, or calling for particular determinations by, the Independent Trustees. The committee considers matters involving potential conflicts of interest between the funds and FMR and its affiliates and reviews proposed contracts and the proposed continuation of contracts between the funds and FMR and its affiliates, and annually reviews and makes recommendations regarding contracts with third parties unaffiliated with FMR, including insurance coverage and custody agreements. The committee has oversight of compliance issues not specifically within the scope of any other committee. These matters include, but are not limited to, significant non-conformance with contract requirements and other significant regulatory matters and recommending to the Board of Trustees the designation of a person to serve as the funds' CCO. The committee (i) serves as the primary point of contact for the CCO with regard to Board-related functions; (ii) oversees the annual performance review of the CCO; (iii) makes recommendations concerning the CCO's compensation; and (iv) makes recommendations as needed in respect of the removal of the CCO. The committee is also responsible for definitive action on all compliance matters involving the potential for significant reimbursement by FMR. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the committee held 11 meetings.

The Audit Committee is composed of all of the Independent Trustees, with Mr. Keyes currently serving as Chair. At least one committee member will be an "audit committee financial expert" as defined by the SEC. The committee normally meets four times a year, or more frequently as called by the Chair or a majority of committee members. The committee meets separately, at least annually, with the funds' Treasurer, with the funds' Chief Financial Officer, with personnel responsible for the internal audit function of FMR LLC, with the funds' outside auditors, and with the funds' Chief Compliance Officer. The committee has direct responsibility for the appointment, compensation, and oversight of the work of the outside auditors employed by the funds. The committee assists the Trustees in overseeing and monitoring: (i) the systems of internal accounting and financial controls of the funds and the funds' service providers (to the extent such controls impact the funds' financial statements); (ii) the funds' auditors and the annual audits of the funds' financial statements; (iii) the financial reporting processes of the funds; (iv) whistleblower reports; and (v) the accounting policies and disclosures of the funds. The committee considers and acts upon (i) the provision by any outside auditor of any non-audit services for any fund, and (ii) the provision by any outside auditor of certain non-audit services to fund service providers and their affiliates to the extent that such approval (in the case of this clause (ii)) is required under applicable regulations of the SEC. It is responsible for approving all audit engagement fees and terms for the funds and for resolving disagreements between a fund and any outside auditor regarding any fund's financial reporting. Auditors of the funds report directly to the committee. The committee will obtain assurance of independence and objectivity from the outside auditors, including a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the auditor and the funds and any service providers consistent with the rules of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. The committee will receive reports of compliance with provisions of the Auditor Independence Regulations relating to the hiring of employees or former employees of the outside auditors. It oversees and receives reports on the funds' service providers' internal controls and reviews the

adequacy and effectiveness of the service providers' accounting and financial controls, including: (i) any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting that are reasonably likely to adversely affect the funds' ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data; (ii) any change in the fund's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the fund's internal control over financial reporting; and (iii) any fraud, whether material or not, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the funds' or service providers internal controls over financial reporting. The committee will also review any correspondence with regulators or governmental agencies or published reports that raise material issues regarding the funds' financial statements or accounting policies. These matters may also be reviewed by the Operations Committee. The committee reviews at least annually a report from each outside auditor describing any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality control, peer review, or Public Company Accounting Oversight Board examination of the auditing firm and any material issues raised by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities of the auditing firm and in each case any steps taken to deal with such issues. The committee will oversee and receive reports on the funds' financial reporting process from the funds' Treasurer and outside auditors and will oversee the resolution of any disagreements concerning financial reporting among applicable parties. The committee will discuss with FMR, the funds' Treasurer, outside auditors and, if appropriate, internal audit personnel of FMR LLC their qualitative judgments about the appropriateness and acceptability of accounting principles and financial disclosure practices used or proposed for adoption by the funds. The committee will review with FMR, the funds' outside auditor, internal audit personnel of FMR LLC and legal counsel, as appropriate, matters related to the audits of the funds' financial statements. The committee will discuss regularly and oversee the review of the internal controls of the funds and their service providers with respect to accounting, financial matters and risk management programs related to the funds. The committee will review periodically the funds' major internal controls exposures and the steps that have been taken to monitor and control such exposures. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the committee held four meetings.

The Fair Valuation Committee is composed of all of the Independent Trustees, with Mr. Johnson currently serving as Chair. The Committee normally meets quarterly, or more frequently as called by the Chair. The Fair Valuation Committee reviews and approves annually Fair Value Committee Policies recommended by the FMR Fair Value Committee and oversees particular valuations or fair valuation methodologies employed by the FMR Fair Value Committee as circumstances may require. The Committee also reviews actions taken by the FMR Fair Value Committee. The Committee does not oversee the day-to-day operational aspects of the valuation and calculation of the net asset value of the funds, which have been delegated to the FMR Fair Value Committee and Fidelity Service Company, Inc. (FSC). During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the committee held four meetings.

The Governance and Nominating Committee is composed of Mr. Gamper (Chair), Ms. Knowles (Vice Chair), and Mr. Johnson. The committee meets as called by the Chair. With respect to fund governance and board administration matters, the committee periodically reviews procedures of the Board of Trustees and its committees (including committee charters) and periodically reviews compensation of Independent Trustees. The committee monitors corporate governance matters and makes recommendations to the Board of Trustees on the frequency and structure of the Board of Trustee meetings and on any other aspect of Board procedures. It acts as the administrative committee under the retirement plan for Independent Trustees who retired prior to December 30, 1996 and under the fee deferral plan for Independent Trustees. It reviews the performance of legal counsel employed by the funds and the Independent Trustees. On behalf of the Independent Trustees, the committee will make such findings and determinations as to the independence of counsel for the Independent Trustees as may be necessary or appropriate under applicable regulations or otherwise. The committee is also responsible for Board administrative matters applicable to Independent Trustees, such as expense reimbursement policies and compensation for attendance at meetings, conferences and other events. The committee monitors compliance with, acts as the administrator of, and makes determinations in respect of, the provisions of the code of ethics and any supplemental policies regarding personal securities transactions applicable to the Independent Trustees. The committee monitors the functioning of each Board committee and makes recommendations for any changes, including the creation or elimination of standing or ad hoc Board committees. The committee monitors regulatory and other developments to determine whether to recommend modifications to the committee's responsibilities or other Trustee policies and procedures in light of rule changes, reports concerning "best practices" in corporate governance and other developments in mutual fund governance. The committee meets with Independent Trustees at least once a year to discuss matters relating to fund governance. The committee recommends that the Board establish such special or ad hoc Board committees as may be desirable or necessary from time to time in order to address ethical, legal, or other matters that may arise. The committee also oversees the annual self-evaluation of the Board of Trustees and establishes procedures to allow it to exercise this oversight function. In conducting this oversight, the committee shall address all matters that it considers relevant to the performance of the Board of Trustees and shall report the results of its evaluation to the Board of Trustees, including any recommended amendments to the principles of governance, and any recommended changes to the funds' or the Board of Trustees' policies, procedures, and structures. The committee reviews periodically the size and composition of the Board of Trustees as a whole and recommends, if necessary, measures to be taken so that the Board of Trustees reflects the appropriate balance of knowledge, experience, skills, expertise, and diversity required for the Board as a whole and contains at least the minimum number of Independent Trustees required by law. The committee makes nominations for the election or appointment of Independent Trustees and non-management Members of any Advisory Board, and for membership on committees. The committee has the authority to retain and terminate any third-party advisers, including authority to approve fees and other retention terms. Such advisers may include search firms to identify Independent Trustee candidates and board compensation consultants. The committee may conduct or authorize investigations into or studies of matters within the committee's scope of responsibilities,

and may retain, at the funds' expense, such independent counsel or other advisers as it deems necessary. The committee will consider nominees to the Board of Trustees recommended by shareholders based upon the criteria applied to candidates presented to the committee by a search firm or other source. Recommendations, along with appropriate background material concerning the candidate that demonstrates his or her ability to serve as an Independent Trustee of the funds, should be submitted to the Chair of the committee at the address maintained for communications with Independent Trustees. If the committee retains a search firm, the Chair will generally forward all such submissions to the search firm for evaluation. With respect to the criteria for selecting Independent Trustees, it is expected that all candidates will possess the following minimum qualifications: (i) unquestioned personal integrity; (ii) not an interested person of the funds within the meaning of the 1940 Act; (iii) does not have a material relationship (e.g., commercial, banking, consulting, legal, or accounting) with the adviser, any sub-adviser or their affiliates that could create an appearance of lack of independence in respect of the funds; (iv) has the disposition to act independently in respect of FMR and its affiliates and others in order to protect the interests of the funds and all shareholders; (v) ability to attend regularly scheduled Board meetings during the year; (vi) demonstrates sound business judgment gained through broad experience in significant positions where the candidate has dealt with management, technical, financial, or regulatory issues; (vii) sufficient financial or accounting knowledge to add value in the complex financial environment of the funds; (viii) experience on corporate or other institutional oversight bodies having similar responsibilities, but which board memberships or other relationships could not result in business or regulatory conflicts with the funds; and (ix) capacity for the hard work and attention to detail that is required to be an effective Independent Trustee in light of the funds' complex regulatory, operational, and marketing setting. The Governance and Nominating Committee may determine that a candidate who does not have the type of previous experience or knowledge referred to above should nevertheless be considered as a nominee if the Governance and Nominating Committee finds that the candidate has additional qualifications such that his or her qualifications, taken as a whole, demonstrate the same level of fitness to serve as an Independent Trustee. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the committee held seven meetings.

The following table sets forth information describing the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each Trustee in each fund and in all funds in the aggregate within the same fund family overseen by the Trustee for the calendar year ended December 31, 2014.

Interested Trustees

DOLLAR RANGE OF FUND SHARES	<u>Abigail P. Johnson</u>
Government Portfolio	none
Money Market Portfolio	over \$100,000
Prime Money Market Portfolio	none
Tax-Exempt Portfolio	none
Treasury Only Portfolio	none
Treasury Portfolio	none
AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF FUND SHARES IN ALL FUNDS OVERSEEN WITHIN FUND FAMILY	over \$100,000

Independent Trustees

DOLLAR RANGE OF FUND SHARES	<u>Albert R. Gamper, Jr.</u>	<u>Robert F. Gartland</u>	<u>Arthur E. Johnson</u>
Government Portfolio	none	none	none
Money Market Portfolio	none	\$10,001 - \$50,000	none
Prime Money Market Portfolio	none	none	none
Tax-Exempt Portfolio	none	none	none
Treasury Only Portfolio	none	none	none
Treasury Portfolio	none	none	none
AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF FUND SHARES IN ALL FUNDS OVERSEEN WITHIN FUND FAMILY	over \$100,000	over \$100,000	over \$100,000

DOLLAR RANGE OF FUND SHARES	<u>Michael E. Kenneally</u>	<u>James H. Keyes</u>	<u>Marie L. Knowles</u>
Government Portfolio	none	none	none
Money Market Portfolio	none	none	none
Prime Money Market Portfolio	none	none	none
Tax-Exempt Portfolio	none	none	none
Treasury Only Portfolio	none	none	none
Treasury Portfolio	none	none	none
AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF FUND SHARES IN ALL FUNDS OVERSEEN WITHIN FUND FAMILY	over \$100,000	over \$100,000	over \$100,000

The following table sets forth information describing the compensation of each Trustee and Member of the Advisory Board for his or her services for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, or calendar year ended December 31, 2014, as applicable.

Compensation Table¹

AGGREGATE COMPENSATION FROM A FUND	<u>Elizabeth S. Acton</u>	<u>John Engler²</u>	<u>Albert R. Gamper, Jr.</u>	<u>Robert F. Gartland</u>
Government Portfolio ^B	\$ 11,566	\$ 4,276	\$ 14,480	\$ 11,566
Money Market Portfolio ^C	\$ 29,112	\$ 10,310	\$ 36,443	\$ 29,112
Prime Money Market Portfolio ^D	\$ 16,933	\$ 6,270	\$ 21,202	\$ 16,933
Tax-Exempt Portfolio ^E	\$ 1,033	\$ 376	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,033
Treasury Only Portfolio	\$ 4,745	\$ 1,660	\$ 5,939	\$ 4,745
Treasury Portfolio ^F	\$ 6,298	\$ 2,370	\$ 7,884	\$ 6,298
TOTAL COMPENSATION FROM THE FUND COMPLEX^A	\$ 398,000	\$ 46,361	\$ 498,000	\$ 398,000

AGGREGATE COMPENSATION FROM A FUND	<u>Arthur E. Johnson</u>	<u>Michael E. Kenneally</u>	<u>James H. Keyes</u>	<u>Marie L. Knowles</u>
Government Portfolio ^B	\$ 11,566	\$ 11,566	\$ 12,440	\$ 12,979
Money Market Portfolio ^C	\$ 29,112	\$ 29,112	\$ 31,311	\$ 32,673
Prime Money Market Portfolio ^D	\$ 16,933	\$ 16,933	\$ 18,214	\$ 19,000
Tax-Exempt Portfolio ^E	\$ 1,033	\$ 1,033	\$ 1,111	\$ 1,160
Treasury Only Portfolio	\$ 4,745	\$ 4,745	\$ 5,103	\$ 5,324
Treasury Portfolio ^F	\$ 6,298	\$ 6,298	\$ 6,774	\$ 7,065
TOTAL COMPENSATION FROM THE FUND COMPLEX^A	\$ 398,000	\$ 398,000	\$ 428,000	\$ 448,000

¹ Abigail P. Johnson and Geoffrey A. von Kuhn are interested persons and are compensated by Fidelity.

² Effective November 20, 2014, Mr. Engler serves as a Member of the Advisory Board of Fidelity Colchester Street Trust.

- A Reflects compensation received for the calendar year ended December 31, 2014 for 233 funds of 32 trusts (including Fidelity Central Investment Portfolios II LLC). Compensation figures include cash and may include amounts elected to be deferred. Certain individuals elected voluntarily to defer a portion of their compensation as follows: Robert F. Gartland, \$180,000; and Michael E. Kenneally, \$120,000.
- B Compensation figures include cash and may include amounts elected to be deferred. Certain individuals' aggregate compensation from the fund includes accrued voluntary deferred compensation as follows: Robert F. Gartland, \$9,622 and Micheal E. Kenneally, \$6,415.
- C Compensation figures include cash and may include amounts elected to be deferred. Certain individuals' aggregate compensation from the fund includes accrued voluntary deferred compensation as follows: Robert F. Gartland, \$24,193 and Micheal E. Kenneally, \$16,129.
- D Compensation figures include cash and may include amounts elected to be deferred. Certain individuals' aggregate compensation from the fund includes accrued voluntary deferred compensation as follows: Robert F. Gartland, \$14,094 and Micheal E. Kenneally, \$9,396.
- E Compensation figures include cash and may include amounts elected to be deferred. Certain individuals' aggregate compensation from the fund includes accrued voluntary deferred compensation as follows: Robert F. Gartland, \$859 and Micheal E. Kenneally, \$573.
- F Compensation figures include cash and may include amounts elected to be deferred. Certain individuals' aggregate compensation from the fund includes accrued voluntary deferred compensation as follows: Robert F. Gartland, \$5,240 and Micheal E. Kenneally, \$3,493.

As of March 31, 2015, approximately 6.34% of Government Portfolio's, 8.76% of Money Market Portfolio's, and 5.69% of Treasury Portfolio's total outstanding shares, respectively, was held by FMR and/or another entity or entities of which FMR LLC is the ultimate parent. By virtue of her ownership interest in FMR LLC, as described in the "Control of Investment Advisers" section on page 35, Ms. Abigail P. Johnson may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of these shares. As of the above date, with the exception of Ms. Johnson's deemed ownership of Government Portfolio's, Money Market Portfolio's, and Treasury Portfolio's shares, the Trustees, Members of the Advisory Board, and officers of the funds owned, in the aggregate, less than 1% of each fund's total outstanding shares.

As of March 31, 2015, the following owned of record and/or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a class:

Class Name	Owner Name	City	State	Ownership %
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	24.00%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY, INC.	NEW YORK	NY	10.06%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS	BOSTON	MA	7.76%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	SOUTHWEST BANCORP	HOUSTON	TX	6.32%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	63.17%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	UMB FINANCIAL	KANSAS CITY	MO	10.01%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	BANKAMERICA CORP.	NEW YORK	NY	8.14%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	SOUTHWEST BANCORP	HOUSTON	TX	5.07%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	ZIONS BANCORP	SALT LAKE CITY	UT	20.05%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	BANK OF GUAM	AGANA	GUAM	16.99%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	COMERICA PRIVATE FIDUCIARY SERVICES (PFS)	DETROIT	MI	10.89%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY, INC.	PITTSBURGH	PA	8.20%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY, INC.	NEW YORK	NY	7.59%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	7.21%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	REGIONS FINANCIAL CORPORATION	BIRMINGHAM	AL	6.83%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	RAYTHEON COMPANY	WALTHAM	MA	54.49%

Class Name	Owner Name	City	State	Ownership %
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	STATE OF DELAWARE	DOVER	DE	12.72%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	EMC CORPORATION	HOPKINTON	MA	9.88%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	THE BUDD COMPANY INC	CHICAGO	IL	7.29%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	BROWN HARRIMAN CORPORATION	NEW YORK	NY	6.63%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	JP MORGAN TREASURY SERVICES	TAMPA	FL	51.62%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	SOUTHWEST BANCORP	HOUSTON	TX	21.01%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	DEUTSCHE BANK TRUST COMPANY AMERICAS	NEW YORK	NY	10.65%
GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	US BANK MONEY CENTER	MILWAUKEE	WI	7.39%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS F	FIDELITY FREEDOM K [®] 2020 FUND	BOSTON	MA	16.63%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS F	FIDELITY FREEDOM K [®] INCOME FUND	BOSTON	MA	13.43%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS F	FIDELITY FREEDOM K [®] 2025 FUND	BOSTON	MA	11.27%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS F	FIDELITY FREEDOM K [®] 2015 FUND	BOSTON	MA	9.51%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS F	FIDELITY FREEDOM K [®] 2010 FUND	BOSTON	MA	9.51%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS F	FIDELITY FREEDOM [®] INDEX 2020 FUND	BOSTON	MA	8.82%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS F	FIDELITY FREEDOM K [®] 2030 FUND	BOSTON	MA	5.01%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	FIDELITY CHARITABLE GIFT FUND	BOSTON	MA	10.69%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	US BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	MILWAUKEE	WI	5.65%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	5.23%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	33.94%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	FIRST TENNESSEE NATIONAL CORP.	MEMPHIS	TN	28.38%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	BOK FINANCIAL CORP.	TULSA	OK	10.34%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	JP MORGAN CHASE	NEW YORK	NY	8.78%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	BANKAMERICA CORP.	NEW YORK	NY	5.03%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY, INC.	NEW YORK	NY	46.37%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	STATE STREET BANK	QUINCY	MA	18.18%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	BMO HARRIS NATIONAL BANK	CHICAGO	IL	11.00%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	8.75%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	JP MORGAN TREASURY SERVICES	TAMPA	FL	7.24%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS	BOSTON	MA	6.87%

Class Name	Owner Name	City	State	Ownership %
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	HUNTINGTON BANKS	COLUMBUS	OH	5.56%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	80.07%
MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	WELLS FARGO BANK	CHARLOTTE	NC	11.20%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY, INC.	NEW YORK	NY	14.60%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	12.13%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	STATE STREET BANK	QUINCY	MA	11.52%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	SOUTHWEST BANCORP	HOUSTON	TX	10.55%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	US BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	MILWAUKEE	WI	8.19%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	VIP FUNDSMANAGER 50% PORTFOLIO	BOSTON	MA	5.92%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	ZIONS BANCORP	SALT LAKE CITY	UT	5.61%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	BMO HARRIS NATIONAL BANK	CHICAGO	IL	30.67%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP	BOSTON	MA	24.46%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	ZIONS BANCORP	SALT LAKE CITY	UT	19.36%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	M & T BANK CORP	BUFFALO	NY	10.55%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY, INC.	NEW YORK	NY	36.77%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	CITIGROUP, INC.	NEW YORK	NY	7.79%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	SANTANDER BANK NA	DORCHESTER	MA	7.22%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	REGIONS FINANCIAL CORPORATION	BIRMINGHAM	AL	6.81%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	UNIONBANCAL CORPORATION	LOS ANGELES	CA	6.54%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	BANK OF GUAM	AGANA	GUAM	5.56%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS IV	JEFFERIES LLC	JERSEY CITY	NJ	91.11%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: CLASS IV	REGIONS FINANCIAL CORPORATION	BIRMINGHAM	AL	6.96%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	BANKAMERICA CORP.	NEW YORK	NY	11.35%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY, INC.	NEW YORK	NY	9.55%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	WELLS FARGO BANK	CHARLOTTE	NC	6.65%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	6.56%

Class Name	Owner Name	City	State	Ownership %
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	JP MORGAN CHASE	BROOKLYN	NY	6.37%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	DEUTSCHE BANK TRUST COMPANY AMERICAS	NEW YORK	NY	57.97%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	UMB FINANCIAL	KANSAS CITY	MO	28.35%
PRIME MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	5.68%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	PNC FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP	PHILADELPHIA	PA	7.17%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	BMO HARRIS NATIONAL BANK	MILWAUKEE	WI	6.10%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	REGIONS FINANCIAL CORPORATION	BIRMINGHAM	AL	5.74%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	MARIL & CO BANK JI	MILWAUKEE	WI	5.67%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	REGIONS BANK	BIRMINGHAM	AL	5.24%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	FIFTH THIRD BANK	CINCINNATI	OH	42.75%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	TIB THE INDEPENDENT BANKERSBANK	IRVING	TX	25.79%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	BOK FINANCIAL CORP.	TULSA	OK	13.82%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	BANKAMERICA CORP.	NEW YORK	NY	10.14%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	STATE STREET BANK	QUINCY	MA	33.41%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	SOUTH DAKOTA TRUST COMPANY	SIOUX FALLS	SD	27.89%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	COMERICA PRIVATE FIDUCIARY SERVICES (PFS)	DETROIT	MI	10.81%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK	SPRINGFIELD	IL	8.98%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	BMO HARRIS NATIONAL BANK	CHICAGO	IL	6.20%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	UMB FINANCIAL	KANSAS CITY	MO	65.24%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	COMMONWEALTH TRUST COMPANY	WILMINGTON	DE	25.61%
TAX-EXEMPT PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	BOK FINANCIAL CORP.	TULSA	OK	9.44%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	BANKAMERICA CORP.	NEW YORK	NY	12.97%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	US BANK MONEY CENTER	MILWAUKEE	WI	6.51%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	5.93%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	JP MORGAN CHASE	BROOKLYN	NY	5.36%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY, INC.	NEW YORK	NY	47.58%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	WELLS FARGO BANK	CHARLOTTE	NC	15.13%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	PIPER JAFFRAY & CO.	MINNEAPOLIS	MN	9.59%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	BANKAMERICA CORP.	NEW YORK	NY	8.96%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	MELLON BANK CORPORATION	PITTSBURGH	PA	5.20%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	REGIONS FINANCIAL CORPORATION	BIRMINGHAM	AL	48.49%

Class Name	Owner Name	City	State	Ownership %
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP	BOSTON	MA	12.60%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	COMERICA PRIVATE FIDUCIARY SERVICES (PFS)	DETROIT	MI	6.74%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	SOUTH DAKOTA TRUST COMPANY	SIOUX FALLS	SD	5.95%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: CLASS IV	BANK HAPOALIM	NEW YORK	NY	99.99%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	COMBINED JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES OF GREATER BOSTON	BOSTON	MA	91.53%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	JP MORGAN CHASE	NEW YORK	NY	43.08%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	WELLS FARGO BANK	CHARLOTTE	NC	29.00%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	REGIONS FINANCIAL CORPORATION	BIRMINGHAM	AL	16.39%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	BOK FINANCIAL CORP.	TULSA	OK	5.35%
TREASURY ONLY PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	FIRST TENNESSEE NATIONAL CORP.	MEMPHIS	TN	5.16%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY, INC.	NEW YORK	NY	24.38%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	STATE STREET BANK	BOSTON	MA	8.04%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS	BOSTON	MA	7.85%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS I	BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY	PLAINSBORO	NJ	7.10%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	CITIGROUP, INC.	NEW YORK	NY	47.67%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	REGIONS FINANCIAL CORPORATION	BIRMINGHAM	AL	15.63%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	11.84%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	SOUTHWEST BANCORP	HOUSTON	TX	8.22%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS II	WELLS FARGO BANK	SAN ANTONIO	TX	5.40%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY, INC.	NEW YORK	NY	26.53%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	REGIONS FINANCIAL CORPORATION	BIRMINGHAM	AL	24.99%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	11.62%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP	BOSTON	MA	8.21%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	UMB FINANCIAL	KANSAS CITY	MO	5.73%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY, INC.	PITTSBURGH	PA	5.68%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS III	CAPITAL ONE NA	NEW ORLEANS	LA	5.22%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: CLASS IV	UMB FINANCIAL	KANSAS CITY	MO	99.98%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	E & J GALLO WINERY	MODESTO	CA	55.15%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	MIURA GLOBAL MASTER FUND LTD	NEW YORK	NY	19.43%

Class Name	Owner Name	City	State	Ownership %
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	THE BUDD COMPANY INC	CHICAGO	IL	16.44%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: INSTITUTIONAL CLASS	MIURA GLOBAL PARTNERS II LP	NEW YORK	NY	8.97%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	WELLS FARGO BANK	CHARLOTTE	NC	29.30%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	UMB FINANCIAL	KANSAS CITY	MO	24.67%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	SOUTHWEST BANCORP	HOUSTON	TX	20.30%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	US BANCORP, INC.	SAINT PAUL	MN	12.88%
TREASURY PORTFOLIO: SELECT CLASS	BOK FINANCIAL CORP.	TULSA	OK	5.82%

CONTROL OF INVESTMENT ADVISERS

FMR LLC, as successor by merger to FMR Corp., is the ultimate parent company of FMR, FIMM, FMR Investment Management (U.K.) Limited (FMR U.K.), Fidelity Management & Research (Hong Kong) Limited (FMR H.K.), and Fidelity Management & Research (Japan) Limited (FMR Japan). The voting common shares of FMR LLC are divided into two series. Series B is held predominantly by members of the Abigail P. Johnson family, directly or through trusts, and is entitled to 49% of the vote on any matter acted upon by the voting common shares. Series A is held predominantly by non-Johnson family member employees of FMR LLC and its affiliates and is entitled to 51% of the vote on any such matter. The Johnson family group and all other Series B shareholders have entered into a shareholders' voting agreement under which all Series B shares will be voted in accordance with the majority vote of Series B shares. Under the 1940 Act, control of a company is presumed where one individual or group of individuals owns more than 25% of the voting securities of that company. Therefore, through their ownership of voting common shares and the execution of the shareholders' voting agreement, members of the Johnson family may be deemed, under the 1940 Act, to form a controlling group with respect to FMR LLC.

At present, the primary business activities of FMR LLC and its subsidiaries are: (i) the provision of investment advisory, management, shareholder, investment information and assistance and certain fiduciary services for individual and institutional investors; (ii) the provision of securities brokerage services; (iii) the management and development of real estate; and (iv) the investment in and operation of a number of emerging businesses.

FMR, FIMM, FMR U.K., FMR H.K., FMR Japan, FDC, and the funds have adopted a code of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act that sets forth employees' fiduciary responsibilities regarding the funds, establishes procedures for personal investing, and restricts certain transactions. Employees subject to the code of ethics, including Fidelity investment personnel, may invest in securities for their own investment accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by the funds.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Each fund has entered into a management contract with FMR, pursuant to which FMR furnishes investment advisory and other services.

Management Services. Under the terms of its management contract with each fund, FMR acts as investment adviser and, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, has overall responsibility for directing the investments of the fund in accordance with its investment objective, policies and limitations. FMR also provides each fund with all necessary office facilities and personnel for servicing the fund's investments, compensates all officers of each fund and all Trustees who are interested persons of the trust or of FMR, and all personnel of each fund or FMR performing services relating to research, statistical and investment activities.

In addition, FMR or its affiliates, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, provide the management and administrative services necessary for the operation of each fund. These services include providing facilities for maintaining each fund's organization; supervising relations with custodians, transfer and pricing agents, accountants, underwriters and other persons dealing with each fund; preparing all general shareholder communications and conducting shareholder relations; maintaining each fund's records and the registration of each fund's shares under federal securities laws and making necessary filings under state securities laws; developing management and shareholder services for each fund; and furnishing reports, evaluations and analyses on a variety of subjects to the Trustees.

Management-Related Expenses. In addition to the management fee payable to FMR and the fees payable to the transfer agent and pricing and bookkeeping agent, each fund or each class thereof, as applicable, pays all of its expenses that are not assumed by those parties. Each fund pays for the typesetting, printing, and mailing of its proxy materials to shareholders, legal expenses, and the fees of the custodian, auditor, and Independent Trustees. Each fund's management contract further provides that the fund will pay for typesetting, printing, and mailing prospectuses, statements of additional information, notices, and reports to shareholders; however, under the terms of each fund's transfer agent agreement, the transfer agent bears these costs. Other expenses paid by each fund include interest,

taxes, brokerage commissions, the fund's proportionate share of insurance premiums and Investment Company Institute dues, and the costs of registering shares under federal securities laws and making necessary filings under state securities laws. Each fund is also liable for such non-recurring expenses as may arise, including costs of any litigation to which the fund may be a party, and any obligation it may have to indemnify its officers and Trustees with respect to litigation.

Management Fees. For the services of FMR under each management contract, each fund pays FMR a monthly management fee at the annual rate of 0.14% of the fund's average net assets throughout the month.

The following table shows the amount of management fees paid by each fund to FMR for the past three fiscal years.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal Years Ended March 31</u>	<u>Management Fees Paid to FMR</u>
Government Portfolio	2015	\$ 36,540,091
	2014	\$ 36,144,367
	2013	\$ 36,475,653
Money Market Portfolio	2015	\$ 91,718,093
	2014	\$ 97,271,894
	2013	\$ 91,969,732
Prime Money Market Portfolio	2015	\$ 54,169,637
	2014	\$ 60,142,756
	2013	\$ 72,859,648
Tax-Exempt Portfolio	2015	\$ 3,284,540
	2014	\$ 3,517,749
	2013	\$ 4,163,595
Treasury Only Portfolio	2015	\$ 14,938,369
	2014	\$ 15,979,386
	2013	\$ 13,062,076
Treasury Portfolio	2015	\$ 20,270,211
	2014	\$ 19,200,969
	2013	\$ 20,968,658

FMR may, from time to time, voluntarily reimburse all or a portion of a class's operating expenses. FMR retains the ability to be repaid for these expense reimbursements in the amount that expenses fall below the limit prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Expense reimbursements will increase returns and yield, and repayment of the reimbursement will decrease returns and yield.

Sub-Adviser – FIMM. On behalf of each fund, FMR has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with FIMM pursuant to which FIMM has day-to-day responsibility for choosing investments for each fund. FMR, and not the funds, pays FIMM's fees.

Sub-Advisers – FMR U.K., FMR H.K., and FMR Japan. On behalf of each fund, FMR has entered into sub-advisory agreements with FMR U.K., FMR H.K., and FMR Japan. Pursuant to the sub-advisory agreements, FMR may receive from the sub-advisers investment research and advice on issuers outside the United States (non-discretionary services) and FMR may grant the sub-advisers investment management authority and the authority to buy and sell securities if FMR believes it would be beneficial to the funds (discretionary services). FMR, and not the funds, pays the sub-advisers.

PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

The following Proxy Voting Guidelines were established by the Board of Trustees of the Fidelity funds, after consultation with Fidelity. (The guidelines are reviewed periodically by Fidelity and by the Independent Trustees of the Fidelity funds, and, accordingly, are subject to change.)

I. General Principles

- A. Voting of shares will be conducted in a manner consistent with the best interests of Fidelity Fund shareholders as follows: (i) securities of a portfolio company will generally be voted in a manner consistent with the Guidelines; and

(ii) voting will be done without regard to any other Fidelity companies' relationship, business or otherwise, with that portfolio company.

- B. FMR Investment Proxy Research votes proxies. Like other Fidelity employees, Investment Proxy Research employees have a fiduciary duty to never place their own personal interest ahead of the interests of Fidelity Fund shareholders, and are instructed to avoid actual and apparent conflicts of interest. In the event of a conflict of interest, Investment Proxy Research employees, like other Fidelity employees, will escalate to their managers or the Ethics Office, as appropriate, in accordance with Fidelity's corporate policy on conflicts of interest. A conflict of interest arises when there are factors that may prompt one to question whether a Fidelity employee is acting solely on the best interests of Fidelity and its customers. Employees are expected to avoid situations that could present even the appearance of a conflict between their interests and the interests of Fidelity and its customers.
- C. Except as set forth herein, FMR will generally vote in favor of routine management proposals.
- D. Non-routine proposals will generally be voted in accordance with the Guidelines.
- E. Non-routine proposals not covered by the Guidelines or involving other special circumstances will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with input from the appropriate FMR analyst or portfolio manager, as applicable, subject to review by an attorney within FMR's General Counsel's office and a member of senior management within FMR Investment Proxy Research. A significant pattern of such proposals or other special circumstances will be referred to the appropriate Fidelity Fund Board Committee or its designee.
- F. FMR will vote on shareholder proposals not specifically addressed by the Guidelines based on an evaluation of a proposal's likelihood to enhance the economic returns or profitability of the portfolio company or to maximize shareholder value. Where information is not readily available to analyze the economic impact of the proposal, FMR will generally abstain.
- G. Many Fidelity Funds invest in voting securities issued by companies that are domiciled outside the United States and are not listed on a U.S. securities exchange. Corporate governance standards, legal or regulatory requirements and disclosure practices in foreign countries can differ from those in the United States. When voting proxies relating to non-U.S. securities, FMR will generally evaluate proposals in the context of the Guidelines and where applicable and feasible, take into consideration differing laws, regulations and practices in the relevant foreign market in determining how to vote shares.
- H. In certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, shareholders voting shares of a portfolio company may be restricted from trading the shares for a period of time around the shareholder meeting date. Because such trading restrictions can hinder portfolio management and could result in a loss of liquidity for a fund, FMR will generally not vote proxies in circumstances where such restrictions apply. In addition, certain non-U.S. jurisdictions require voting shareholders to disclose current share ownership on a fund-by-fund basis. When such disclosure requirements apply, FMR will generally not vote proxies in order to safeguard fund holdings information.
- I. Where a management-sponsored proposal is inconsistent with the Guidelines, FMR may receive a company's commitment to modify the proposal or its practice to conform to the Guidelines, and FMR will generally support management based on this commitment. If a company subsequently does not abide by its commitment, FMR will generally withhold authority for the election of directors at the next election.

II. Definitions (as used in this document)

- A. Anti-Takeover Provision – includes fair price amendments; classified boards; “blank check” preferred stock; Golden Parachutes; supermajority provisions; Poison Pills; restricting the right to call special meetings; provisions restricting the right of shareholders to set board size; and any other provision that eliminates or limits shareholder rights.
- B. Golden Parachute – Employment contracts, agreements, or policies that include an excise tax gross-up provision; single trigger for cash incentives; or may result in a lump sum payment of cash and acceleration of equity that may total more than three times annual compensation (salary and bonus) in the event of a termination following a change in control.

- C. Greenmail – payment of a premium to repurchase shares from a shareholder seeking to take over a company through a proxy contest or other means.
- D. Sunset Provision – a condition in a charter or plan that specifies an expiration date.
- E. Permitted Bid Feature – a provision suspending the application of a Poison Pill, by shareholder referendum, in the event a potential acquirer announces a bona fide offer for all outstanding shares.
- F. Poison Pill – a strategy employed by a potential take-over / target company to make its stock less attractive to an acquirer. Poison Pills are generally designed to dilute the acquirer’s ownership and value in the event of a take-over.
- G. Large-Capitalization Company – a company included in the Russell 1000[®] Index or the Russell Global ex-U.S. Large Cap Index.
- H. Small-Capitalization Company – a company not included in the Russell 1000[®] Index or the Russell Global ex-U.S. Large Cap Index that is not a Micro-Capitalization Company.
- I. Micro-Capitalization Company – a company with a market capitalization under US \$300 million.
- J. Evergreen Provision – a feature which provides for an automatic increase in the shares available for grant under an equity award plan on a regular basis.

III. Directors

A. Election of Directors

FMR will generally vote in favor of incumbent and nominee directors except where one or more such directors clearly appear to have failed to exercise reasonable judgment. FMR will also generally withhold authority for the election of all directors or directors on responsible committees if:

1. An Anti-Takeover Provision was introduced, an Anti-Takeover Provision was extended, or a new Anti-Takeover Provision was adopted upon the expiration of an existing Anti-Takeover Provision, without shareholder approval except as set forth below.

With respect to Poison Pills, however, FMR will consider not withholding authority on the election of directors if all of the following conditions are met when a Poison Pill is introduced, extended, or adopted:

- a. The Poison Pill includes a Sunset Provision of less than five years;
- b. The Poison Pill includes a Permitted Bid Feature;
- c. The Poison Pill is linked to a business strategy that will result in greater value for the shareholders; and
- d. Shareholder approval is required to reinstate the Poison Pill upon expiration.

FMR will also consider not withholding authority on the election of directors when one or more of the conditions above are not met if a board is willing to strongly consider seeking shareholder ratification of, or adding above conditions noted a. and b. to an existing Poison Pill. In such a case, if the company does not take appropriate action prior to the next annual shareholder meeting, FMR will withhold authority on the election of directors.

2. The company refuses, upon request by FMR, to amend the Poison Pill to allow Fidelity to hold an aggregate position of up to 20% of a company’s total voting securities and of any class of voting securities.
3. Within the last year and without shareholder approval, a company’s board of directors or compensation committee has repriced outstanding options, exchanged outstanding options for equity, or tendered cash for outstanding options.
4. Executive compensation appears misaligned with shareholder interests or otherwise problematic, taking into account such factors as: (i) whether the company has an independent compensation committee; (ii) whether the compensation committee engaged independent compensation consultants; (iii) whether, in the case of stock

awards, the restriction period was less than three years for non-performance-based awards, and less than one year for performance-based awards; (iv) whether the compensation committee has lapsed or waived equity vesting restrictions; and (v) whether the company has adopted or extended a Golden Parachute without shareholder approval.

5. To gain FMR's support on a proposal, the company made a commitment to modify a proposal or practice to conform to the Guidelines and the company has failed to act on that commitment.
6. The director attended fewer than 75% of the aggregate number of meetings of the board or its committees on which the director served during the company's prior fiscal year, absent extenuating circumstances.
7. The board is not composed of a majority of independent directors.

B. Indemnification

FMR will generally vote in favor of charter and by-law amendments expanding the indemnification of directors and/or limiting their liability for breaches of care unless FMR is otherwise dissatisfied with the performance of management or the proposal is accompanied by Anti-Takeover Provisions.

C. Independent Chairperson

FMR will generally vote against shareholder proposals calling for or recommending the appointment of a non-executive or independent chairperson. However, FMR will consider voting for such proposals in limited cases if, based upon particular facts and circumstances, appointment of a non-executive or independent chairperson appears likely to further the interests of shareholders and to promote effective oversight of management by the board of directors.

D. Majority Director Elections

FMR will generally vote in favor of proposals calling for directors to be elected by an affirmative majority of votes cast in a board election, provided that the proposal allows for plurality voting standard in the case of contested elections (i.e., where there are more nominees than board seats). FMR may consider voting against such shareholder proposals where a company's board has adopted an alternative measure, such as a director resignation policy, that provides a meaningful alternative to the majority voting standard and appropriately addresses situations where an incumbent director fails to receive the support of a majority of the votes cast in an uncontested election.

E. Proxy Access

FMR will generally vote against management and shareholder proposals to adopt proxy access.

IV. Compensation

A. Executive Compensation

1. Advisory votes on executive compensation

- a. FMR will generally vote for proposals to ratify executive compensation unless such compensation appears misaligned with shareholder interests or otherwise problematic, taking into account such factors as, among other things, (i) whether the company has an independent compensation committee; (ii) whether the compensation committee engaged independent compensation consultants; (iii) whether, in the case of stock awards, the restriction period was less than three years for non-performance-based awards, and less than one year for performance-based awards; (iv) whether the compensation committee has lapsed or waived equity vesting restriction; and (v) whether the company has adopted or extended a Golden Parachute without shareholder approval.
- b. FMR will generally vote against proposals to ratify Golden Parachutes.

2. Frequency of advisory vote on executive compensation

FMR will generally support annual advisory votes on executive compensation.

B. Equity award plans (including stock options, restricted stock awards, and other stock awards).

FMR will generally vote against equity award plans or amendments to authorize additional shares under such plans if:

1. (a) The company's average three year burn rate is greater than 1.5% for a Large-Capitalization Company, 2.5% for a Small-Capitalization Company or 3.5% for a Micro-Capitalization Company; and (b) there were no circumstances specific to the company or the plans that lead FMR to conclude that the burn rate is acceptable.
2. In the case of stock option plans, (a) the offering price of options is less than 100% of fair market value on the date of grant, except that the offering price may be as low as 85% of fair market value if the discount is expressly granted in lieu of salary or cash bonus; (b) the plan's terms allow repricing of underwater options; or (c) the board/committee has repriced options outstanding under the plan in the past two years without shareholder approval.
3. The plan includes an Evergreen Provision.
4. The plan provides for the acceleration of vesting of equity awards even though an actual change in control may not occur.

C. Equity Exchanges and Repricing

FMR will generally vote in favor of a management proposal to exchange, reprice or tender for cash, outstanding options if the proposed exchange, repricing, or tender offer is consistent with the interests of shareholders, taking into account such factors as:

1. Whether the proposal excludes senior management and directors;
2. Whether the exchange or repricing proposal is value neutral to shareholders based upon an acceptable pricing model;
3. The company's relative performance compared to other companies within the relevant industry or industries;
4. Economic and other conditions affecting the relevant industry or industries in which the company competes; and
5. Any other facts or circumstances relevant to determining whether an exchange or repricing proposal is consistent with the interests of shareholders.

D. Employee Stock Purchase Plans

FMR will generally vote in favor of employee stock purchase plans if the minimum stock purchase price is equal to or greater than 85% of the stock's fair market value and the plan constitutes a reasonable effort to encourage broad based participation in the company's equity. In the case of non-U.S. company stock purchase plans, FMR may permit a lower minimum stock purchase price equal to the prevailing "best practices" in the relevant non-U.S. market, provided that the minimum stock purchase price must be at least 75% of the stock's fair market value.

E. Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs)

FMR will generally vote in favor of non-leveraged ESOPs. For leveraged ESOPs, FMR may examine the company's state of incorporation, existence of supermajority vote rules in the charter, number of shares authorized for the ESOP, and number of shares held by insiders. FMR may also examine where the ESOP shares are purchased and the dilution effect of the purchase. FMR will generally vote against leveraged ESOPs if all outstanding loans are due immediately upon change in control.

F. Bonus Plans and Tax Deductibility Proposals

FMR will generally vote in favor of cash and stock incentive plans that are submitted for shareholder approval in order to qualify for favorable tax treatment under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, provided that the

plan includes well defined and appropriate performance criteria, and with respect to any cash component, that the maximum award per participant is clearly stated and is not unreasonable or excessive.

V. Anti-Takeover Provisions

FMR will generally vote against a proposal to adopt or approve the adoption of an Anti-Takeover Provision unless:

A. The Poison Pill includes the following features:

1. A Sunset Provision of no greater than five years;
2. Linked to a business strategy that is expected to result in greater value for the shareholders;
3. Requires shareholder approval to be reinstated upon expiration or if amended;
4. Contains a Permitted Bid Feature; and
5. Allows the Fidelity Funds to hold an aggregate position of up to 20% of a company's total voting securities and of any class of voting securities.

B. An Anti-Greenmail proposal that does not include other Anti-Takeover Provisions; or

C. It is a fair price amendment that considers a two-year price history or less.

FMR will generally vote in favor of proposals to eliminate Anti-Takeover Provisions unless:

- D. In the case of proposals to declassify a board of directors, FMR will generally vote against such a proposal if the issuer's Articles of Incorporation or applicable statutes include a provision whereby a majority of directors may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by written consent, or other reasonable procedures, by a majority of shareholders entitled to vote for the election of directors.
- E. In the case of proposals regarding shareholders' rights to call special meetings, FMR generally will vote against each proposal if the threshold required to call a special meeting is less than 25% of the outstanding stock.
- F. In the case of proposals regarding shareholders' right to act by written consent, FMR will generally vote against each proposal if it does not include appropriate mechanisms for implementation including, among other things, that at least 25% of the outstanding stock request that the company establish a record date determining which shareholders are entitled to act and that consents be solicited from all shareholders.

VI. Capital Structure/Incorporation

A. Increases in Common Stock

FMR will generally vote against a provision to increase a company's common stock if such increase will result in a total number of authorized shares greater than three times the current number of outstanding and scheduled to be issued shares, including stock options, except in the case of real estate investment trusts, where an increase that will result in a total number of authorized shares up to five times the current number of outstanding and scheduled to be issued shares is generally acceptable.

B. Reverse Stock Splits

FMR will generally vote in favor of reverse stock splits as long as the post-split authorized shares is no greater than three times the post-split number of outstanding and scheduled to be issued shares, including stock awards, or in the case of real estate investment trusts the number of post-split authorized shares is not greater than five times the post-split number of outstanding and scheduled to be issued shares.

C. New Classes of Shares

FMR will generally vote against the introduction of new classes of stock with differential voting rights.

D. Cumulative Voting Rights

FMR will generally vote against the introduction and in favor of the elimination of cumulative voting rights.

E. Acquisition or Business Combination Statutes

FMR will generally vote in favor of proposed amendments to a company's certificate of incorporation or by-laws that enable the company to opt out of the control shares acquisition or business combination statutes.

F. Incorporation or Reincorporation in Another State or Country

FMR will generally vote for management proposals calling for, or recommending that, a portfolio company reincorporate in another state or country if, on balance, the economic and corporate governance factors in the proposed jurisdiction appear reasonably likely to be better aligned with shareholder interests, taking into account the corporate laws of the current and proposed jurisdictions and any changes to the company's current and proposed governing documents. FMR will consider supporting such shareholder proposals in limited cases if, based upon particular facts and circumstances, remaining incorporated in the current jurisdiction appears misaligned with shareholder interests.

VII. Shares of Investment Companies

- A. When a Fidelity Fund invests in an underlying Fidelity Fund with public shareholders, an exchange traded fund (ETF), or non-affiliated fund, FMR will vote in the same proportion as all other voting shareholders of such underlying fund or class ("echo voting"). FMR may choose not to vote if "echo voting" is not operationally feasible.
- B. Certain Fidelity Funds may invest in shares of underlying Fidelity Funds that do not have public shareholders. For Fidelity Funds without public shareholders that are managed by FMR or an affiliate, FMR will generally vote in favor of proposals recommended by the underlying funds' Board of Trustees.

VIII. Other

A. Voting Process

FMR will generally vote in favor of proposals to adopt confidential voting and independent vote tabulation practices.

B. Regulated Industries

Voting of shares in securities of any regulated industry (e.g. U.S. banking) organization shall be conducted in a manner consistent with conditions that may be specified by the industry's regulator (e.g. the Federal Reserve Board) for a determination under applicable law (e.g. federal banking law) that no fund or group of funds has acquired control of such organization.

To view a fund's proxy voting record for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30, visit www.fidelity.com/proxyvotingresults or visit the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.

DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

Each fund has entered into a distribution agreement with FDC, an affiliate of FMR. The principal business address of FDC is 100 Salem Street, Smithfield, Rhode Island 02917. FDC is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The distribution agreements call for FDC to use all reasonable efforts, consistent with its other business, to secure purchasers for shares of the funds, which are continuously offered at NAV. Promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of shares are paid by FMR.

The Trustees have approved Distribution and Service Plans on behalf of Class I, Class II, Class III, and Select Class of each fund, Class IV of Prime Money Market Portfolio, Treasury Only Portfolio, and Treasury Portfolio, and Institutional Class of Government Portfolio, Money Market Portfolio, Prime Money Market Portfolio, Treasury Only Portfolio, and Treasury Portfolio (the Plans) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the Rule). The Rule provides in substance that a mutual fund may not engage directly or indirectly in financing any activity that is primarily intended to result in the sale of shares of the fund except pursuant to a plan approved on behalf of the fund under the Rule. The Plans, as approved by the Trustees, allow Class I, Class II, Class III, Class IV, Institutional Class, Select Class and FMR to incur certain expenses that might be considered to constitute direct or indirect payment by the funds of distribution expenses.

The Rule 12b-1 Plan adopted for Class II, Class III, and Select Class of each fund and Class IV of Prime Money Market Portfolio, Treasury Only Portfolio, and Treasury Portfolio is described in the prospectus for that class.

CLASS II SERVICE FEES

The table below shows the service fees paid for Class II shares of each fund for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

<u>Fund</u>	Service Fees Paid to FDC**	Service Fees Paid by FDC to Intermediaries	Service Fees Retained by FDC*
Government Portfolio	\$ 241	\$ 0	\$ 241
Money Market Portfolio	\$ 52,259	\$ 50,081	\$ 2,178
Prime Money Market Portfolio	\$ 41,927	\$ 41,927	\$ 0
Tax-Exempt Portfolio	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Only Portfolio	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Portfolio	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

* Amounts retained by FDC represent fees paid to FDC but not yet reallocated to intermediaries as of the close of the period reported and fees paid to FDC that are not eligible to be reallocated to intermediaries. Amounts not eligible for reallocation are retained by FDC for use in its capacity as distributor.

** Government Portfolio \$761,599, Money Market Portfolio \$183,295, Prime Money Market Portfolio \$785,214, Tax-Exempt Portfolio \$18,017, Treasury Only Portfolio \$498,777, and Treasury Portfolio \$125,487, before waiver/reimbursement.

CLASS III SERVICE FEES

The table below shows the service fees paid for Class III shares of each fund for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

<u>Fund</u>	Service Fees Paid to FDC**	Service Fees Paid by FDC to Intermediaries	Service Fees Retained by FDC*
Government Portfolio	\$ 426	\$ 0	\$ 426
Money Market Portfolio	\$ 708,983	\$ 708,983	\$ 0
Prime Money Market Portfolio	\$ 98,854	\$ 94,462	\$ 4,392
Tax-Exempt Portfolio	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Only Portfolio	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Portfolio	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

* Amounts retained by FDC represent fees paid to FDC but not yet reallocated to intermediaries as of the close of the period reported and fees paid to FDC that are not eligible to be reallocated to intermediaries. Amounts not eligible for reallocation are retained by FDC for use in its capacity as distributor.

** Government Portfolio \$5,565,739, Money Market Portfolio \$3,952,131, Prime Money Market Portfolio \$3,406,523, Tax-Exempt Portfolio \$638,092, Treasury Only Portfolio \$1,528,837, and Treasury Portfolio \$7,046,105, before waiver/reimbursement.

CLASS IV DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE FEES

The table below shows the distribution and service fees paid for Class IV shares of each fund for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

<u>Fund</u>	Distribution Fees Paid to FDC**	Distribution Fees Paid by FDC to Intermediaries	Distribution Fees Retained by FDC*	Service Fees Paid to FDC**	Service Fees Paid by FDC to Intermediaries	Service Fees Retained by FDC*
Prime Money Market Portfolio	\$ 9,726	\$ 9,494	\$ 232	\$ 9,726	\$ 9,495	\$ 231
Treasury Only Portfolio	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Portfolio	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

* Amounts retained by FDC represent fees paid to FDC but not yet reallocated to intermediaries as of the close of the period reported and fees paid to FDC that are not eligible to be reallocated to intermediaries. Amounts not eligible for reallocation are retained by FDC for use in its capacity as distributor.

** Prime Money Market Portfolio \$839,130, Treasury Only Portfolio \$295,636, and Treasury Portfolio \$2,625,310, before waiver/reimbursement.

SELECT CLASS SERVICE FEES

The table below shows the service fees paid for Select Class shares of each fund for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

<u>Fund</u>	Service Fees Paid to FDC**	Service Fees Paid by FDC to Intermediaries	Service Fees Retained by FDC*
Government Portfolio	\$ 12	\$ 0	\$ 12
Money Market Portfolio	\$ 148,992	\$ 38,576	\$ 110,416
Prime Money Market Portfolio	\$ 109,351	\$ 109,351	\$ 0
Tax-Exempt Portfolio	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Only Portfolio	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Portfolio	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

* Amounts retained by FDC represent fees paid to FDC but not yet reallocated to intermediaries as of the close of the period reported and fees paid to FDC that are not eligible to be reallocated to intermediaries. Amounts not eligible for reallocation are retained by FDC for use in its capacity as distributor.

** Government Portfolio \$246,328, Money Market Portfolio \$186,052, Prime Money Market Portfolio \$544,452, Tax-Exempt Portfolio \$3,202, Treasury Only Portfolio \$126,478, and Treasury Portfolio \$104,530, before waiver/reimbursement.

Under each Class I and Institutional Class Plan, if the payment of management fees by the fund to FMR is deemed to be indirect financing by the fund of the distribution of its shares, such payment is authorized by the Plan. Each Class I and Institutional Class Plan specifically recognizes that FMR may use its management fee revenue, as well as its past profits or its other resources, to pay FDC for expenses incurred in connection with providing services intended to result in the sale of Class I and Institutional Class shares and/or shareholder support services. In addition, each Class I and Institutional Class Plan provides that FMR, directly or through FDC, may pay significant amounts to intermediaries that provide those services. Currently, the Board of Trustees has authorized such payments for Class I shares of Government Portfolio, Money Market Portfolio, Prime Money Market Portfolio, Tax-Exempt Portfolio, Treasury Only Portfolio, and Treasury Portfolio and Institutional Class shares of Government Portfolio, Money Market Portfolio, Prime Money Market Portfolio, Treasury Only Portfolio, and Treasury Portfolio.

Under each Class II, Class III, Class IV, and Select Class Plan, if the payment of management fees by the fund to FMR is deemed to be indirect financing by the fund of the distribution of its shares, such payment is authorized by each Plan. Each Class II, Class III, Class IV, and Select Class Plan specifically recognizes that FMR may use its management fee revenue, as well as its past profits or its other resources, to pay FDC for expenses incurred in connection with providing services intended to result in the sale of Class II, Class III, Class IV, and Select Class shares and/or shareholder support services, including payments of significant amounts made to intermediaries that provide those services. Currently, the Board of Trustees has authorized such payments for Class II, Class III, Class IV, and Select Class shares.

Prior to approving each Plan, the Trustees carefully considered all pertinent factors relating to the implementation of the Plan, and determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit the applicable class and its shareholders. In particular, the Trustees noted that each Class I and Institutional Class Plan does not authorize payments by Class I and Institutional Class of the fund other than those made to FMR under its management contract with the fund. To the extent that each Plan gives FMR and FDC greater flexibility in connection with the distribution of class shares, additional sales of class shares or stabilization of cash flows may result.

Furthermore, certain shareholder support services may be provided more effectively under the Plans by local entities with whom shareholders have other relationships.

Each Class II, Class III, Class IV, and Select Class Plan does not provide for specific payments by Class II, Class III, Class IV, and Select Class of any of the expenses of FDC, or obligate FDC or FMR to perform any specific type or level of distribution activities or incur any specific level of expense in connection with distribution activities.

In addition to the distribution fees paid by FDC to intermediaries, shown in the table above, FDC or an affiliate may compensate intermediaries that distribute and/or service the funds. A number of factors are considered in determining whether to pay these additional amounts. Such factors may include, without limitation, the level or type of services provided by the intermediary, the level or expected level of assets or sales of shares, the placing of the funds on a preferred or recommended fund list, access to an intermediary's personnel, and other factors. The total amount paid to intermediaries in the aggregate currently will not exceed 0.10% of the total assets of the funds on an annual basis. In addition to such payments, FDC or an affiliate may offer other incentives such as sponsorship of educational or client seminars relating to current products and issues, assistance in training and educating the intermediaries' personnel, payments or reimbursements for travel and related expenses associated with due diligence trips that an intermediary may undertake in order to explore possible business relationships with affiliates of FDC, and/or payments of costs and expenses associated with attendance at seminars, including travel, lodging, entertainment, and meals. FDC anticipates that payments will be made to over a hundred intermediaries, including some of the largest broker-dealers and other financial firms, and certain of the payments described above may be significant to an intermediary. As permitted by SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority rules and other applicable laws and regulations, FDC or an affiliate may pay or allow other incentives or payments to intermediaries.

A fund's transfer agent or an affiliate may also make payments and reimbursements from its own resources to certain intermediaries (who may be affiliated with the transfer agent) for performing recordkeeping and other services. Please see "Transfer and Service Agent Agreements" in this SAI for more information.

If you have purchased shares of a fund through an investment professional, please speak with your investment professional to learn more about any payments his or her firm may receive from FMR, FDC, and/or their affiliates, as well as fees and/or commissions the investment professional charges. You should also consult disclosures made by your investment professional at the time of purchase.

Any of the payments described in this section may represent a premium over payments made by other fund families. Investment professionals may have an added incentive to sell or recommend a fund or a share class over others offered by competing fund families.

TRANSFER AND SERVICE AGENT AGREEMENTS

Each fund has entered into a transfer agent agreement with Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company, Inc. (FIIOC), an affiliate of FMR, which is located at 245 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210. Under the terms of the agreements, FIIOC (or an agent, including an affiliate) performs transfer agency services.

For providing transfer agency services, FIIOC receives an asset-based fee, calculated and paid monthly on the basis of a class's average daily net assets, with respect to each account in a fund.

FIIOC may collect fees charged in connection with providing certain types of services such as exchanges, closing out fund balances, maintaining fund positions with low balances, checkwriting, wire transactions, and providing historical account research.

In addition, FIIOC receives the pro rata portion of the transfer agency fees applicable to shareholder accounts in certain fund of funds managed by an FMR affiliate, according to the percentage of a fund of fund's assets that is invested in a fund.

FIIOC bears the expense of typesetting, printing, and mailing prospectuses, statements of additional information, and all other reports, notices, and statements to existing shareholders, with the exception of proxy statements.

Fund shares may be owned by intermediaries for the benefit of their customers. In those instances, a fund may not maintain an account for shareholders, and some or all of the recordkeeping services for these accounts may be performed by intermediaries.

FIIOC or an affiliate may make payments out of its own resources to intermediaries (including affiliates of FIIOC) for recordkeeping services.

Retirement plans may also hold fund shares in the name of the plan or its trustee, rather than the plan participant. In situations where FIIOC or an affiliate does not provide recordkeeping services, plan recordkeepers, who may have affiliated financial intermediaries who sell shares of the funds, may, upon direction, be paid for providing recordkeeping services to plan participants. Payments may also be made, upon direction, for other plan expenses. FIIOC may also pay an affiliate for providing services that otherwise would have been performed by FIIOC.

Each fund has entered into a service agent agreement with FSC, an affiliate of FMR (or an agent, including an affiliate). Under the terms of the agreements, FSC calculates the NAV and dividends for shares and maintains each fund's portfolio and general accounting records.

For providing pricing and bookkeeping services, FSC receives a monthly fee based on each fund's average daily net assets throughout the month.

The annual rates for pricing and bookkeeping services for the funds are 0.0156% of the first \$500 million of average net assets, 0.0078% of average net assets between \$500 million and \$10 billion, 0.0041% of average net assets between \$10 billion and \$25 billion, and 0.0019% of average net assets in excess of \$25 billion.

Pricing and bookkeeping fees paid by each fund to FSC for the past three fiscal years are shown in the following table.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Government Portfolio	\$ 1,452,167	\$ 1,445,218	\$ 1,452,275
Money Market Portfolio	\$ 2,203,469	\$ 2,279,671	\$ 2,207,160
Prime Money Market Portfolio	\$ 1,693,883	\$ 1,775,776	\$ 1,947,811
Tax-Exempt Portfolio	\$ 221,978	\$ 234,888	\$ 270,989
Treasury Only Portfolio	\$ 846,363	\$ 877,244	\$ 764,577
Treasury Portfolio	\$ 1,002,510	\$ 971,550	\$ 1,023,082

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

Trust Organization. Government Portfolio, Money Market Portfolio, Prime Money Market Portfolio, Tax-Exempt Portfolio, Treasury Only Portfolio, and Treasury Portfolio are funds of Fidelity Colchester Street Trust, an open-end management investment company created under an initial trust instrument dated June 20, 1991. Currently, there are six funds offered in Fidelity Colchester Street Trust: Government Portfolio, Money Market Portfolio, Prime Money Market Portfolio, Tax-Exempt Portfolio, Treasury Only Portfolio, and Treasury Portfolio. The Trustees are permitted to create additional funds in the trust and to create additional classes of the funds.

The assets of the trust received for the issue or sale of shares of each fund and all income, earnings, profits, and proceeds thereof, subject to the rights of creditors, are allocated to such fund, and constitute the underlying assets of such fund. The underlying assets of each fund in the trust shall be charged with the liabilities and expenses attributable to such fund, except that liabilities and expenses may be allocated to a particular class. Any general expenses of the trust shall be allocated between or among any one or more of the funds or classes.

Shareholder Liability. The trust is a statutory trust organized under Delaware law. Delaware law provides that, except to the extent otherwise provided in the Trust Instrument, shareholders shall be entitled to the same limitations of personal liability extended to stockholders of private corporations for profit organized under the general corporation law of Delaware. The courts of some states, however, may decline to apply Delaware law on this point. The Trust Instrument contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for the debts, liabilities, obligations, and expenses of the trust. The Trust Instrument provides that the trust shall not have any claim against shareholders except for the payment of the purchase price of shares and requires that each agreement, obligation, or instrument entered into or executed by the trust or the Trustees relating to the trust or to a fund shall include a provision limiting the obligations created thereby to the trust or to one or more funds and its or their assets. The Trust Instrument further provides that shareholders of a fund shall not have a claim on or right to any assets belonging to any other fund.

The Trust Instrument provides for indemnification out of each fund's property of any shareholder or former shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the fund solely by reason of his or her being or having been a shareholder and not because of his or her acts or omissions or for some other reason. The Trust Instrument also provides that each fund shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the fund and satisfy any judgment thereon. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which Delaware law does not apply, no contractual limitation of liability was in effect, and a fund is unable to meet its obligations. FMR believes that, in view of the above, the risk of personal liability to shareholders is extremely remote. Claims asserted against one class of shares may subject holders of another class of shares to certain liabilities.

Voting Rights. Each fund's capital consists of shares of beneficial interest. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each dollar of net asset value they own. The voting rights of shareholders can be changed only by a shareholder vote. Shares may be voted in the aggregate, by fund, and by class.

The shares have no preemptive or, for Class II, Class III, Class IV, and Select Class shares, conversion rights. Shares are fully paid and nonassessable, except as set forth under the heading "Shareholder Liability" above.

The trust or a fund or a class may be terminated upon the sale of its assets to, or merger with, another open-end management investment company, series, or class thereof, or upon liquidation and distribution of its assets. The Trustees may reorganize, terminate, merge, or sell all or a portion of the assets of the trust or a fund or a class without prior shareholder approval. In the event of the

dissolution or liquidation of the trust, shareholders of each of its funds are entitled to receive the underlying assets of such fund available for distribution. In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of a fund or a class, shareholders of that fund or that class are entitled to receive the underlying assets of the fund or class available for distribution.

Custodians. The Bank of New York Mellon, 1 Wall Street, New York, New York, is custodian of the assets of Government Portfolio, Money Market Portfolio, Prime Money Market Portfolio, Treasury Only Portfolio, and Treasury Portfolio. JPMorgan Chase Bank, 270 Park Avenue, New York, New York, is custodian of the assets of Tax-Exempt Portfolio. Each custodian is responsible for the safekeeping of a fund's assets and the appointment of any subcustodian banks and clearing agencies. JPMorgan Chase Bank, headquartered in New York, also may serve as a special purpose custodian of certain assets of Government Portfolio, Money Market Portfolio, Prime Money Market Portfolio, Treasury Only Portfolio, and Treasury Portfolio in connection with repurchase agreement transactions.

FMR, its officers and directors, its affiliated companies, Members of the Advisory Board, and Members of the Board of Trustees may, from time to time, conduct transactions with various banks, including banks serving as custodians for certain funds advised by FMR. Transactions that have occurred to date include mortgages and personal and general business loans. In the judgment of each fund's adviser, the terms and conditions of those transactions were not influenced by existing or potential custodial or other fund relationships.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Deloitte & Touche LLP, 200 Berkeley Street, Boston, Massachusetts, independent registered public accounting firm, audits financial statements for each fund and provides other audit related services.

FUND HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Each fund views holdings information as sensitive and limits its dissemination. The Board authorized FMR to establish and administer guidelines for the dissemination of fund holdings information, which may be amended at any time without prior notice. FMR's Disclosure Policy Committee (comprising executive officers of FMR) evaluates disclosure policy with the goal of serving a fund's best interests by striking an appropriate balance between providing information about a fund's portfolio and protecting a fund from potentially harmful disclosure. The Board reviews the administration and modification of these guidelines and receives reports from the funds' chief compliance officer periodically.

Each fund will provide a full list of holdings as of the last day of the previous month on www.advisor.fidelity.com. This information will be provided monthly by no later than the fifth business day of each month. The information will be available on the web site for a period of not less than six months.

A full list of holdings may be obtained from each fund more frequently, including daily, upon request. A full list of each fund's holdings (as of the previous business day) may also be obtained on a continuous basis by submitting a standing request to the fund. A fund may also from time to time provide or make available to third parties upon request specific fund level performance attribution information and statistics, or holdings information with respect to a specific security or company. Third parties may include fund shareholders or prospective fund shareholders, members of the press, consultants, and ratings and ranking organizations. FMR reserves the right to refuse to fulfill any request for portfolio holdings information if it believes that providing such information may adversely affect the fund or its shareholders.

The Use of Holdings In Connection With Fund Operations. Material non-public holdings information may be provided as part of the activities associated with managing Fidelity funds to: entities which, by explicit agreement or by virtue of their respective duties to the fund, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed; other parties if legally required; or persons FMR believes will not misuse the disclosed information. These entities, parties, and persons include, but are not limited to: a fund's trustees; a fund's manager, its sub-advisers, if any, and their affiliates whose access persons are subject to a code of ethics (including portfolio managers of affiliated funds of funds); contractors who are subject to a confidentiality agreement; a fund's auditors; a fund's custodians; proxy voting service providers; financial printers; pricing service vendors; broker-dealers in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities; securities lending agents; counsel to a fund or its Independent Trustees; regulatory authorities; stock exchanges and other listing organizations; parties to litigation; third parties in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding relating to a fund holding; and third parties who have submitted a standing request to a money market fund for daily holdings information. Non-public holdings information may also be provided to an issuer regarding the number or percentage of its shares that are owned by a fund and in connection with redemptions in kind.

Other Uses Of Holdings Information. In addition, each fund may provide material non-public holdings information to (i) third parties that calculate information derived from holdings for use by FMR or its affiliates, (ii) ratings and rankings organizations, and (iii) an investment adviser, trustee, or their agents to whom holdings are disclosed for due diligence purposes or in anticipation of a merger involving a fund. Each individual request is reviewed by the Disclosure Policy Committee which must find, in its sole discretion that, based on the specific facts and circumstances, the disclosure appears unlikely to be harmful to a fund. Entities receiving this information must have in place control mechanisms to reasonably ensure or otherwise agree that, (a) the holdings information will be kept confidential, (b) no employee shall use the information to effect trading or for their personal benefit, and (c) the nature and type of

information that they, in turn, may disclose to third parties is limited. FMR relies primarily on the existence of non-disclosure agreements and/or control mechanisms when determining that disclosure is not likely to be harmful to a fund.

At this time, the entities receiving information described in the preceding paragraph are: Factset Research Systems Inc. (full or partial fund holdings daily, on the next business day); Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (full holdings weekly (generally as of the previous Friday), generally 5 business days thereafter); DocuLynx Inc. (full or partial holdings daily, on the next business day); MSCI Inc. and certain affiliates (full or partial fund holdings daily, on the next business day); and Barclays Capital Inc. (full holdings daily, on the next business day).

FMR, its affiliates, or the funds will not enter into any arrangements with third parties from which they derive consideration for the disclosure of material non-public holdings information. If, in the future, such an arrangement is desired, prior Board approval would be sought and any such arrangements would be disclosed in the funds' SAI.

There can be no assurance that the funds' policies and procedures with respect to disclosure of fund portfolio holdings will prevent the misuse of such information by individuals and firms that receive such information.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Each fund's financial statements and financial highlights for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, and report of the independent registered public accounting firm, are included in the fund's annual report and are incorporated herein by reference. Total annual operating expenses as shown in the prospectus fee table may differ from the ratios of expenses to average net assets in the financial highlights because total annual operating expenses as shown in the prospectus fee table include any acquired fund fees and expenses, whereas the ratios of expenses in the financial highlights do not, except to the extent any acquired fund fees and expenses relate to an entity, such as a wholly-owned subsidiary, with which a fund's financial statements are consolidated. Acquired funds include other investment companies (such as central funds or other underlying funds) in which a fund has invested, if and to the extent it is permitted to do so. Total annual operating expenses in the prospectus fee table and the financial highlights do not include any expenses associated with investments in certain structured or synthetic products that may rely on the exception from the definition of "investment company" provided by section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act.

APPENDIX

Fidelity, Fidelity Investments & Pyramid Design, Fidelity Freedom K, and Fidelity Freedom are registered service marks of FMR LLC. © 2015 FMR LLC. All rights reserved.

The third-party marks appearing above are the marks of their respective owners.