

Statement of Additional Information

September 30, 2019

Ticker FRFXX

Federated Capital Reserves Fund

A Portfolio of Money Market Obligations Trust

This Statement of Additional Information (SAI) is not a Prospectus. Read this SAI in conjunction with the Prospectus for Federated Capital Reserves Fund (the “Fund”), dated September 30, 2019.

This SAI incorporates by reference the Fund’s Annual Report. Obtain the Prospectus or the Annual Report without charge by calling 1-800-341-7400.

Contents

1	How is the Fund Organized?
1	Securities in Which the Fund Invests
4	Investment Risks
5	Investment Objective and Investment Limitations
7	What Do Shares Cost?
8	How is the Fund Sold?
10	Purchases In-Kind
10	Redemption In-Kind
11	Massachusetts Partnership Law
11	Share Information
12	Tax Information
12	Who Manages and Provides Services to the Fund?
24	Financial Information
24	Investment Ratings
29	Addresses
30	Appendix



Federated Capital Reserves Fund
Federated Investors Funds
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Contact us at **FederatedInvestors.com**
or call 1-800-341-7400.

Federated Securities Corp., Distributor

41049 (9/19)

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING THE FEDERATED HERMES FUNDS

SUPPLEMENT TO CURRENT STATEMENTS OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please add the following to the Statement of Additional Information under the section entitled “**Investment Risks.**”

“LIBOR Risk

Certain debt securities, or other financial instruments in which the Fund may invest, as well as the Fund’s committed, revolving line of credit agreement, utilize or may utilize in the future the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) as the reference or benchmark rate for interest rate calculations. LIBOR is a measure of the average interest rate at which major global banks can borrow from one another. It is quoted in multiple currencies and tenors using data reported by a panel of private-sector banks. Following allegations of rate manipulation in 2012 and concerns regarding its thin liquidity, the use of LIBOR came under increasing pressure, and in July 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, announced that it will stop encouraging banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR after 2021. This may cause LIBOR to cease to be published. LIBOR panel banks have agreed to submit quotations to LIBOR through the end of 2021. Before then, it is expected that market participants will transition to the use of different reference or benchmark rates. However, there is currently no definitive information regarding the future utilization of LIBOR or of any particular replacement rate. Regulators have suggested alternative reference rates, but global consensus is lacking and the process for amending existing contracts or instruments to transition away from LIBOR remains unclear.

While it is expected that market participants will amend financial instruments referencing LIBOR to include fallback provisions and other measures that contemplate the discontinuation of LIBOR or other similar market disruption events, neither the effect of the transition process nor the viability of such measures is known. While market participants have begun transitioning away from LIBOR, there are obstacles to converting certain longer term securities and transactions to a new benchmark or benchmarks. The effectiveness of multiple alternative reference rates as opposed to one primary reference rate has not been determined. The effectiveness of alternative reference rates used in new or existing financial instruments and products has also not yet been determined. As market participants transition away from LIBOR, LIBOR’s usefulness may deteriorate, which could occur prior to the end of 2021. The transition process may lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that currently rely on LIBOR to determine interest rates. LIBOR’s deterioration may adversely affect the liquidity and/or market value of securities that use LIBOR as a benchmark interest rate, including securities and other financial instruments held by the Fund. Further, the utilization of an alternative reference rate, or the transition process to an alternative reference rate, may adversely affect the Fund’s performance.”

The Federated Hermes Funds include the following portfolios of Federated Hermes Money Market Obligations Trust and all of their share classes:

FEDERATED HERMES MONEY MARKET OBLIGATIONS TRUST

- Federated Hermes Capital Reserves Fund
- Federated Hermes Institutional Money Market Management Fund
- Federated Hermes Prime Cash Obligations Fund
- Federated Hermes Institutional Prime Obligations Fund
- Federated Hermes Institutional Prime Value Obligations Fund

July 31, 2020



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IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING THE FEDERATED HERMES FUNDS*

SUPPLEMENT TO CURRENT SUMMARY PROSPECTUSES, PROSPECTUSES AND STATEMENTS OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

* The Federated Hermes Funds include the below listed registrants and funds (including all share classes)

On February 13, 2020, in connection with Federated Investors, Inc.'s corporate name change to Federated Hermes, Inc., which became effective on January 31, 2020, the Boards of Directors/Trustees (the "Boards") of the Federated Hermes funds listed below (the "Funds") approved changing each fund's name to replace "Federated" with "Federated Hermes." In addition, the Boards approved changing each Fund's registrant name (the "Registrant") as noted below. There are no changes in fund operations or investment policies as a result of the name changes. The Fund and Registrant name changes will be effective at the close of business on June 26, 2020.

CURRENT REGISTRANT/FUND NAME	NEW REGISTRANT/FUND NAME
<i>Federated MDT Series</i>	<i>Federated Hermes MDT Series</i>
Federated MDT All Cap Core Fund	Federated Hermes MDT All Cap Core Fund
Federated MDT Balanced Fund	Federated Hermes MDT Balance Fund
Federated MDT Large Cap Growth Fund	Federated Hermes MDT Large Cap Growth Fund
Federated MDT Small Cap Core Fund	Federated Hermes MDT Small Cap Core Fund
Federated MDT Small Cap Growth Fund	Federated Hermes MDT Small Cap Growth Fund
<i>Money Market Obligations Trust</i>	<i>Federated Hermes Money Market Obligations Trust</i>
Federated Capital Reserves Fund	Federated Hermes Capital Reserves Fund
Federated Government Obligations Fund	Federated Hermes Government Obligations Fund
Federated Government Reserves Fund	Federated Hermes Government Reserves Fund
Federated Government Obligations Tax-Managed Fund	Federated Hermes Government Obligations Tax-Managed Fund
Federated Institutional Money Market Management	Federated Hermes Institutional Money Market Management
Federated Institutional Prime Obligations Fund	Federated Hermes Institutional Prime Obligations Fund
Federated Institutional Prime Value Obligations Fund	Federated Hermes Institutional Prime Value Obligations Fund
Federated Prime Cash Obligations Fund	Federated Hermes Prime Cash Obligations Fund
Federated Treasury Obligations Fund	Federated Hermes Treasury Obligations Fund
Federated Trust for U.S. Treasury Obligations	Federated Hermes Trust for U.S. Treasury Obligations

March 24, 2020



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Federated Securities Corp., Distributor

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How is the Fund Organized?

The Fund is a diversified portfolio of Money Market Obligations Trust (the “Trust”). The Trust is an open-end, management investment company that was established under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on October 3, 1988. The Trust may offer separate series of shares representing interests in separate portfolios of securities. The Fund was established as a portfolio of the Trust on December 31, 2004.

The Fund’s investment adviser is Federated Investment Management Company (the “Adviser”).

Securities in Which the Fund Invests

The principal securities or other investments in which the Fund invests are described in the Fund’s Prospectus. The Fund also may invest in securities or other investments as non-principal investments for any purpose that is consistent with its investment objective. The following information is either additional information in respect of a principal security or other investment referenced in the Prospectus or information in respect of a non-principal security or other investment (in which case there is no related disclosure in the Prospectus).

As an efficient and cost-effective means of implementing its investment strategy and/or managing cash, the Fund may also invest in affiliated money market funds, including up to 25% of its net assets in affiliated institutional prime money market funds with a “floating” net asset value.

SECURITIES DESCRIPTIONS AND TECHNIQUES

Government Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Government securities are issued or guaranteed by a federal agency or instrumentality acting under federal authority. Some government securities, including those issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, and are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal.

Other government securities receive support through federal subsidies, loans or other benefits, but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. For example, the U.S. Treasury is authorized to purchase specified amounts of securities issued by (or otherwise make funds available to) the Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and Tennessee Valley Authority in support of such obligations.

Some government agency securities have no explicit financial support, and are supported only by the credit of the applicable agency, instrumentality or corporation. The U.S. government has provided financial support to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, but there is no assurance that it will support these or other agencies in the future.

The Fund treats mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by a federal agency or instrumentality as government securities. Although such a guarantee helps protect against credit risk, it does not eliminate it entirely or reduce other risks.

Additional Information Related to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. The extreme and unprecedented volatility and disruption that impacted the capital and credit markets beginning in 2008 led to market concerns regarding the ability of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae to withstand future credit losses associated with securities held in their investment portfolios, and on which they provide guarantees, without the direct support of the federal government. On September 7, 2008, Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae were placed under the conservatorship of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA). Under the plan of conservatorship, the FHFA assumed control of, and generally has the power to direct, the operations of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, and is empowered to exercise all powers collectively held by their respective shareholders, directors and officers, including the power to: (1) take over the assets of and operate Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae with all the powers of the shareholders, the directors and the officers of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae and conduct all business of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae; (2) collect all obligations and money due to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae; (3) perform all functions of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae which are consistent with the conservator’s appointment; (4) preserve and conserve the assets and property of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae; and (5) contract for assistance in fulfilling any function, activity, action or duty of the conservator.

In connection with the actions taken by the FHFA, the Treasury has entered into certain preferred stock purchase agreements (SPAs) with each of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae which establish the Treasury as the holder of a new class of senior preferred stock in each of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. The senior preferred stock was issued in connection with financial contributions from the Treasury to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. Although the SPAs are subject to amendment from time to time, currently the Treasury is obligated to provide such financial contributions up to an aggregate maximum amount determined by a formula set forth in the SPAs, and until such aggregate maximum amount is reached, there is not a specific end date to the Treasury’s obligations.

The future status and role of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae could be impacted by (among other things) the actions taken and restrictions placed on Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae by the FHFA in its role as conservator, the restrictions placed on Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's operations and activities under the SPAs, market responses to developments at Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, downgrades or upgrades in the credit ratings assigned to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs) or ratings services, and future legislative and regulatory action that alters the operations, ownership, structure and/or mission of these institutions, each of which may, in turn, impact the value of, and cash flows on, any securities guaranteed by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae.

In addition, the future of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, and other U.S. government-sponsored enterprises that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government (GSEs), remains in question as the U.S. government continues to consider options ranging from structural reform, nationalization, privatization or consolidation, to outright elimination. The issues that have led to significant U.S. government support for Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae have sparked serious debate regarding the continued role of the U.S. government in providing mortgage loan liquidity.

Zero-Coupon Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Certain fixed-income securities in which the Fund invests are zero-coupon securities. Zero-coupon securities do not pay interest or principal until final maturity unlike debt securities that provide periodic payments of interest (referred to as a coupon payment). Investors buy zero-coupon securities at a price below the amount payable at maturity. The difference between the purchase price and the amount paid at maturity represents interest on the zero-coupon security. Investors must wait until maturity to receive interest and principal, which increases the interest rate and credit risks of a zero-coupon security.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

An MBS is a type of pass-through security, which is a pooled debt obligation repackaged as interests that pass principal and interest through an intermediary to investors. In the case of MBS, the ownership interest is issued by a trust and represents participation interests in pools of adjustable and fixed-rate mortgage loans. MBS are most commonly issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (or one of its agencies or instrumentalities) ("agency MBS"), but also may be issued or guaranteed by private entities ("non-agency MBS"). Unlike conventional debt obligations, MBS provide monthly payments derived from the monthly interest and principal payments (including any prepayments) made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans. Most MBS make these payments monthly; however, certain MBS are backed by mortgage loans which do not generate monthly payments but rather generate payments less frequently.

The mortgage loan collateral for non-agency MBS consists of residential mortgage loans that do not conform to GSEs underwriting guidelines. Non-agency MBS generally offer a higher yield than agency MBS because there are no direct or indirect government guarantees of payment.

Investments in MBS expose the Fund to interest rate, prepayment and credit risks.

Insurance Contracts (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Insurance contracts include guaranteed investment contracts, funding agreements and annuities. Insurance contracts generally provide that the purchaser will deposit money with the insurance company and the insurance company will pay interest for the life of the contract and return the principal at maturity. The Fund treats these contracts as fixed-income securities.

OTHER INVESTMENTS, TRANSACTIONS, TECHNIQUES

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Reverse repurchase agreements (which are considered a type of special transaction for asset segregation or asset coverage purposes) are repurchase agreements in which the Fund is the seller (rather than the buyer) of the securities, and agrees to repurchase them at an agreed-upon time and price. A reverse repurchase agreement may be viewed as a type of borrowing by the Fund. Reverse repurchase agreements are subject to credit risks. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements create leverage risks because the Fund must repurchase the underlying security at a higher price, regardless of the market value of the security at the time of repurchase.

Delayed Delivery Transactions

Delayed delivery transactions, including when-issued transactions, are arrangements in which the Fund buys securities for a set price, with payment and delivery of the securities scheduled for a future time. During the period between purchase and settlement, no payment is made by the Fund to the issuer and no interest accrues to the Fund. The Fund records the transaction when it agrees to buy the securities and reflects their value in determining the price of its Shares. Settlement dates may be a month or more after entering into these transactions so that the market values of the securities bought may vary from the purchase prices. Therefore, delayed delivery transactions create interest rate risks for the Fund. Delayed delivery transactions also involve credit risks in the event of a counterparty default.

Asset Segregation

In order to secure its obligations in connection with special transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements or when-issued and delayed delivery transactions, the Fund will either enter into offsetting transactions or set aside readily marketable securities in each case, as provided by the SEC or SEC staff guidance. Unless the Fund has other readily marketable assets to set aside, it cannot trade assets used to secure such obligations without terminating a special transaction. This may cause the Fund to miss favorable trading opportunities or to realize losses on special transactions.

INTER-FUND BORROWING AND THIRD-PARTY LENDING ARRANGEMENTS

Inter-Fund Borrowing

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has granted an exemption that permits the Fund and all other funds advised by subsidiaries of Federated Investors, Inc. (“Federated funds”) to lend and borrow money for certain temporary purposes directly to and from other Federated funds. Participation in this inter-fund lending program is voluntary for both borrowing and lending Federated funds, and an inter-fund loan is only made if it benefits each participating Federated fund. Federated Investors, Inc. (“Federated”) administers the program according to procedures approved by the Fund’s Board, and the Board monitors the operation of the program. Any inter-fund loan must comply with certain conditions set out in the exemption, which are designed to assure fairness and protect all participating Federated funds.

For example, inter-fund lending is permitted only: (a) to meet shareholder redemption requests; (b) to meet commitments arising from “failed” trades; and (c) for other temporary purposes. All inter-fund loans must be repaid in seven days or less. The Fund’s participation in this program must be consistent with its investment policies and limitations, and must meet certain percentage tests. Inter-fund loans may be made only when the rate of interest to be charged is more attractive to the lending Federated fund than market-competitive rates on overnight repurchase agreements (“Repo Rate”) and more attractive to the borrowing Federated fund than the rate of interest that would be charged by an unaffiliated bank for short-term borrowings (“Bank Loan Rate”), as determined by the Board. The interest rate imposed on inter-fund loans is the average of the Repo Rate and the Bank Loan Rate.

Third-Party Line of Credit

The Fund participates with certain other Federated Funds, on a several basis, in an up to \$500,000,000 unsecured, 364-day, committed, revolving line of credit (LOC) agreement. The LOC was made available to finance temporarily the repurchase or redemption of shares of the Fund, failed trades, payment of dividends, settlement of trades and for other short-term, temporary or emergency general business purposes. The Fund cannot borrow under the LOC if an inter-fund loan is outstanding. The Fund’s ability to borrow under the LOC also is subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act and various conditions precedent that must be satisfied before the Fund can borrow. Loans under the LOC are charged interest at a fluctuating rate per annum equal to the highest, on any day, of: (a) (i) the federal funds effective rate; (ii) the one month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR); and (iii) 0.0%; plus (b) a margin. The LOC also requires the Fund to pay, quarterly in arrears and at maturity, its pro rata share of a commitment fee based on the amount of the lenders’ commitment that has not been utilized. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, there were no outstanding loans. During the most recently ended fiscal year, the Fund did not utilize the LOC.

MINIMAL CREDIT RISK

Under Rule 2a-7, money market funds, such as the Fund, may generally invest in “Eligible Securities” which include securities issued by another money market fund, government securities or securities that have a remaining maturity of no more than 397 calendar days and are determined by the fund’s board or its delegate to present minimal credit risk based on an assessment of the issuer’s credit quality, including the capacity of the issuer or guarantor to meet its financial obligations. The Fund’s Board has adopted procedures by which the Adviser will conduct this initial and ongoing assessment, as required. Such analysis of whether a security presents minimal credit risk will include, to the extent appropriate: consideration of the security’s issuer or guarantor’s financial condition, sources of liquidity, ability to react to future market-wide and issuer or guarantor-specific events, including the ability to repay debt in a highly adverse situation; and strength of the issuer or guarantor’s industry within the economy and relative to economic trends, as well as the issuer or guarantor’s competitive position within its industry. In addition, a minimal credit risk evaluation may also include consideration of whether the price and/or yield of the security itself is similar to that of other securities in the Fund’s portfolio. The Adviser will perform an ongoing review of whether each security (other than a government security) continues to present minimal credit risks.

Investment Risks

There are many risk factors which may affect an investment in the Fund. The Fund's principal risks are described in its Prospectus. The following information is either additional information in respect of a principal risk factor referenced in the Prospectus or information in respect of a non-principal risk factor applicable to the Fund (in which case there is no related disclosure in the Prospectus).

LEVERAGE RISK

Leverage risk is created when an investment exposes the Fund to a level of risk that exceeds the amount invested. Changes in the value of such an investment magnify the Fund's risk of loss and potential for gain.

RISK ASSOCIATED WITH THE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES OF OTHER ACCOUNTS

Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those of other accounts managed by the Adviser and accounts managed by affiliates of the Adviser. Therefore, it is possible that investment-related actions taken by such other accounts could adversely impact the Fund with respect to, for example, the value of Fund portfolio holdings, and/or prices paid to or received by the Fund on its portfolio transactions, and/or the Fund's ability to obtain or dispose of portfolio securities. Related considerations are discussed elsewhere in this SAI under "Brokerage Transactions and Investment Allocation."

CYBERSECURITY RISK

Like other funds and business enterprises, Federated's business relies on the security and reliability of information and communications technology, systems and networks. Federated uses digital technology, including, for example, networked systems, email and the Internet, to conduct business operations and engage clients, customers, employees, products, accounts, shareholders, and relevant service providers, among others. Federated, as well as its funds and certain service providers, also generate, compile and process information for purposes of preparing and making filings or reports to governmental agencies, and a cybersecurity attack or incident that impacts that information, or the generation and filing processes, may prevent required regulatory filings and reports from being made. The use of the Internet and other electronic media and technology exposes the Fund, the Fund's shareholders, and the Fund's service providers, and their respective operations, to potential risks from cybersecurity attacks or incidents (collectively, "cyber-events").

Cyber-events can result from intentional (or deliberate) attacks or unintentional events by insiders or third parties, including cybercriminals, competitors, nation-states and "hacktivists," among others. Cyber-events may include, for example, phishing, use of stolen access credentials, unauthorized access to systems, networks or devices (such as, for example, through "hacking" activity), structured query language attacks, infection from or spread of malware, ransomware, computer viruses or other malicious software code, corruption of data, and attacks (including, but not limited to, denial of service attacks on websites) which shut down, disable, slow, impair or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, technology, connectivity or website or internet access, functionality or performance. Like other funds and business enterprises, the Fund and its service providers have experienced, and will continue to experience, cyber-events on a daily basis. In addition to intentional cyber-events, unintentional cyber-events can occur, such as, for example, the inadvertent release of confidential information. To date, cyber-events have not had a material adverse effect on the Fund's business operations or performance.

Cyber-events can affect, potentially in a material way, Federated's relationships with its customers, employees, products, accounts, shareholders and relevant service providers. Any cyber-event could adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders and cause the Fund to incur financial loss and expense, as well as face exposure to regulatory penalties, reputational damage and additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures. A cyber-event may cause the Fund, or its service providers, to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, lose operational capacity (such as, for example, the loss of the ability to process transactions, calculate the Fund's NAV, or allow shareholders to transact business or other disruptions to operations), and/or fail to comply with applicable privacy and other laws. Among other potentially harmful effects, cyber-events also may result in theft, unauthorized monitoring and failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Fund and its service providers. In addition, cyber-events affecting issuers in which the Fund invests could cause the Fund's investments to lose value.

The Fund's Adviser and its relevant affiliates have established risk management systems reasonably designed to seek to reduce the risks associated with cyber-events. The Fund's Adviser employs various measures aimed at mitigating cybersecurity risk, including, among others, use of firewalls, system segmentation, system monitoring, virus scanning, periodic penetration testing, employee phishing training and an employee cybersecurity awareness campaign. Among other vendor management efforts, Federated also conducts due diligence on key service providers (or vendors) relating to cybersecurity. Federated has established a committee to oversee Federated's information security and data governance efforts, and updates on cyber-events and risks are reviewed with relevant committees, as well as Federated's and the Fund's Boards of Directors or Trustees (or a committee thereof), on a periodic (generally quarterly) basis (and more frequently when circumstances warrant) as part of risk management oversight responsibilities.

However, there is no guarantee that the efforts of Federated, the Fund's Adviser or its affiliates, or other service providers, will succeed, either entirely or partially as there are limits on Federated's and the Fund's ability to prevent, detect or mitigate cyber-events. Among other reasons, the cybersecurity landscape is constantly evolving, the nature of malicious cyber-events is becoming increasingly sophisticated and the Fund's Adviser, and its relevant affiliates, cannot control the cyber systems and cybersecurity systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Investment Objective and Investment Limitations

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Fund is current income consistent with the stability of principal and liquidity. This investment objective cannot be changed by the Fund's Board without shareholder approval.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Diversification

With respect to securities comprising 75% of the value of its total assets, the Fund will not purchase securities of any one issuer (other than cash; cash items; securities issued or guaranteed by the government of the United States or its agencies or instrumentalities and repurchase agreements collateralized by such U.S. government securities; and securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, more than 5% of the value of its total assets would be invested in securities of that issuer, or the Fund would own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer. As a matter of non-fundamental policy, the Fund complies with the diversification requirements of Rule 2a-7, which are more rigorous.

Borrowing Money and Issuing Senior Securities

The Fund may borrow money, directly or indirectly, and issue senior securities to the maximum extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act").

Investing in Real Estate

The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, provided that this restriction does not prevent the Fund from investing in issuers which invest, deal, or otherwise engage in transactions in real estate or interests therein, or investing in securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein. The Fund may exercise its rights under agreements relating to such securities, including the right to enforce security interests and to hold real estate acquired by reason of such enforcement until that real estate can be liquidated in an orderly manner.

Investing in Commodities

The Fund may not purchase or sell physical commodities, provided that the Fund may purchase securities of companies that deal in commodities.

Underwriting

The Fund may not underwrite the securities of other issuers, except that the Fund may engage in transactions involving the acquisition, disposition or resale of its portfolio securities, under circumstances where it may be considered to be an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933.

Lending

The Fund may not make loans, provided that this restriction does not prevent the Fund from purchasing debt obligations, entering into repurchase agreements, lending its assets to broker/dealers or institutional investors and investing in loans, including assignments and participation interests.

Concentration

The Fund will not make investments that will result in the concentration of its investments in the securities of issuers primarily engaged in the same industry. Government securities, municipal securities and bank instruments will not be deemed to constitute an industry.

The above limitations cannot be changed unless authorized by the Board and by the "vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities," as defined by the 1940 Act. The following limitations, however, may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified before any material change in these limitations becomes effective.

Pledging Assets

The Fund will not mortgage, pledge or hypothecate any of its assets, provided that this shall not apply to the transfer of securities in connection with any permissible borrowing or to collateral arrangements in connection with permissible activities.

Purchases on Margin

The Fund will not purchase securities on margin, provided that the Fund may obtain short-term credits necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund will not acquire securities that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the value ascribed to them by the Fund if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 5% of its total assets in such securities.

Additional Information

Except with respect to borrowing money, if a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or net assets will not result in a violation of such limitation.

For purposes of the diversification limitation, the Fund considers certificates of deposit and demand and time deposits issued by a U.S. branch of a domestic bank or savings association having capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100,000,000 at the time of investment to be "cash items."

In applying the Fund's concentration limitation: (a) utility companies will be divided according to their services, for example, gas, gas transmission, electric and telephone will each be considered a separate industry; (b) financial service companies will be classified according to the end users of their services, for example, automobile finance, bank finance and diversified finance will each be considered a separate industry; and (c) asset backed securities will be classified according to the underlying assets securing such securities. To conform to the current view of the SEC staff that only domestic bank instruments may be excluded from industry concentration limitations, the Fund will not exclude foreign bank instruments from industry concentration tests as long as the policy of the SEC remains in effect. The Fund will consider concentration to be the investment of more than 25% of the value of its total assets in any one industry.

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

The Fund may follow non-fundamental operational policies that are more restrictive than its fundamental investment limitations, as set forth in the Prospectus and this SAI, in order to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including the provisions of and regulations under the 1940 Act. In particular, the Fund will comply with the various requirements of Rule 2a-7 (the "Rule"), which regulates money market mutual funds. The Fund may change these operational policies to reflect changes in the laws and regulations without the approval of its shareholders.

The SEC has implemented a number of requirements, including liquidity fees and temporary redemption gates, for money market funds based on the amount of Fund assets that are "weekly liquid assets," which generally includes cash, direct obligations of the U.S. government, certain other U.S. government or agency securities and securities that will mature or are subject to a demand feature that is exercisable and payable within five business days.

The Fund has adopted policies and procedures such that the Fund will be able to impose liquidity fees on redemptions and/or temporarily suspend redemptions for up to 10 business days in any 90-day period in the event that the Fund's weekly liquid assets were to fall below a designated threshold, subject to a determination by the Fund's Board that such a liquidity fee or redemption gate is in the Fund's best interest. If the Fund's weekly liquid assets fall below 30% of its total assets, the Fund may impose liquidity fees of up to 2% of the value of the shares redeemed and/or temporarily suspend redemptions, if the Board, including a majority of the independent Trustees, determines that imposing a liquidity fee or temporarily suspending redemptions is in the Fund's best interest. If the Fund's weekly liquid assets fall below 10% of its total assets at the end of any business day, the Fund will impose a liquidity fee of 1% on all redemptions beginning on the next business day, unless the Board, including a majority of the independent Trustees, determines that imposing such a fee would not be in the best interests of the Fund or determines that a lower or higher fee (not to exceed 2%) would be in the best interests of the Fund, which would remain in effect until weekly liquid assets return to 30% or the Board determines that the fee is no longer in the best interests of the Fund. In the event that a liquidity fee is imposed and/or redemptions are temporarily suspended, the Board may take certain other actions based on the particular facts and circumstances, including, but not limited to, modifying the timing and frequency of the Fund's NAV determinations.

If liquidity fees are imposed or redemptions are temporarily suspended, the Fund will notify shareholders on the Fund's website or by press release. In addition to identifying the Fund, such notifications will include the Fund's percentage of total assets invested in weekly liquid assets, the time of implementation of the liquidity fee and/or redemption gate and details regarding the amount of the liquidity fee. If the Board, including a majority of the independent Trustees, changes or removes a liquidity fee or a temporary

redemption gate, the Fund will notify shareholders in the same manner as described above. The imposition and termination of a liquidity fee or redemption gate will also be reported by the Fund to the SEC on Form N-CR. If redemptions are temporarily suspended, the Fund and your financial intermediary will not accept redemption or exchange orders until the Fund has notified shareholders that the redemption gate has been lifted. Shareholders wishing to redeem or exchange shares once the redemption gate has been lifted will need to submit a new redemption or exchange request to the Fund or their financial intermediary.

All liquidity fees payable by shareholders to the Fund can be used to offset any losses realized by the Fund when seeking to honor redemption requests during times of market stress. The Fund expects to treat such liquidity fees as not constituting income to the Fund.

A liquidity fee imposed by the Fund will reduce the amount you will receive upon the redemption of your shares, and will decrease the amount of any capital gain or increase the amount of any capital loss you will recognize from such redemption. Although there is some degree of uncertainty with respect to the tax treatment of liquidity fees received by money market funds, it is anticipated at this time that a liquidity fee will have no tax effect on the Fund. As the tax treatment will likely be the subject of future guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service, the Fund will re-visit the applicable treatment of liquidity fees when they are received.

If the Fund's weekly liquid assets fall below 10% and the Board determines that it would not be in the best interests of the Fund to continue operating, the Board may suspend redemptions in the Fund and may approve the liquidation of the Fund. The Board may also suspend redemptions and liquidate the Fund if the Board determines that the deviation between its amortized cost price per share and its market-based NAV may result in material dilution or other unfair results to investors or existing shareholders. Prior to suspending redemptions, the Fund would be required to notify the SEC of its decision to liquidate and suspend redemptions. If the Fund ceases honoring redemptions and determines to liquidate, the Fund expects that it would notify shareholders on the Fund's website or by press release. Distributions to shareholders of liquidation proceeds may occur in one or more disbursements.

Purchase orders received after the last NAV determination of a given day, but prior to notification of the imposition of liquidity fees or a redemption gate will be cancelled unless re-confirmed. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may honor redemption or exchange orders (or pay redemptions without adding a liquidity fee to the redemption amount) if the Fund can verify that the redemption or exchange order was received in good order by the Fund or the Fund's agent before the Fund imposed liquidity fees or temporarily suspended redemptions.

What Do Shares Cost?

DETERMINING MARKET VALUE OF SECURITIES

The Board has decided that the best method for determining the value of most portfolio instruments is amortized cost. Shares of any institutional money market fund in which the Fund invests will be valued at that fund's NAV, which may be calculated using market value, rather than the amortized cost method. Under the amortized cost valuation method, an investment is valued initially at its cost as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP). The Fund then adjusts the amount of interest income accrued each day over the term of the investment to account for any difference between the initial cost of their investment and the amount payable at its maturity. If the amount payable at maturity exceeds the initial cost (a "discount"), then the daily accrual is increased; if the initial cost exceeds the amount payable at maturity (a "premium"), then the daily accrual is decreased. The Fund adds the amount of the increase to (in the case of a discount), or subtracts the amount of the decrease from (in the case of a premium), the investment's cost each day. The Fund uses this adjusted cost to value the investment.

Accordingly, neither the amount of daily income nor the net asset value (NAV) is affected by any unrealized appreciation or depreciation of the portfolio. In periods of declining interest rates, the indicated daily yield on Shares of the Fund, computed by dividing the annualized daily income on the Fund's portfolio by the NAV, computed as above, may tend to be higher than a similar computation made by using a method of valuation based upon market prices and estimates. In periods of rising interest rates, the opposite may be true.

The Fund's use of the amortized cost method of valuing portfolio instruments depends on its compliance with certain conditions in the Rule. Under the Rule, the Board must establish procedures reasonably designed to stabilize the NAV per Share, as computed for purposes of distribution and redemption, at \$1.00 per Share, taking into account current market conditions and the Fund's investment objective. The procedures include monitoring the relationship between the amortized cost value per Share and the NAV per Share based upon available indications of market value. The Board will decide what, if any, steps should be taken if there is a difference of more than 0.5 of 1% between the two values. The Board will take any steps it considers appropriate (such as redemption in-kind or shortening the average portfolio maturity) to minimize any material dilution or other unfair results arising from differences between the two methods of determining NAV.

How is the Fund Sold?

Under the Distributor's Contract with the Fund, the Distributor ("Federated Securities Corp.") offers Shares on a continuous, best-efforts basis.

RULE 12B-1 PLAN

As a compensation-type plan, the Rule 12b-1 Plan is designed to pay the Distributor for activities principally intended to result in the sale of Shares such as advertising and marketing of Shares (including printing and distributing prospectuses and sales literature to prospective shareholders and financial intermediaries) and providing incentives to financial intermediaries to sell Shares. The Plan is also designed to cover the cost of administrative services performed in conjunction with the sale of Shares, including, but not limited to, shareholder services, recordkeeping services and educational services, as well as the costs of implementing and operating the Plan. The Rule 12b-1 Plan allows the Distributor to contract with financial intermediaries to perform activities covered by the Plan. The Rule 12b-1 Plan is expected to benefit the Fund in a number of ways. For example, it is anticipated that the Plan will help the Fund attract and retain assets, thus providing cash for orderly portfolio management and Share redemptions and possibly helping to stabilize or reduce other operating expenses.

The Fund may compensate the Distributor more or less than its actual marketing expenses. In no event will the Fund pay for any expenses of the Distributor that exceed the maximum Rule 12b-1 Plan fee.

The maximum Rule 12b-1 Plan fee that can be paid in any one year may not be sufficient to cover the marketing-related expenses the Distributor has incurred. Therefore, it may take the Distributor a number of years to recoup these expenses.

ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Distributor may pay out of its own resources amounts to certain financial intermediaries, including broker-dealers, banks, registered investment advisers, independent financial planners and retirement plan administrators. In some cases, such payments may be made by, or funded from the resources of, companies affiliated with the Distributor (including the Adviser). While Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA) regulations limit the sales charges that you may bear, there are no limits with regard to the amounts that the Distributor may pay out of its own resources. In addition to the payments which are generally described herein and in the Prospectus, the financial intermediary also may receive payments under the Rule 12b-1 Plan and/or Service Fees. In connection with these payments, the financial intermediary may elevate the prominence or profile of the Fund and/or other Federated funds within the financial intermediary's organization by, for example, placement on a list of preferred or recommended funds and/or granting the Distributor preferential or enhanced opportunities to promote the funds in various ways within the financial intermediary's organization. The same financial intermediaries may receive payments under more than one or all categories. These payments assist in the Distributor's efforts to support the sale of Shares. These payments are negotiated and may be based on such factors as: the number or value of Shares that the financial intermediary sells or may sell; the value of client assets invested; the level and types of services or support furnished by the financial intermediary; or the Fund's and/or other Federated funds' relationship with the financial intermediary. Not all financial intermediaries receive such payments and the amount of compensation may vary by intermediary. You should ask your financial intermediary for information about any payments it receives from the Distributor or the Federated funds and any services it provides, as well as the fees and/or commissions it charges.

The categories of additional payments are described below.

Supplemental Payments

The Distributor may make supplemental payments to certain financial intermediaries that are holders or dealers of record for accounts in one or more of the Federated funds. These payments may be based on such factors as: the number or value of Shares the financial intermediary sells or may sell; the value of client assets invested; or the type and nature of services or support furnished by the financial intermediary.

Processing Support Payments

The Distributor may make payments to certain financial intermediaries that sell Federated fund shares to help offset their costs associated with client account maintenance support, statement processing and transaction processing. The types of payments that the Distributor may make under this category include: payment of ticket charges on a per-transaction basis; payment of networking fees; and payment for ancillary services such as setting up funds on the financial intermediary's mutual fund trading system.

Retirement Plan Program Servicing Payments

The Distributor may make payments to certain financial intermediaries who sell Federated fund shares through retirement plan programs. A financial intermediary may perform retirement plan program services itself or may arrange with a third party to perform retirement plan program services. In addition to participant recordkeeping, reporting or transaction processing, retirement plan program services may include: services rendered to a plan in connection with fund/investment selection and monitoring; employee enrollment and education; plan balance rollover or separation; or other similar services.

Marketing Support Payments

From time to time, the Distributor, at its expense, may provide additional compensation to financial intermediaries that sell or arrange for the sale of Shares. Such compensation, provided by the Distributor, may include financial assistance to financial intermediaries that enable the Distributor to participate in or present at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs for invited registered representatives and other employees, client entertainment, client and investor events and other financial intermediary-sponsored events. Such compensation may also be used for the provision of sales-related data to the Adviser and/or its affiliates.

The Distributor also may hold or sponsor, at its expense, sales events, conferences and programs for employees or associated persons of financial intermediaries and may pay the travel and lodging expenses of attendees. The Distributor also may provide, at its expense, meals and entertainment in conjunction with meetings with financial intermediaries. Other compensation may be offered to the extent not prohibited by applicable federal or state law or regulations, or the rules of any self-regulatory agency, such as FINRA. These payments may vary depending on the nature of the event or the relationship.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the following is a list of FINRA member firms that received additional payments from the Distributor or an affiliate. Additional payments may also be made to certain other financial intermediaries that are not FINRA member firms that sell Federated fund shares or provide services to the Federated funds and shareholders. These firms are not included in this list. Any additions, modifications or deletions to the member firms identified in this list that have occurred since December 31, 2018, are not reflected. You should ask your financial intermediary for information about any additional payments it receives from the Distributor.

9259 Wealth Management LLC	Edward D. Jones & Co., LP
ADP Broker-Dealer, Inc.	Emerald Advisors LLC
American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.	FBL Marketing Services, LLC
American Portfolios Financial Services, Inc.	Fendz Asset Management Inc.
Ascensus Financial Services, LLC	Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC
AXA Advisors, LLC	Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company, Inc.
B.C. Ziegler and Company	Fiducia Group, LLC
Banc of America Investment Services, Inc.	Fifth Third Securities, Inc.
BB&T Securities, LLC	First Allied Securities, Inc.
BMO Harris Financial Advisors, Inc.	FIS Brokerage & Securities Services LLC
Broadridge Business Process Outsourcing, LLC	Folger Nolan Fleming Douglas Incorporated
Brown Brothers Harriman & Company	FSC Securities Corporation
Callan LLC	Global Financial Private Capital, LLC
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.	Goldman, Sachs, & Co. LLC
Cetera Advisor Networks LLC	GWFS Equities, Inc.
Cetera Advisors LLC	H.D. Vest Investment Securities, Inc.
Cetera Financial Specialists LLC	Hancock Investment Services, Inc.
Cetera Investment Services LLC	Hand Securities, Inc.
Charles Schwab & Company, Inc.	Hefren Tillotson, Inc.
CIBC Asset Management Inc.	HighTower Securities LLC
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	Hilltop Securities Inc.
Citizens Securities, Inc.	Independent Financial Group, LLC
Comerica Securities, Inc.	Infinex Investments, Inc.
Commonwealth Financial Network	Institutional Cash Distributors, LLC
Concord Wealth Partners	INTL FCStone Financial Inc.
D.A. Davidson & Co.	J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC
Davenport & Company LLC	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC
David Lerner Associates, Inc.	Janney Montgomery Scott LLC
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	Kestra Investment Services, LLC

Key Investment Services, LLC
 KeyBanc Capital Markets, Inc.
 Keystone Financial Planning
 KMS Financial Services, Inc.
 Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation
 Lincoln Investment Planning, LLC
 Lockton Financial Advisors LLC
 LPL Financial LLC
 M&T Securities Inc.
 Mercer Global Advisors Inc.
 Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Incorporated
 Mid Atlantic Capital Corp.
 MML Investors Services, LLC
 Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC
 National Financial Services LLC
 Nationwide Investment Services Corporation
 New England Investment & Retirement Group Inc.
 NYLIFE Distributors LLC
 Oneamerica Securities, Inc.
 Oppenheimer & Company, Inc.
 Paychex Securities Corp.
 Pensionmark Financial Group LLC
 People's Securities, Inc.
 Pershing LLC
 Pitcairn Trust Company
 Planmember Securities Corporation
 PNC Investments LLC
 Principium Investments LLC
 Prospera Financial Services, Inc.
 Prudential Investment Management Services, LLC
 Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments
 Raymond James & Associates, Inc.
 RBC Capital Markets, LLC
 Resources Investment Advisors, Inc.
 Robert W. Baird & Co. Inc.
 Royal Alliance Associates Inc.
 SagePoint Financial, Inc.
 Sanford C. Bernstein & Company, LLC
 Securian Financial Services, Inc.
 Securities America, Inc.
 Securities Service Network, Inc.
 Security Distributors LLC
 Segal Advisors, Inc.
 Sentry Advisors, LLC
 Sigma Financial Corporation
 Signature Securities Group Corp.
 Soltis Investment Advisors, LLC
 Spire Securities LLC
 State Street Global Markets, LLC
 Stephens Inc.
 Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated
 Strategic Benefit Consultants
 Summit Brokerage Services, Inc.
 Suntrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc.
 Symphonic Securities, LLC
 Synovus Securities, Inc.
 TD Ameritrade, Inc.
 The Huntington Investment Company
 Thrivent Investment Management, Inc.
 TIAA CREF Individual & Institutional Services LLC
 Transamerica Capital Inc.
 Transamerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
 Triad Advisors, Inc.
 U.S. Bancorp Investments, Inc.
 UBS Financial Services Inc.
 UBS Securities LLC
 UMB Financial Services, Inc.
 Vanguard Marketing Corporation
 Vining-Sparks IBG, Limited Partnership
 Vision Financial Markets, LLC
 Voya Financial Advisors, Inc.
 Voya Retirement Advisors, LLC
 Waddell & Reed, Inc.
 Wealthplan Advisors LLC
 Wedbush Morgan Securities Inc.
 Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC
 WestPark Capital, Inc.
 Wintrust Investments LLC
 Woloshin Investment Management LLC
 Woodbury Financial Services, Inc.
 XML Financial, LLC

Purchases In-Kind

You may contact the Distributor to request a purchase of Shares using securities you own. The Fund reserves the right to determine whether to accept your securities and the minimum market value to accept. The Fund will value your securities in the same manner as it values its assets in determining the market value of the portfolio for purposes of its comparison with amortized cost valuation. An in-kind purchase may be treated as a sale of your securities for federal tax purposes; please consult your tax adviser regarding potential tax liability.

Redemption In-Kind

Although the Fund generally intends to pay Share redemptions in cash, it reserves the right, on its own initiative or in response to a shareholder request, to pay the redemption price in whole or in part by a distribution of the Fund's portfolio securities.

Because the Fund has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, the Fund is obligated to pay Share redemptions to any one shareholder in cash only up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets represented by such Share class during any 90-day period.

Any Share redemption payment greater than this amount will also be in cash unless the Fund elects to pay all or a portion of the remainder of the redemption in portfolio securities, valued in the same way as the Fund determines its NAV.

Redemption in-kind is not as liquid as a cash redemption. Shareholders receiving the portfolio securities could have difficulty selling them, may incur related transaction costs and would be subject to risks of fluctuations in the securities' values prior to sale.

Massachusetts Partnership Law

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides that no shareholder or former shareholder, merely by reason of his or her being or having been a shareholder, will be subject to any personal liability in connection with Trust property or the affairs of the Trust.

In the unlikely event a shareholder or former shareholder is held personally liable for the Trust's obligations, such shareholder will be entitled, out of the assets belonging to the applicable series, to be indemnified against all claims and reimbursed for all reasonably incurred expenses in connection with such claims. On request, the Trust will defend any claim made and pay any judgment against a shareholder from the assets belonging to the relevant series.

Share Information

ORGANIZATION, CAPITALIZATION, VOTING RIGHTS AND OTHER MATTERS

The Trust is a Massachusetts business trust established under a Declaration of Trust dated October 3, 1988, as amended and restated November 11, 2015. The Trust's Declaration of Trust may be amended at any time by a majority of the Trustees. Under the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees have the authority to create and classify shares of beneficial interest in separate series and classes without further action by shareholders. Each series and class thereof may issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest, with no par value. Shares of each series represent equal proportionate interests in the assets of that series only and have identical voting, dividend, redemption, liquidation and other rights of shares in the same series except that expenses allocated to a class may be borne solely by such class as determined by the Trustees and a class may have exclusive voting rights with respect to matters affecting only that class. Shares entitle their holders to one vote per share (and fractional votes for fractional shares), are freely transferable and, except as specifically provided by the Trustees, have no preference, preemptive, appraisal, exchange, subscription or conversion rights. All shares issued are fully paid and non-assessable. In the event of a liquidation or termination of a series, each shareholder is entitled to receive his pro rata share of the net assets of that series.

It is not anticipated that the Trust will hold shareholders' meetings unless required by law or the Declaration of Trust. The Board will call special meetings of shareholders of the Trust, a series or class thereof only if required under the 1940 Act, in their discretion, or upon the written request of holders of 10% or more of the outstanding shares of the Trust or of the relevant series or class, entitled to vote at such meeting.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees may redeem shares in certain circumstances, such as when a shareholder does not meet the qualifications for ownership of a particular series or class, or when such redemptions are required to comply with applicable laws and regulations. The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Board may, without shareholder approval unless required by the 1940 Act, cause the Trust or any series or class to dissolve, convert, merge, consolidate, reorganize, sell all or any part of its assets, provided that the surviving or resulting entity is an open-end management investment company under the 1940 Act, or a series thereof. The Trust or any series or class may be terminated at any time by the Trustees by written notice to the shareholders.

SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FUND

As of September 5, 2019, the following shareholders owned of record, beneficially, or both, 5% or more of outstanding Shares: Pershing LLC, Jersey City, NJ, owned approximately 3,382,742,871 Shares (84.84%); and Pershing LLC, Jersey City, NJ, owned approximately 602,747,563 Shares (15.11%).

Shareholders owning 25% or more of outstanding Shares may be in control and be able to affect the outcome of certain matters presented for a vote of shareholders. Pershing LLC is organized in the state of Delaware and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation which is organized in the state of Delaware.

Tax Information

FEDERAL INCOME TAX

The Fund intends to meet requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”) applicable to regulated investment companies. If these requirements are not met, it will not receive special tax treatment and will be subject to federal corporate income tax.

The Fund will be treated as a single, separate entity for federal income tax purposes so that income earned and capital gains and losses realized by the Trust’s other portfolios will be separate from those realized by the Fund.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

If the Fund purchases foreign securities, their investment income may be subject to foreign withholding or other taxes that could reduce the return on these securities. Tax treaties between the United States and foreign countries, however, may reduce or eliminate the amount of foreign taxes to which the Fund would be subject. The effective rate of foreign tax cannot be predicted since the amount of Fund assets to be invested within various countries is uncertain. However, the Fund intends to operate so as to qualify for treaty-reduced tax rates when applicable.

Who Manages and Provides Services to the Fund?

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees is responsible for managing the Trust’s business affairs and for exercising all the Trust’s powers except those reserved for the shareholders. The following tables give information about each Trustee and the senior officers of the Fund. Where required, the tables separately list Trustees who are “interested persons” of the Fund (i.e., “Interested” Trustees) and those who are not (i.e., “Independent” Trustees). Unless otherwise noted, the address of each person listed is Federated Investors Tower, 1001 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-3779. The address of all Independent Trustees listed is 4000 Ericsson Drive, Warrendale, PA 15086-7561; Attention: Mutual Fund Board. As of December 31, 2018, the Trust comprised 21 portfolios, and the Federated Fund Complex consisted of 40 investment companies (comprising 102 portfolios). Unless otherwise noted, each Officer is elected annually. Unless otherwise noted, each Trustee oversees all portfolios in the Federated Fund Complex and serves for an indefinite term.

As of September 5, 2019, the Fund’s Board and Officers as a group owned less than 1% of the Fund’s outstanding Shares.

QUALIFICATIONS OF INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

Individual Trustee qualifications are noted in the “Independent Trustees Background and Compensation” chart. In addition, the following characteristics are among those that were considered for each existing Trustee and will be considered for any Nominee Trustee.

- Outstanding skills in disciplines deemed by the Independent Trustees to be particularly relevant to the role of Independent Trustee and to the Federated funds, including legal, accounting, business management, the financial industry generally and the investment industry particularly.
- Desire and availability to serve for a substantial period of time, taking into account the Board’s current mandatory retirement age of 75 years.
- No conflicts which would interfere with qualifying as independent.
- Appropriate interpersonal skills to work effectively with other Independent Trustees.
- Understanding and appreciation of the important role occupied by Independent Trustees in the regulatory structure governing regulated investment companies.
- Diversity of background.

INTERESTED TRUSTEES BACKGROUND AND COMPENSATION

Name Birth Date Positions Held with Trust Date Service Began	Principal Occupation(s) for Past Five Years, Other Directorships Held and Previous Position(s)	Aggregate Compensation From Fund (past fiscal year)	Total Compensation From Fund and Federated Fund Complex (past calendar year)
J. Christopher Donahue* Birth Date: April 11, 1949 PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: April 1989	<p>Principal Occupations: Principal Executive Officer and President of certain of the Funds in the Federated Fund Complex; Director or Trustee of the Funds in the Federated Fund Complex; President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, Federated Investors, Inc.; Chairman and Trustee, Federated Investment Management Company; Trustee, Federated Investment Counseling; Chairman and Director, Federated Global Investment Management Corp.; Chairman and Trustee, Federated Equity Management Company of Pennsylvania; Trustee, Federated Shareholder Services Company; Director, Federated Services Company.</p> <p>Previous Positions: President, Federated Investment Counseling; President and Chief Executive Officer, Federated Investment Management Company, Federated Global Investment Management Corp. and Passport Research, Ltd.; Chairman, Passport Research, Ltd.</p>	\$0	\$0
Thomas R. Donahue* Birth Date: October 20, 1958 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: May 2016	<p>Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee of certain funds in the Federated Fund Complex; Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, Vice President and Assistant Secretary, Federated Investors, Inc.; Chairman and Trustee, Federated Administrative Services; Chairman and Director, Federated Administrative Services, Inc.; Trustee and Treasurer, Federated Advisory Services Company; Director or Trustee and Treasurer, Federated Equity Management Company of Pennsylvania, Federated Global Investment Management Corp., Federated Investment Counseling, and Federated Investment Management Company; Director, MDTA LLC; Director, Executive Vice President and Assistant Secretary, Federated Securities Corp.; Director or Trustee and Chairman, Federated Services Company and Federated Shareholder Services Company; and Director and President, FII Holdings, Inc.</p> <p>Previous Positions: Director, Federated Investors, Inc.; Assistant Secretary, Federated Investment Management Company, Federated Global Investment Management Company and Passport Research, LTD; Treasurer, Passport Research, LTD; Executive Vice President, Federated Securities Corp.; and Treasurer, FII Holdings, Inc.</p>	\$0	\$0

* Family relationships and reasons for "interested" status: J. Christopher Donahue and Thomas R. Donahue are brothers. Both are "interested" due to their beneficial ownership of shares of Federated Investors, Inc. and the positions they hold with Federated and its subsidiaries.

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES BACKGROUND, QUALIFICATIONS AND COMPENSATION

Name Birth Date Positions Held with Trust Date Service Began	Principal Occupation(s) and Other Directorships Held for Past Five Years, Previous Position(s) and Qualifications	Aggregate Compensation From Fund (past fiscal year)	Total Compensation From Fund and Federated Fund Complex (past calendar year)
John T. Collins Birth Date: January 24, 1947 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: September 2013	<p>Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex; formerly, Chairman and CEO, The Collins Group, Inc. (a private equity firm) (Retired).</p> <p>Other Directorships Held: Director, Chairman of the Compensation Committee, KLX Energy Services Holdings, Inc. (oilfield services); former Director of KLX Corp (aerospace).</p> <p>Qualifications: Mr. Collins has served in several business and financial management roles and directorship positions throughout his career. Mr. Collins previously served as Chairman and CEO of The Collins Group, Inc. (a private equity firm) and as a Director of KLX Corp. Mr. Collins serves as Chairman Emeriti, Bentley University. Mr. Collins previously served as Director and Audit Committee Member, Bank of America Corp.; Director, FleetBoston Financial Corp.; and Director, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center (Harvard University Affiliate Hospital).</p>	\$4,427.85	\$275,000

Name Birth Date Positions Held with Trust Date Service Began	Principal Occupation(s) and Other Directorships Held for Past Five Years, Previous Position(s) and Qualifications	Aggregate Compensation From Fund (past fiscal year)	Total Compensation From Fund and Federated Fund Complex (past calendar year)
G. Thomas Hough Birth Date: February 28, 1955 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: August 2015	<p>Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex; formerly, Vice Chair, Ernst & Young LLP (public accounting firm) (Retired).</p> <p>Other Directorships Held: Director, Member of Governance and Compensation Committees, Publix Super Markets, Inc.; Director, Chair of the Audit Committee, Equifax, Inc.; Director, Member of the Audit Committee, Haverly Furniture Companies, Inc.</p> <p>Qualifications: Mr. Hough has served in accounting, business management and directorship positions throughout his career. Mr. Hough most recently held the position of Americas Vice Chair of Assurance with Ernst & Young LLP (public accounting firm). Mr. Hough serves on the Presidents Cabinet and Business School Board of Visitors for the University of Alabama and is on the Business School Board of Visitors for Wake Forest University. Mr. Hough previously served as an Executive Committee member of the United States Golf Association.</p>	\$4,427.85	\$275,000
Maureen Lally-Green Birth Date: July 5, 1949 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: August 2009	<p>Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex; Adjunct Professor of Law, Duquesne University School of Law; formerly, Dean of the Duquesne University School of Law and Professor of Law and Interim Dean of the Duquesne University School of Law; formerly, Associate General Secretary and Director, Office of Church Relations, Diocese of Pittsburgh.</p> <p>Other Directorships Held: Director, CNX Resources Corporation (formerly known as CONSOL Energy Inc.).</p> <p>Qualifications: Judge Lally-Green has served in various legal and business roles and directorship positions throughout her career. Judge Lally-Green previously held the position of Dean of the School of Law of Duquesne University (as well as Interim Dean). Judge Lally-Green previously served as a member of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and as a Professor of Law, Duquesne University School of Law. Judge Lally-Green also currently holds the positions on not for profit or for profit boards of directors as follows: Director and Chair, UPMC Mercy Hospital; Director and Vice Chair, Our Campaign for the Church Alive!, Inc.; Regent, Saint Vincent Seminary; Member, Pennsylvania State Board of Education (public); and Director CNX Resources Corporation (formerly known as CONSOL Energy Inc.). Judge Lally-Green has held the positions of: Director, Auberle; Director, Epilepsy Foundation of Western and Central Pennsylvania; Director, Ireland Institute of Pittsburgh; Director, Saint Thomas More Society; Director and Chair, Catholic High Schools of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, Inc.; Director, Pennsylvania Bar Institute; Director, Saint Vincent College; and Director and Chair, North Catholic High School, Inc.</p>	\$4,427.85	\$275,000
Charles F. Mansfield, Jr. Birth Date: April 10, 1945 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: January 1999	<p>Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex; Management Consultant and Author.</p> <p>Other Directorships Held: None.</p> <p>Qualifications: Mr. Mansfield has served as a Marine Corps officer and in several banking, business management, educational roles and directorship positions throughout his long career. He remains active as a Management Consultant and Author.</p>	\$4,025.31	\$250,000

Name Birth Date Positions Held with Trust Date Service Began	Principal Occupation(s) and Other Directorships Held for Past Five Years, Previous Position(s) and Qualifications	Aggregate Compensation From Fund (past fiscal year)	Total Compensation From Fund and Federated Fund Complex (past calendar year)
Thomas M. O'Neill Birth Date: June 14, 1951 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: August 2006	<p>Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee, Chair of the Audit Committee of the Federated Fund Complex; Sole Proprietor, Navigator Management Company (investment and strategic consulting).</p> <p>Other Directorships Held: None.</p> <p>Qualifications: Mr. O'Neill has served in several business, mutual fund and financial management roles and directorship positions throughout his career. Mr. O'Neill serves as Director, Medicines for Humanity and Director, The Golisano Children's Museum of Naples, Florida. Mr. O'Neill previously served as Chief Executive Officer and President, Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer, Fleet Investment Advisors; President and Chief Executive Officer, Aeltus Investment Management, Inc.; General Partner, Hellman, Jordan Management Co., Boston, MA; Chief Investment Officer, The Putnam Companies, Boston, MA; Credit Analyst and Lending Officer, Fleet Bank; Director and Consultant, EZE Castle Software (investment order management software); and Director, Midway Pacific (lumber).</p>	\$4,980.73	\$310,000
P. Jerome Richey Birth Date: February 23, 1949 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: September 2013	<p>Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex; Management Consultant; Retired; formerly, Senior Vice Chancellor and Chief Legal Officer, University of Pittsburgh and Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer, CNX Resources Corporation (formerly known as CONSOL Energy Inc.).</p> <p>Other Directorships Held: None.</p> <p>Qualifications: Mr. Richey has served in several business and legal management roles and directorship positions throughout his career. Mr. Richey most recently held the positions of Senior Vice Chancellor and Chief Legal Officer, University of Pittsburgh. Mr. Richey previously served as Chairman of the Board, Epilepsy Foundation of Western Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Board, World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh. Mr. Richey previously served as Chief Legal Officer and Executive Vice President, CNX Resources Corporation (formerly known as CONSOL Energy Inc.) and Board Member, Ethics Counsel and Shareholder, Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney PC (a law firm).</p>	\$4,025.31	\$250,000
John S. Walsh Birth Date: November 28, 1957 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: January 1999	<p>Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee and Chair of the Board of Directors or Trustees, of the Federated Fund Complex; President and Director, Heat Wagon, Inc. (manufacturer of construction temporary heaters); President and Director, Manufacturers Products, Inc. (distributor of portable construction heaters); President, Portable Heater Parts, a division of Manufacturers Products, Inc.</p> <p>Other Directorships Held: None.</p> <p>Qualifications: Mr. Walsh has served in several business management roles and directorship positions throughout his career. Mr. Walsh previously served as Vice President, Walsh & Kelly, Inc. (paving contractors).</p>	\$5,367.99	\$335,000

OFFICERS*

Name Birth Date Positions Held with Trust Date Service Began	Principal Occupation(s) and Previous Position(s)
Lori A. Hensler Birth Date: January 6, 1967 TREASURER Officer since: April 2013	Principal Occupations: Principal Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Federated Fund Complex; Senior Vice President, Federated Administrative Services; Financial and Operations Principal for Federated Securities Corp. and Edgewood Services, Inc.; and Assistant Treasurer, Federated Investors Trust Company. Ms. Hensler has received the Certified Public Accountant designation. Previous Positions: Controller of Federated Investors, Inc.; Senior Vice President and Assistant Treasurer, Federated Investors Management Company; Treasurer, Federated Investors Trust Company; Assistant Treasurer, Federated Administrative Services, Federated Administrative Services, Inc., Federated Securities Corp., Edgewood Services, Inc., Federated Advisory Services Company, Federated Equity Management Company of Pennsylvania, Federated Global Investment Management Corp., Federated Investment Counseling, Federated Investment Management Company, Passport Research, Ltd. and Federated MDTA, LLC; Financial and Operations Principal for Federated Securities Corp., Edgewood Services, Inc. and Southpointe Distribution Services, Inc.
Peter J. Germain Birth Date: September 3, 1959 CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER, SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT Officer since: January 2005	Principal Occupations: Mr. Germain is Chief Legal Officer, Secretary and Executive Vice President of the Federated Fund Complex. He is General Counsel, Chief Legal Officer, Secretary and Executive Vice President, Federated Investors, Inc.; Trustee and Senior Vice President, Federated Investors Management Company; Trustee and President, Federated Administrative Services; Director and President, Federated Administrative Services, Inc.; Director and Vice President, Federated Securities Corp.; Director and Secretary, Federated Private Asset Management, Inc.; Secretary, Federated Shareholder Services Company; and Secretary, Retirement Plan Service Company of America. Mr. Germain joined Federated in 1984 and is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. Previous Positions: Deputy General Counsel, Special Counsel, Managing Director of Mutual Fund Services, Federated Investors, Inc.; Senior Vice President, Federated Services Company; and Senior Corporate Counsel, Federated Investors, Inc.
Stephen Van Meter Birth Date: June 5, 1975 CHIEF COMPLIANCE OFFICER AND SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT Officer since: July 2015	Principal Occupations: Senior Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer of the Federated Fund Complex; Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer of Federated Investors, Inc. and Chief Compliance Officer of certain of its subsidiaries. Mr. Van Meter joined Federated in October 2011. He holds FINRA licenses under Series 3, 7, 24 and 66. Previous Positions: Mr. Van Meter previously held the position of Compliance Operating Officer, Federated Investors, Inc. Prior to joining Federated, Mr. Van Meter served at the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in the positions of Senior Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel, Division of Investment Management and Senior Counsel, Division of Enforcement.
Deborah A. Cunningham Birth Date: September 15, 1959 CHIEF INVESTMENT OFFICER Officer since: May 2004	Principal Occupations: Deborah A. Cunningham was named Chief Investment Officer of Federated's money market products in 2004. She joined Federated in 1981 and has been a Senior Portfolio Manager since 1997 and an Executive Vice President of the Fund's Adviser since 2009. Ms. Cunningham has received the Chartered Financial Analyst designation and holds an M.S.B.A. in Finance from Robert Morris College.

* Officers do not receive any compensation from the Fund.

In addition, the Fund has appointed an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer.

DIRECTOR/TRUSTEE EMERITUS PROGRAM

The Board has created a position of Director/Trustee Emeritus, whereby an incumbent Director/Trustee who has attained the age of 75 and completed a minimum of five years of service as a director/trustee, may, in the sole discretion of the Committee of Independent Directors/Trustees ("Committee"), be recommended to the full Board of Directors/Trustees of the Fund to serve as Director/Trustee Emeritus.

A Director/Trustee Emeritus that has been approved as such receives an annual fee in an amount equal to a percent of the annual base compensation paid to a Director/Trustee. Effective August 16, 2013, in the case of a Director/Trustee Emeritus who had previously served at least five years but less than 10 years as a Director/Trustee, the percent will be 10%. In the case of a Director/Trustee Emeritus who had previously served at least 10 years as a Director/Trustee, the percent will be 20%. Directors/Trustees Emeritus appointed prior to August 16, 2013 are paid 20% of the annual base compensation. In addition, the Director/Trustee Emeritus will be reimbursed for any expenses incurred in connection with their service, including expenses of travel and lodging incurred in attendance at Board meetings. Director/Trustee Emeritus will continue to receive relevant materials concerning the Funds, will be expected to attend at least one regularly scheduled quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors/Trustees each year and will be available to consult with the Committees or its representatives at reasonable times as requested by the Chairman; however, a Director/Trustee Emeritus does not have any voting rights at Board meetings and is not subject to election by shareholders of the Funds.

The Director/Trustee Emeritus will be permitted to serve in such capacity at the pleasure of the Committee, but the annual fee will cease to be paid at the end of the calendar year during which he or she has attained the age of 80 years, thereafter the position will be honorary.

The following table shows the fees paid to each Director/Trustee Emeritus for the Fund's most recently ended fiscal year and the portion of that fee paid by the Fund or Trust.¹

EMERITUS TRUSTEES AND COMPENSATION

Director/Trustee Emeritus	Compensation From Trust (past fiscal year)	Total Compensation Paid to Director/Trustee Emeritus ¹
Nicholas Constantakis	\$896.51	\$50,000.00
Peter E. Madden	\$896.51	\$50,000.00

¹ The fees paid to each Director/Trustee are allocated among the funds that were in existence at the time the Director/Trustee elected Emeritus status based on each fund's net assets at that time.

BOARD LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE

As required under the terms of certain regulatory settlements, the Chairman of the Board is not an interested person of the Fund and neither the Chairman, nor any firm with which the Chairman is affiliated, has a prior relationship with Federated or its affiliates or (other than his position as a Trustee) with the Fund.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Board Committee	Committee Members	Committee Functions	Meetings Held During Last Fiscal Year
Executive	J. Christopher Donahue John T. Collins John S. Walsh	In between meetings of the full Board, the Executive Committee generally may exercise all the powers of the full Board in the management and direction of the business and conduct of the affairs of the Trust in such manner as the Executive Committee shall deem to be in the best interests of the Trust. However, the Executive Committee cannot elect or remove Board members, increase or decrease the number of Trustees, elect or remove any Officer, declare dividends, issue shares or recommend to shareholders any action requiring shareholder approval.	One
Audit	John T. Collins G. Thomas Hough Maureen Lally-Green Thomas M. O'Neill	The purposes of the Audit Committee are to oversee the accounting and financial reporting process of the Fund, the Fund's internal control over financial reporting and the quality, integrity and independent audit of the Fund's financial statements. The Committee also oversees or assists the Board with the oversight of compliance with legal requirements relating to those matters, approves the engagement and reviews the qualifications, independence and performance of the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, acts as a liaison between the independent registered public accounting firm and the Board and reviews the Fund's internal audit function.	Seven
Nominating	John T. Collins G. Thomas Hough Maureen Lally-Green Charles F. Mansfield, Jr. Thomas M. O'Neill P. Jerome Richey John S. Walsh	The Nominating Committee, whose members consist of all Independent Trustees, selects and nominates persons for election to the Fund's Board when vacancies occur. The Committee will consider candidates recommended by shareholders, Independent Trustees, officers or employees of any of the Fund's agents or service providers and counsel to the Fund. Any shareholder who desires to have an individual considered for nomination by the Committee must submit a recommendation in writing to the Secretary of the Fund, at the Fund's address appearing on the back cover of this SAI. The recommendation should include the name and address of both the shareholder and the candidate and detailed information concerning the candidate's qualifications and experience. In identifying and evaluating candidates for consideration, the Committee shall consider such factors as it deems appropriate. Those factors will ordinarily include: integrity, intelligence, collegiality, judgment, diversity, skill, business and other experience, qualification as an "Independent Trustee," the existence of material relationships which may create the appearance of a lack of independence, financial or accounting knowledge and experience and dedication and willingness to devote the time and attention necessary to fulfill Board responsibilities.	One

BOARD'S ROLE IN RISK OVERSIGHT

The Board's role in overseeing the Fund's general risks includes receiving performance reports for the Fund and risk management reports from Federated's Chief Risk Officer at each regular Board meeting. The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for enterprise risk management at Federated, which includes risk management committees for investment management and for investor services. The Board also receives regular reports from the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer regarding significant compliance risks.

On behalf of the Board, the Audit Committee plays a key role overseeing the Fund's financial reporting and valuation risks. The Audit Committee meets regularly with the Fund's Principal Financial Officer and outside auditors, as well as with Federated's Chief Audit Executive to discuss financial reporting and audit issues, including risks relating to financial controls.

BOARD OWNERSHIP OF SHARES IN THE FUND AND IN THE FEDERATED FAMILY OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2018

Interested Board Member Name	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in Federated Capital Reserves Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares Owned in Federated Family of Investment Companies
J. Christopher Donahue	None	Over \$100,000
Thomas R. Donahue	None	Over \$100,000
Independent Board Member Name		
John T. Collins	None	Over \$100,000
G. Thomas Hough	None	Over \$100,000
Maureen Lally-Green	None	Over \$100,000
Charles F. Mansfield, Jr.	None	\$50,001-\$100,000
Thomas M. O'Neill	None	Over \$100,000
P. Jerome Richey	None	Over \$100,000
John S. Walsh	None	Over \$100,000

INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Adviser conducts investment research and makes investment decisions for the Fund.

The Adviser is a wholly owned subsidiary of Federated.

The Adviser shall not be liable to the Trust or any Fund shareholder for any losses that may be sustained in the purchase, holding or sale of any security or for anything done or omitted by it, except acts or omissions involving willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties imposed upon it by its contract with the Trust.

In December 2017, Federated Investors, Inc. became a signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). The PRI is an investor initiative in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative and the United Nations Global Compact. Commitments made as a signatory to the PRI are not legally binding, but are voluntary and aspirational. They include efforts, where consistent with our fiduciary responsibilities, to incorporate environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) issues into investment analysis and investment decision making, to be active owners and incorporate ESG issues into our ownership policies and practices, to seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which we invest, to promote acceptance and implementation of the PRI within the investment industry, to enhance our effectiveness in implementing the PRI, and to report on our activities and progress towards implementing the PRI. Being a signatory to the PRI does not obligate Federated to take, or not take, any particular action as it relates to investment decisions or other activities.

In July 2018, Federated acquired a 60% interest in Hermes Fund Managers Limited (Hermes), which operates as Hermes Investment Management, a pioneer of integrated ESG investing. Hermes' experience with ESG issues contributes to Federated's understanding of material risks and opportunities these issues may present.

Services Agreement

Federated Advisory Services Company, an affiliate of the Adviser, provides certain support services to the Adviser. The fee for these services is paid by the Adviser and not by the Fund.

Other Related Services

Affiliates of the Adviser may, from time to time, provide certain electronic equipment and software to institutional customers in order to facilitate the purchase of Fund Shares offered by the Distributor.

CODE OF ETHICS RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONAL TRADING

As required by Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act (as applicable), the Fund, its Adviser and its Distributor have adopted codes of ethics. These codes govern securities trading activities of investment personnel, Fund Trustees and certain other employees. Although they do permit these people to trade in securities, including those that the Fund could buy, as well as Shares of the Fund, they also contain significant safeguards designed to protect the Fund and its shareholders from abuses in this area, such as requirements to obtain prior approval for, and to report, particular transactions.

VOTING PROXIES ON FUND PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The Board has delegated to the Adviser authority to vote proxies on the securities held in the Fund's portfolio. The Board has also approved the Adviser's policies and procedures for voting the proxies, which are described below.

Proxy Voting Policies

The Adviser's general policy is to cast proxy votes in favor of management proposals and shareholder proposals that the Adviser anticipates will enhance the long-term value of the securities being voted. Generally, this will mean voting for proposals that the Adviser believes will improve the management of a company, increase the rights or preferences of the voted securities, or increase the chance that a premium offer would be made for the company or for the voted securities. This approach to voting proxy proposals will be referred to hereafter as the "General Policy."

The following examples illustrate how the General Policy may apply to management proposals and shareholder proposals submitted for approval or ratification by holders of the company's voting securities. However, whether the Adviser supports or opposes a proposal will always depend on the specific circumstances described in the proxy statement and other available information.

On matters related to the board of directors, generally the Adviser will vote to elect nominees to the board in uncontested elections except in certain circumstances, such as where the director: (1) had not attended at least 75% of the board meetings during the previous year; (2) serves as the company's chief financial officer; (3) has committed himself or herself to service on a large number of boards, such that we deem it unlikely that the director would be able to commit sufficient focus and time to a particular company; (4) is the chair of the nominating or governance committee when the roles of chairman of the board and CEO are combined and there is no lead independent director; (5) served on the compensation committee during a period in which compensation appears excessive relative to performance and peers; or (6) served on a board that did not implement a shareholder proposal that Federated supported and received more than 50% shareholder support the previous year. In addition, the Adviser will generally vote in favor of: (7) a full slate of directors, where the directors are elected as a group and not individually, unless more than half of the nominees are not independent; (8) shareholder proposals to declassify the board of directors; (9) shareholder proposals to require a majority voting standard in the election of directors; (10) shareholder proposals to separate the roles of chairman of the board and CEO; and (11) a proposal to require a company's audit committee to be comprised entirely of independent directors.

On other matters of corporate governance, generally the Adviser will vote in favor of: (1) proposals to grant shareholders the right to call a special meeting if owners of at least 25% of the outstanding stock agree; (2) a proposal to require independent tabulation of proxies and/or confidential voting of shareholders; (3) a proposal to ratify the board's selection of auditors, unless: (a) compensation for non-audit services exceeded 50% of the total compensation received from the company; or (b) the previous auditor was dismissed because of a disagreement with the company; (4) a proposal to repeal a shareholder rights plan (also known as a "poison pill") and against the adoption of such a plan, unless the plan is designed to facilitate, rather than prevent, unsolicited offers for the company; (5) shareholder proposals to eliminate supermajority requirements in company bylaws; and (6) shareholder proposals calling for "Proxy Access," that is, a bylaw change allowing shareholders owning at least 3% of the outstanding common stock for at least three years to nominate candidates for election to the board of directors. The Adviser will generally withhold support from shareholder proposals to grant shareholders the right to act by written consent, especially if they already have the right to call a special meeting.

On environmental and social matters, generally the Adviser will vote in favor of shareholder proposals calling for: (1) enhanced disclosure of the company's approach to mitigating climate change and other environmental risks; (2) managing risks related to manufacturing or selling certain products, such as guns and opioids; (3) monitoring gender pay equity; and (4) achieving and maintaining diversity on the board of directors. Generally, the Adviser will not support shareholder proposals calling for limitations on political activity by the company, including political contributions, lobbying and memberships in trade associations.

On matters of capital structure, generally the Adviser will vote against a proposal to authorize or issue shares that are senior in priority or voting rights to the voted securities, and in favor of a proposal to: (1) reduce the amount of shares authorized for issuance (subject to adequate provisions for outstanding convertible securities, options, warrants, rights and other existing obligations to issue shares); (2) grant authorities to issue shares with and without pre-emptive rights unless the size of the authorities would threaten to unreasonably dilute existing shareholders; and (3) authorize a stock repurchase program.

On matters relating to management compensation, generally the Adviser will vote in favor of stock incentive plans (including plans for directors) that align the recipients of stock incentives with the interests of shareholders, without creating undue dilution, and against: (1) the advisory vote on executive compensation plans (“Say On Pay”) when the plan has failed to align executive compensation with corporate performance; (2) the advisory vote on the frequency of the Say On Pay vote when the frequency is other than annual; (3) proposals that would permit the amendment or replacement of outstanding stock incentives having more favorable terms (e.g., lower purchase prices or easier vesting requirements); and (4) executive compensation plans that do not disclose the maximum amounts of compensation that may be awarded or the criteria for determining awards.

On matters relating to corporate transactions, the Adviser will generally vote in favor of mergers, acquisitions and sales of assets if the Advisers’ analysis of the proposed business strategy and the transaction price would have a positive impact on the total return for shareholders.

In addition, the Adviser will not vote any proxy if it determines that the consequences or costs of voting outweigh the potential benefit of voting. For example, if a foreign market requires shareholders voting proxies to retain the voted shares until the meeting date (thereby rendering the shares “illiquid” for some period of time), the Adviser will not vote proxies for such shares. In addition, the Adviser is not obligated to incur any expense to send a representative to a shareholder meeting or to translate proxy materials into English.

To the extent that the Adviser is permitted to loan securities, the Adviser will not have the right to vote on securities while they are on loan. However, the Adviser will take all reasonable steps to recall shares prior to the record date when the meeting raises issues that the Adviser believes materially affect shareholder value, including, but not limited to, excessive compensation, mergers and acquisitions, contested elections and weak oversight by the audit committee. However, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will have sufficient notice of such matters to be able to terminate the loan in time to vote thereon.

If proxies are not delivered in a timely or otherwise appropriate basis, the Adviser may not be able to vote a particular proxy.

For an Adviser that employs a quantitative investment strategy for certain funds or accounts that does not make use of qualitative research (“Non-Qualitative Accounts”), the Adviser may not have the kind of research to make decisions about how to vote proxies for them. Therefore, the Adviser will vote the proxies of these Non-Qualitative Accounts as follows: (a) in accordance with the Standard Voting Instructions (defined below) adopted by the Adviser with respect to issues subject to the proxies; (b) if the Adviser is directing votes for the same proxy on behalf of a regular qualitative account and a Non-Qualitative Account, the Non-Qualitative Account would vote in the same manner as the regular qualitative account; (c) if neither of the first two conditions apply, as the proxy voting service is recommending; and (d) if none of the previous conditions apply, as recommended by the Proxy Voting Committee (“Proxy Committee”).

Proxy Voting Procedures

The Adviser has established a Proxy Voting Committee (“Proxy Committee”), to exercise all voting discretion granted to the Adviser by the Board in accordance with the proxy voting policies. To assist it in carrying out the day-to-day operations related to proxy voting, the Proxy Committee has created the Proxy Voting Management Group (PVMG). The day-to-day operations related to proxy voting are carried out by the Proxy Voting Operations Team (PVOT) and overseen by the PVMG. Besides voting the proxies, this work includes engaging with investee companies on corporate governance matters, managing the proxy voting service, soliciting voting recommendations from the Adviser’s investment professionals, bringing voting recommendations to the Proxy Committee for approval, filing with regulatory agencies any required proxy voting reports, providing proxy voting reports to clients and investment companies as they are requested from time to time, and keeping the Proxy Committee informed of any issues related to corporate governance and proxy voting.

The Adviser has compiled a list of specific voting instructions based on the General Policy (the “Standard Voting Instructions”). The Standard Voting Instructions and any modifications to them are approved by the Committee. The Standard Voting Instructions sometimes call for an investment professional to review the ballot question and provide a voting recommendation to the Committee (a “case-by-case vote”). In some situations, such as when the Fund owning the shares to be voted is managed according to a quantitative or index strategy, the investment professionals may not have the kind of research necessary to develop a voting recommendation. In those cases, the final vote would be determined as follows. If the investment professionals managing another fund or account are able to develop a voting recommendation for the ballot question, that final voting decision would also apply to the quantitative or index Fund’s proxy. Otherwise, the final voting decision would follow the voting recommendation of the proxy voting service (see below). The foregoing notwithstanding, the Committee always has the authority to determine a final voting decision.

The Adviser has hired a proxy voting service to obtain, vote and record proxies in accordance with the directions of the Proxy Committee. The Proxy Committee has supplied the proxy voting services with the Standard Voting Instructions. The Proxy Committee retains the right to modify the Standard Voting Instructions at any time or to vote contrary to them at any time in order to cast proxy votes in a manner that the Proxy Committee believes is in accordance with the General Policy. The proxy

voting service may vote any proxy as directed in the Standard Voting Instructions without further direction from the Proxy Committee. However, if the Standard Voting Instructions require case-by-case handling for a proposal, the PVOT will work with the investment professionals and the proxy voting service to develop a voting recommendation for the Proxy Committee and to communicate the Proxy Committee's final voting decision to the proxy voting service. Further, if the Standard Voting Instructions require the PVOT to analyze a ballot question and make the final voting decision, the PVOT will report such votes to the Proxy Committee on a quarterly basis for review.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser has adopted procedures to address situations where a matter on which a proxy is sought may present a potential conflict between the interests of the Fund (and its shareholders) and those of the Adviser or Distributor. This may occur where a significant business relationship exists between the Adviser (or its affiliates) and a company involved with a proxy vote.

A company that is a proponent, opponent, or the subject of a proxy vote, and which to the knowledge of the Proxy Committee has this type of significant business relationship, is referred to below as an "Interested Company."

The Adviser has implemented the following procedures in order to avoid concerns that the conflicting interests of the Adviser or its affiliates have influenced proxy votes. Any employee of the Adviser or its affiliates who is contacted by an Interested Company regarding proxies to be voted by the Adviser must refer the Interested Company to a member of the Proxy Committee, and must inform the Interested Company that the Proxy Committee has exclusive authority to determine how the proxy will be voted. Any Proxy Committee member contacted by an Interested Company must report it to the full Proxy Committee and provide a written summary of the communication. Under no circumstances will the Proxy Committee or any member of the Proxy Committee make a commitment to an Interested Company regarding the voting of proxies or disclose to an Interested Company how the Proxy Committee has directed such proxies to be voted. If the Standard Voting Instructions already provide specific direction on the proposal in question, the Proxy Committee shall not alter or amend such directions. If the Standard Voting Instructions require the Proxy Committee to provide further direction, the Proxy Committee shall do so in accordance with the proxy voting policies, without regard for the interests of the Adviser with respect to the Interested Company. If the Proxy Committee provides any direction as to the voting of proxies relating to a proposal affecting an Interested Company, it must disclose annually to the Fund's Board information regarding: the significant business relationship; any material communication with the Interested Company; the matter(s) voted on; and how, and why, the Adviser voted as it did. In certain circumstances it may be appropriate for the Adviser to vote in the same proportion as all other shareholders, so as to not affect the outcome beyond helping to establish a quorum at the shareholders' meeting. This is referred to as "proportional voting." If the Fund owns shares of another Federated mutual fund, generally the Adviser will proportionally vote the client's proxies for that fund or seek direction from the Board or the client on how the proposal should be voted. If the Fund owns shares of an unaffiliated mutual fund, the Adviser may proportionally vote the Fund's proxies for that fund depending on the size of the position. If the Fund owns shares of an unaffiliated exchange-traded fund, the Adviser will proportionally vote the Fund's proxies for that fund.

Downstream Affiliates

If the Proxy Committee gives further direction, or seeks to vote contrary to the Standard Voting Instructions, for a proxy relating to a portfolio company in which the Fund owns more than 10% of the portfolio company's outstanding voting securities at the time of the vote (Downstream Affiliate), the Proxy Committee must first receive guidance from counsel to the Proxy Committee as to whether any relationship between the Adviser and the portfolio company, other than such ownership of the portfolio company's securities, gives rise to an actual conflict of interest. If counsel determines that an actual conflict exists, the Proxy Committee must address any such conflict with the executive committee of the board of directors or trustees of any investment company client prior to taking any action on the proxy at issue.

Proxy Advisers' Conflicts of Interest

Proxy advisory firms may have significant business relationships with the subjects of their research and voting recommendations. For example, a proxy voting service client may be a public company with an upcoming shareholders' meeting and the proxy voting service has published a research report with voting recommendations. In another example, a proxy voting service board member also sits on the board of a public company for which the proxy voting service will write a research report. These and similar situations give rise to an actual or apparent conflict of interest.

In order to avoid concerns that the conflicting interests of the engaged proxy voting service have influenced proxy voting recommendations, the Adviser will take the following steps:

- A due diligence team made up of employees of the Adviser and/or its affiliates will meet with the proxy voting service on an annual basis and determine through a review of their policies and procedures and through inquiry that the proxy voting service has established a system of internal controls that provide reasonable assurance that their voting recommendations are not influenced by the business relationships they have with the subjects of their research.

- Whenever the standard voting guidelines call for voting a proposal in accordance with the proxy voting service recommendation and the proxy voting service has disclosed that they have a conflict of interest with respect to that issuer, the PVOT will take the following steps: (a) the PVOT will obtain a copy of the research report and recommendations published by another proxy voting service for that issuer; (b) the Head of the PVOT, or his designee, will review both the engaged proxy voting service research report and the research report of the other proxy voting service and determine what vote will be cast. The PVOT will report all proxies voted in this manner to the Proxy Committee on a quarterly basis. Alternatively, the PVOT may seek direction from the Committee on how the proposal shall be voted.

Proxy Voting Report

A report on “Form N-PX” of how the Fund voted any proxies during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available via the Proxy Voting Record (Form N-PX) link associated with the Fund and share class name at www.FederatedInvestors.com/FundInformation. Form N-PX filings are also available at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information concerning the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available via the link to the Fund and share class name at www.FederatedInvestors.com/FundInformation. Such information is posted on the website five business days after both mid-month and month-end then remains posted on the website for six months thereafter. Summary portfolio composition information as of the close of each month is posted on the website 15 days (or the next business day) after month-end and remains until replaced by the information for the succeeding month. The summary portfolio composition information may include identification of the Fund’s top 10 credit/obligor exposures, effective average maturity of a Fund’s portfolio and/or percentage breakdowns of the portfolio by credit quality tier, effective maturity range and type of security. The Fund’s WAM and WAL, Shadow NAV (market-based value of the Fund’s portfolio), Daily and Weekly Liquid Assets and Daily Flows are posted every business day and remain posted on the website for six months thereafter.

You may also access portfolio information via the link to the Fund and share class name at www.FederatedInvestors.com. The Fund’s Annual Shareholder Report and Semi-Annual Shareholder Report contain complete listings of the Fund’s portfolio holdings as of the end of the Fund’s second and fourth fiscal quarters. Fiscal quarter information is made available on the website within 70 days after the end of the fiscal quarter. This information is also available in reports filed with the SEC at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

The Fund files with the SEC a complete schedule of its portfolio holdings as of the close of each month on “Form N-MFP.” Form N-MFP is available on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. You may access Form N-MFP via the link to the Fund and share class name at www.FederatedInvestors.com.

The disclosure policy of the Fund and the Adviser prohibits the disclosure of portfolio holdings information to any investor or intermediary before the same information is made available to other investors. Employees of the Adviser or its affiliates who have access to nonpublic information concerning the Fund’s portfolio holdings are prohibited from trading securities on the basis of this information. Such persons must report all personal securities trades and obtain pre-clearance for all personal securities trades other than mutual fund shares.

Firms that provide administrative, custody, financial, accounting, legal or other services to the Fund may receive nonpublic information about Fund portfolio holdings for purposes relating to their services. The Fund may also provide portfolio holdings information to publications that rate, rank or otherwise categorize investment companies. Traders or portfolio managers may provide “interest” lists to facilitate portfolio trading if the list reflects only that subset of the portfolio for which the trader or portfolio manager is seeking market interest. A list of service providers, publications and other third parties who may receive nonpublic portfolio holdings information appears in the Appendix to this SAI.

The furnishing of nonpublic portfolio holdings information to any third party (other than authorized governmental or regulatory personnel) requires the prior approval of the President of the Adviser and of the Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund. The President of the Adviser and the Chief Compliance Officer will approve the furnishing of nonpublic portfolio holdings information to a third party only if they consider the furnishing of such information to be in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. In that regard, and to address possible conflicts between the interests of Fund shareholders and those of the Adviser and its affiliates, the following procedures apply. No consideration may be received by the Fund, the Adviser, any affiliate of the Adviser or any of their employees in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information. Before information is furnished, the third party must sign a written agreement that it will safeguard the confidentiality of the information, will use it only for the purposes for which it is furnished and will not use it in connection with the trading of any security. Persons approved to receive nonpublic portfolio holdings information will receive it as often as necessary for the purpose for which it is provided. Such information may be furnished as frequently as daily and often with no time lag between the date of the information and the date it is furnished. The Board receives and reviews annually a list of the persons who receive nonpublic portfolio holdings information and the purposes for which it is furnished.

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS AND INVESTMENT ALLOCATION

When selecting brokers and dealers to handle the purchase and sale of portfolio instruments, the Adviser looks for prompt execution of the order at a favorable price. Fixed-income securities are generally traded in an over-the-counter market on a net basis (i.e., without commission) through dealers acting as principal or in transactions directly with the issuer. Dealers derive an undisclosed amount of compensation by offering securities at a higher price than they bid for them. Some fixed-income securities may have only one primary market maker. The Adviser seeks to use dealers it believes to be actively and effectively trading the security being purchased or sold, but may not always obtain the lowest purchase price or highest sale price with respect to a security. The Adviser makes decisions on portfolio transactions and selects brokers and dealers subject to review by the Fund's Board.

Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those of other accounts managed by the Adviser and accounts managed by affiliates of the Adviser. When the Fund and one or more of those accounts invests in, or disposes of, the same security, available investments or opportunities for sales will be allocated among the Fund and the account(s) in a manner believed by the Adviser to be equitable. While the coordination and ability to participate in volume transactions may benefit the Fund, it is possible that this procedure could adversely impact the price paid or received and/or the position obtained or disposed of by the Fund. Investment decisions, and trading, for certain separately managed or wrap-fee accounts, and other accounts, of the Adviser and/or certain investment adviser affiliates of the Adviser are generally made, and conducted, independently from the Fund. It is possible that such independent trading activity could adversely impact the prices paid or received and/or positions obtained or disposed of by the Fund.

On July 31, 2019, the Fund owned securities of the following regular broker/dealers:

Broker Dealer	Amount of Securities Owned
Barclays	\$389,645,000
BMO Harris	\$125,000,000
Citi Group	\$120,000,000
BNP Paribas	\$118,000,000
Natixis	\$74,000,000
JPMorgan	\$54,140,000
HSBC	\$50,000,000
Bank of America	\$5,825,000

ADMINISTRATOR

Federated Administrative Services (FAS), a subsidiary of Federated, provides administrative personnel and services, including certain legal, compliance, recordkeeping and financial reporting services ("Administrative Services"), necessary for the operation of the Fund. FAS provides Administrative Services for a fee based upon the rates set forth below paid on the average daily net assets of the Fund. For purposes of determining the appropriate rate breakpoint, "Investment Complex" is defined as all of the Federated Funds subject to a fee under the Administrative Services Agreement with FAS. FAS is also entitled to reimbursement for certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred in providing Administrative Services to the Fund.

Administrative Services Fee Rate	Average Daily Net Assets of the Investment Complex
0.100 of 1%	on assets up to \$50 billion
0.075 of 1%	on assets over \$50 billion

CUSTODIAN

The Bank of New York Mellon, New York, New York, is custodian for the securities and cash of the Fund. Foreign instruments purchased by the Fund are held by foreign banks participating in a network coordinated by The Bank of New York Mellon.

TRANSFER AGENT AND DIVIDEND DISBURSING AGENT

State Street Bank and Trust Company, the Fund's registered transfer agent, maintains all necessary shareholder records.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund, Ernst & Young LLP, conducts its audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), which require it to plan and perform its audits to provide reasonable assurance about whether the Fund's financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement.

FEES PAID BY THE FUND FOR SERVICES

For the Year Ended July 31	2019	2018	2017
Advisory Fee Earned	\$ 8,637,763	\$10,514,411	\$16,725,463
Advisory Fee Waived	\$ 3,873,973	\$ 4,936,768	\$ 7,643,714
Net Administrative Fee	\$ 3,446,407	\$ 4,207,954	\$ 6,559,097
Net 12b-1 Fee	\$19,434,967	\$23,657,425	\$36,410,847
Net Other Services Fee	—	—	—

SECURITIES LENDING ACTIVITIES

The Fund does not participate in a securities lending program and did not engage in any securities lending activities during the Fund's most recent fiscal year.

Financial Information

The Financial Statements for the Fund for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2019, are incorporated herein by reference to the Annual Report to Shareholders of Federated Capital Reserves Fund dated July 31, 2019.

Investment Ratings

STANDARD & POOR'S (S&P) SHORT-TERM MUNICIPAL OBLIGATION RATINGS

An S&P U.S. municipal note rating reflects the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating.

SP-1—Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus sign (+) designation.

SP-2—Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3—Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

S&P VARIABLE RATE DEMAND NOTES (VRDMS) AND TENDER OPTION BONDS (TOBS) RATINGS

S&P assigns "dual" ratings to all debt issues that have a put option or demand feature as part of their structure. The first rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second rating addresses only the demand feature. The long-term rating symbols are used for bonds to denote the long-term maturity and the short-term rating symbols for the put option (for example, 'AAA/A-1+'). With U.S. municipal short-term demand notes rating symbols are used with the short-term issue credit rating symbols (for example, 'SP-1+/A-1+').

S&P SHORT-TERM ISSUE RATINGS

Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. In the United States, for example, that means obligations with an original maturity of no more than 365 days—including commercial paper.

A-1—A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2—A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3—A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

S&P LONG-TERM ISSUE RATINGS

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S&P's analysis of the following considerations: the likelihood of payment—capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation; the nature of and provisions of the obligation; and the protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

AAA—An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA—An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A—An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB—An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

The ratings 'AA,' 'A' and 'BBB' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

S&P RATING OUTLOOK

An S&P rating outlook assesses the potential direction of a long-term credit rating over the intermediate term (typically six months to two years). In determining a rating outlook, consideration is given to any changes in the economic and/or fundamental business conditions.

Positive—Positive means that a rating may be raised.

Negative—Negative means that a rating may be lowered.

Stable—Stable means that a rating is not likely to change.

Developing—Developing means a rating may be raised or lowered.

N.M.—N.M. means not meaningful.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. (MOODYS) SHORT-TERM MUNICIPAL OBLIGATION RATINGS

Moody's Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) scale is used to rate U.S. municipal bond anticipation notes of up to three years maturity. Municipal notes rated on the MIG scale may be secured by either pledged revenues or proceeds of a take-out financing received prior to note maturity. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation, and the issuer's long-term rating is only one consideration in assigning the MIG rating.

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

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

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

MOODY'S VRDMS AND TOBS RATINGS

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

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

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

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

MOODY'S SHORT-TERM RATINGS

Moody's short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments.

P-1—Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2—Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3— Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

MOODY'S LONG-TERM RATINGS

Moody's long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Aaa—Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa—Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A—Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa—Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to its generic rating classifications. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

FITCH, INC. (FITCH) SHORT-TERM DEBT RATINGS

A Fitch short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity or security stream and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as "short term" based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

F1: Highest Short-Term Credit Quality—Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2: Good Short-Term Credit Quality—Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

F3: Fair Short-Term Credit Quality—The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

FITCH LONG-TERM DEBT RATINGS

Fitch long-term ratings report Fitch's opinion on an entity's relative vulnerability to default on financial obligations. The "threshold" default risk addressed by the rating is generally that of the financial obligations whose non-payment would best reflect the uncured failure of that entity. As such, Fitch long-term ratings also address relative vulnerability to bankruptcy, administrative receivership or similar concepts, although the agency recognizes that issuers may also make pre-emptive and therefore voluntary use of such mechanisms.

AAA: Highest Credit Quality—'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA: Very High Credit Quality—'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A: High Credit Quality—'A' ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB: Good Credit Quality—'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

DBRS, INC. (DBRS) COMMERCIAL PAPER AND SHORT-TERM DEBT RATINGS

The DBRS short-term debt rating scale provides DBRS's opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims.

R-1 (high)—Highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

R-1 (middle)—Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from R-1 (high) by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

R-1 (low)—Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

R-2 (high)—Upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

R-2 (middle)—Adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

R-2 (low)—Lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer's ability to meet such obligations.

R-3—Lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

DBRS LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS RATINGS

The DBRS long-term rating scale provides DBRS's opinion on the risk of default. That is, the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligations has been issued. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer, and the relative ranking of claims.

AAA—Highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

AA—Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from AAA only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

A—Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than **AA**. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

BBB—Adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“High” or “low”—All rating categories other than AAA also contain subcategories “(high)” and “(low).” The absence of either a “(high)” or “(low)” designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category.

A.M. BEST COMPANY, INC. (A.M. BEST) SHORT-TERM DEBT RATINGS

A Best's short-term debt rating is Best's opinion of an issuer/entity's ability to meet its financial obligations having original maturities of generally less than one year, such as commercial paper.

AMB-1+: Strongest—Assigned to issues where the issuer has the strongest ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

AMB-1: Outstanding—Assigned to issues where the issuer has an outstanding ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

AMB-2: Satisfactory—Assigned to issues where the issuer has a satisfactory ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

A.M. BEST LONG-TERM DEBT AND PREFERRED STOCK RATINGS

A Best's long-term debt rating is Best's independent opinion of an issuer/entity's ability to meet its ongoing financial obligations to security holders when due.

aaa: Exceptional—Assigned to issues where the issuer has an exceptional ability to meet the terms of the obligation.

aa: Very Strong—Assigned to issues where the issuer has a very strong ability to meet the terms of the obligation.

a: Strong—Assigned to issues where the issuer has a strong ability to meet the terms of the obligation.

bbb: Adequate—Assigned to issues where the issuer has an adequate ability to meet the terms of the obligation; however, the issue is more susceptible to changes in economic or other conditions.

Ratings may be enhanced with a “+” (plus) or “-” (minus) to indicate whether credit quality is near the top or bottom of a category.

A.M. BEST RATING MODIFIERS

Both long- and short-term credit ratings can be assigned a modifier.

u—Indicates the rating may change in the near term, typically within six months. Generally is event-driven, with positive, negative or developing implications.

pd—Indicates ratings assigned to a company that chose not to participate in A.M. Best’s interactive rating process.
(Discontinued in 2010)

i—Indicates rating assigned is indicative.

A.M. BEST RATING OUTLOOK

A.M. Best Credit Ratings are assigned a Rating Outlook that indicates the potential direction of a credit rating over an intermediate term, generally defined as the next 12 to 36 months.

Positive—Indicates possible ratings upgrade due to favorable financial/market trends relative to the current trading level.

Negative—Indicates possible ratings downgrade due to unfavorable financial/market trends relative to the current trading level.

Stable—Indicates low likelihood of rating change due to stable financial/market trends.

NOT RATED

Certain nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs) may designate certain issues as NR, meaning that the issue or obligation is not rated.

Addresses

FEDERATED CAPITAL RESERVES FUND

Federated Investors Funds
4000 Ericsson Drive
Warrendale, PA 15086-7561

Distributor

Federated Securities Corp.
Federated Investors Tower
1001 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-3779

Investment Adviser

Federated Investment Management Company
Federated Investors Tower
1001 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-3779

Custodian

The Bank of New York Mellon
One Wall Street
New York, NY 10286

Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent

State Street Bank and Trust Company
P.O. Box 219318
Kansas City, MO 64121-9318

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Ernst & Young LLP
200 Clarendon Street
Boston, MA 02116-5072

Appendix

The following is a list of persons, other than the Adviser and its affiliates, that have been approved to receive nonpublic portfolio holdings information concerning the Federated Fund Complex; however, certain persons below might not receive such information concerning the Fund:

CUSTODIAN(S)

The Bank of New York Mellon

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Ernst & Young LLP

LEGAL COUNSEL

Goodwin Procter LLP

K&L Gates LLP

FINANCIAL PRINTER(S)

Donnelley Financial Solutions

PROXY VOTING ADMINISTRATOR

Glass Lewis & Co., LLC

SECURITY PRICING SERVICES

Bloomberg L.P.

IHS Markit (Markit North America)

ICE Data Pricing & Reference Data, LLC

JPMorgan PricingDirect

Refinitiv US Holdings Inc.

RATINGS AGENCIES

Fitch, Inc.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Other types of service providers that have been approved to receive nonpublic portfolio holdings information include service providers offering, for example, trade order management systems, portfolio analytics, or performance and accounting systems, such as:

Bank of America Merrill Lynch

Barclays Inc.

Bloomberg L.P.

Citibank, N.A.

Electra Information Systems

FactSet Research Systems Inc.

FISGlobal

Informa Investment Solutions, Inc.

Institutional Shareholder Services

Investortools, Inc.

MSCI ESG Research LLC

Sustainalytics U.S. Inc.

The Yield Book, Inc.

Wolters Kluwer N.V.