
ARIZONA MUNICIPAL CASH TRUST

A Portfolio of Money Market Obligations Trust

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

February 28, 2010

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE SHARES (TICKER AZMXX)

This Statement of Additional Information (SAI) is not a Prospectus. Read this SAI in conjunction with the Prospectus for Arizona Municipal Cash Trust Institutional Service Shares (Fund), dated February 28, 2010.

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.

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Federated

WORLD-CLASS INVESTMENT MANAGER[®]

Arizona Municipal Cash Trust
Federated Investors Funds
4000 Ericsson Drive
Warrendale, PA 15086-7561

Contact us at **FederatedInvestors.com**
or call 1-800-341-7400.

Federated Securities Corp., Distributor

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HOW IS THE FUND ORGANIZED?

The Fund is a diversified portfolio of Money Market Obligations Trust (Trust). The Trust is an open-end, management investment company that was established under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on October 3, 1998. The Trust may offer separate series of shares representing interests in separate portfolios of securities. The Fund, which was established on May 30, 1988, was reorganized as a portfolio of the Trust on February 1, 2000. The Fund's investment adviser is Federated Investment Management Company (Adviser).

SECURITIES IN WHICH THE FUND INVESTS

The principal securities in which the Fund invests are described in the Fund's Prospectus. In pursuing its investment strategy, the Fund also may invest in the following securities for any purpose that is consistent with its investment objective:

SECURITIES DESCRIPTIONS AND TECHNIQUES

FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES

Fixed-income securities pay interest, dividends or distributions at a specified rate. The rate may be a fixed percentage of the principal or may be adjusted periodically. In addition, the issuer of a fixed-income security must repay the principal amount of the security, normally within a specified time. Fixed-income securities provide more regular income than equity securities. However, the returns on fixed-income securities are limited and normally do not increase with the issuer's earnings. This limits the potential appreciation of fixed-income securities as compared to equity securities.

A security's yield measures the annual income earned on a security as a percentage of its price. A security's yield will increase or decrease depending upon whether it costs less (a discount) or more (a premium) than the principal amount. If the issuer may redeem the security before its scheduled maturity, the price and yield on a discount or premium security may change based upon the probability of an early redemption. Securities with higher risks generally have higher yields.

The following describes the types of fixed-income securities, in addition to those listed in the Prospectus, in which the Fund may invest:

Municipal Leases (A Type of Tax-Exempt Security)

Municipalities may enter into leases for equipment or facilities. In order to comply with state public financing laws, these leases are typically subject to annual appropriation. In other words, a municipality may end a lease, without penalty, by not providing for the lease payments in its annual budget. After the lease ends, the lessor can resell the equipment or facility but may lose money on the sale. The Fund may invest in securities supported by pools of municipal leases. The most common type of lease-backed securities are certificates of participation (COPs). However, the Fund may also invest directly in individual leases.

Callable Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income, Tax-Exempt Security)

Certain fixed-income securities in which the Fund invests are callable at the option of the issuer. Certain callable securities invested in by the Fund also may be callable by parties other than the issuer. Callable securities are subject to call risks.

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

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 risks and credit risks of a zero-coupon security.

There are many forms of zero-coupon securities. Some are issued at a discount and are referred to as zero coupon or capital appreciation bonds. Others are created from interest bearing bonds by separating the right to receive the bond's coupon payments from the right to receive the bond's principal due at maturity, a process known as coupon stripping. In addition, some securities give the issuer the option to deliver additional securities in place of cash interest payments, thereby increasing the amount payable at maturity. These are referred to as pay-in-kind or PIK securities.

Tax Increment Financing Bonds (A Type of Tax-Exempt Security)

Tax increment financing (TIF) bonds are payable from increases in taxes or other revenues attributable to projects within the TIF district. For example, a municipality may issue TIF bonds to redevelop a commercial area. The TIF bonds would be payable solely from any increase in sales taxes collected from the merchants in the area. The bonds could fail to pay principal or interest if merchants' sales, and related tax collections, failed to increase as anticipated.

Municipal Mortgage-Backed Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income, Tax-Exempt Security)

Municipal mortgage-backed securities are special revenue bonds the proceeds of which may be used to provide mortgage loans for single family homes or to finance multifamily housing. Municipal mortgage-backed securities represent interests in pools of mortgages. The mortgages that comprise a pool normally have similar interest rates, maturities and other terms. Municipal mortgage-backed securities generally have fixed interest rates. Interests in pools of adjustable-rate mortgages are known as ARMs. Municipal mortgage-backed securities generally have fixed interest rates.

Municipal mortgage-backed securities come in a variety of forms. The simplest forms of municipal mortgage-backed securities are pass-through certificates. Holders of pass-through certificates receive a pro rata share of all net interest and principal payments and prepayments from the underlying mortgages. As a result, the holders assume all interest rate and prepayment risks of the underlying mortgages. Other municipal mortgage-backed securities may have more complicated financial structures

Credit Enhancement

Common types of credit enhancement include guarantees, letters of credit, bond insurance and surety bonds. Credit enhancement also includes arrangements where securities or other liquid assets secure payment of a fixed-income security. If a default occurs, these assets may be sold and the proceeds paid to the security's holders. Either form of credit enhancement reduces credit risks by providing another source of payment for a fixed-income security.

OTHER INVESTMENTS, TRANSACTIONS, TECHNIQUES

Inter-Fund Borrowing and Lending Arrangements

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.

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, the Fund will either enter into offsetting transactions or set aside readily marketable securities. 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.

TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS

The Fund may make temporary investments in the following taxable securities:

Treasury Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Treasury securities are direct obligations of the federal government of the United States. Treasury securities are generally regarded as having the lowest credit risks.

Agency Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Agency securities are issued or guaranteed by a federal agency or other government sponsored entity (GSE) acting under federal authority. Some GSE securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. These include the Government National Mortgage Association, Small Business Administration, Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation, Farmer's Home Administration, Federal Financing Bank, General Services Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Export-Import Bank, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority Bonds.

Other GSE securities receive support through federal subsidies, loans or other benefits. 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, Federal National Mortgage Association, Student Loan Marketing System, and Tennessee Valley Authority in support of such obligations.

A few GSE securities have no explicit financial support, but are regarded as having implied support because the federal government sponsors their activities. These include the Farm Credit System, Financing Corporation, and Resolution Funding Corporation.

Investors regard agency securities as having low credit risks, but not as low as Treasury securities.

A Fund treats mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by a GSE as if issued or guaranteed by a federal agency.

Although such a guarantee protects against credit risks, it does not reduce market and prepayment risks.

Bank Instruments (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Bank instruments are unsecured interest bearing deposits with banks. Bank instruments include, but are not limited to, bank accounts, time deposits, certificates of deposit and banker's acceptances. Yankee instruments are denominated in U.S. dollars and issued by U.S. branches of foreign banks. Eurodollar instruments are denominated in U.S. dollars and issued by non-U.S. branches of U.S. or foreign banks.

Corporate Debt Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Corporate debt securities are fixed-income securities issued by businesses. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most prevalent types of corporate debt securities.

Commercial Paper (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Commercial paper is an issuer's obligation with a maturity of less than nine months. Companies typically issue commercial paper to pay for current expenditures. Most issuers constantly reissue their commercial paper and use the proceeds (or bank loans) to repay maturing paper. If the issuer cannot continue to obtain liquidity in this fashion, its commercial paper may default. The short maturity of commercial paper reduces both the market and credit risks as compared to other debt securities of the same issuer.

Repurchase Agreements (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Repurchase agreements are transactions in which the Fund buys a security from a dealer or bank and agrees to sell the security back at a mutually agreed-upon time and price. The repurchase price exceeds the sale price, reflecting the Fund's return on the transaction. This return is unrelated to the interest rate on the underlying security. The Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with banks and other recognized financial institutions, such as securities dealers, deemed creditworthy by the Adviser.

The Fund's custodian or subcustodian will take possession of the securities subject to repurchase agreements. The Adviser or subcustodian will monitor the value of the underlying security each day to ensure that the value of the security always equals or exceeds the repurchase price.

Repurchase agreements are subject to credit risks. In addition to taxable repurchase agreements, the Fund may also invest in municipal repurchase agreements.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

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. In addition to taxable reverse repurchase agreements, the Fund also may invest in municipal reverse repurchase agreements.

INVESTMENT RATINGS

The securities in which the Fund invests must be rated in one of the two highest short-term rating categories by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs) or be deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to securities having such ratings. An NRSRO's two highest rating categories are determined without regard for sub-categories and gradations. For example, securities rated SP-1+, SP-1 or SP-2 by Standard & Poor's (S&P), MIG-1 or MIG-2 by Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), or F-1+, F-1 or F-2 by Fitch Ratings (Fitch) are all considered rated in one of the two highest short-term rating categories. The Fund will follow applicable regulations in determining whether a security rated by more than one rating service can be treated as being in one of the two highest short-term rating categories; currently, such securities must be rated by two rating services in one of their two highest rating categories. See "Regulatory Compliance."

INVESTMENT RISKS

There are many factors which may affect an investment in the Fund. The Fund's principal risks are described in its Prospectus. Additional risk factors are outlined below.

ISSUER CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer will default on a security by failing to pay interest or principal when due. If an issuer defaults, the Fund will lose money. Money market funds try to minimize this risk by purchasing higher quality securities.

Many fixed-income securities (including tax-exempt securities) receive credit ratings from NRSROs such as Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, Inc. These NRSROs assign ratings to securities by assessing the likelihood of issuer default. Lower credit ratings correspond to higher perceived credit risk and higher credit ratings correspond to lower perceived credit risk. Credit ratings do not provide assurance against default or other loss of money. If a security has not received a rating, the Fund must rely entirely on the Adviser's credit assessment.

Fixed-income securities generally compensate for greater credit risk by paying interest at a higher rate. The difference between the yield of a security and the yield of a U.S. Treasury security or other baseline index with a comparable maturity (the spread) measures the additional interest paid for risk. Spreads may increase generally in response to adverse economic or market conditions. A security's spread may also increase if the security's rating is lowered, or the security is perceived to have an increased credit risk. An increase in the spread will cause the price of the security to decline.

COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

Credit risk includes the possibility that a party to a transaction involving the Fund will fail to meet its obligations. This could cause the Fund to lose the benefit of the transaction or prevent the Fund from selling or buying other securities to implement its investment strategy.

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.

TAX RISK

In order to pay interest that is exempt from federal regular income tax, and Arizona state income tax, tax-exempt municipal securities must meet certain legal requirements. Failure to meet such requirements may cause the interest received and distributed by the Fund to shareholders to be taxable.

Changes or proposed changes in federal or state tax laws may cause the prices of tax-exempt securities to fall and/or may affect the tax-exempt status of the securities in which the Fund invests. Income from the Fund also may be subject to the AMT.

CALL RISK

Call risk is the possibility that an issuer may redeem a fixed-income security (including a tax-exempt security) before maturity (a call) at a price below or above its current market price. An increase in the likelihood of a call may reduce the security's price.

If a fixed-income security is called, the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in other fixed-income securities with lower interest rates, higher credit risks, or other less favorable characteristics.

RISKS 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."

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE (AND POLICIES) AND INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

The Fund's investment objective is to provide current income exempt from federal regular income tax and Arizona income taxes consistent with stability of principal and liquidity.

The Fund will invest its assets so that at least 80% of the income that it distributes will be exempt from federal regular income tax and Arizona state income tax.

The investment objective and policies may not be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Diversification of Investments

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.

Concentration of Investments

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.

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.

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.

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.

Issuing Senior Securities and Borrowing Money

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).

Lending Cash or Securities

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.

The above limitations cannot be changed unless authorized by the Board and by the "vote of a majority of its 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.

Buying 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.

Investing in Illiquid Securities

The Fund will not purchase securities for which there is no readily available market, or enter into repurchase agreements or purchase time deposits that the Fund cannot dispose of within seven days, if immediately after and as a result, the value of such securities would exceed, in the aggregate, 10% of the Fund's net assets.

Investing in Restricted Securities

The Fund may invest in securities subject to restrictions on resale under the federal securities laws.

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." 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.

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 limitation tests so long as the policy of the SEC remains in effect. In addition, investments in certain industrial development bonds funded by activities in a single industry will be deemed to constitute investment in an industry, except when held for temporary defensive purposes. The investment of more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets in any one industry will constitute "concentration."

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 will determine the effective maturity of its investments according to the Rule. The Fund may change these operational policies to reflect changes in the laws and regulations without the approval of its shareholders.

WHAT DO SHARES COST?

DETERMINING MARKET VALUE OF SECURITIES

The Board has decided that the best method for determining the value of portfolio instruments is amortized cost. 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.

ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Distributor may pay out of its own resources amounts (including items of material value) to certain financial intermediaries. 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 (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 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. You can ask your financial intermediary for information about any payments it receives from the Distributor or the Federated funds and any services provided.

The following examples illustrate the types of instances in which the Distributor may make additional payments to financial intermediaries.

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 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.

Other Benefits to Financial Intermediaries

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 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 employees, client and investor events and other financial intermediary-sponsored events.

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 laws, regulations or the rules of any self-regulatory agency, such as the FINRA.

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.

SUBACCOUNTING SERVICES

Certain financial intermediaries may wish to use the transfer agent's subaccounting system to minimize their internal recordkeeping requirements. The transfer agent may charge a fee based on the level of subaccounting services rendered. Financial intermediaries holding Shares in a fiduciary, agency, custodial or similar capacity may charge or pass through subaccounting fees as part of or in addition to normal trust or agency account fees. They may also charge fees for other services that may be related to the ownership of Shares. This information should, therefore, be read together with any agreement between the customer and the financial intermediary about the services provided, the fees charged for those services and any restrictions and limitations imposed.

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' value prior to sale.

MASSACHUSETTS PARTNERSHIP LAW

Under certain circumstances, shareholders may be held personally liable as partners under Massachusetts law for obligations of the Trust. To protect its shareholders, the Trust has filed legal documents with Massachusetts that expressly disclaim the liability of its shareholders for acts or obligations of the Trust.

In the unlikely event a shareholder is held personally liable for the Trust's obligations, the Trust is required by the Declaration of Trust to use its property to protect or compensate the shareholder. On request, the Trust will defend any claim made and pay any judgment against a shareholder for any act or obligation of the Trust. Therefore, financial loss resulting from liability as a shareholder will occur only if the Trust itself cannot meet its obligations to indemnify shareholders and pay judgments against them.

ACCOUNT AND SHARE INFORMATION

VOTING RIGHTS

Each Share of the Fund gives the shareholder one vote in Trustee elections and other matters submitted to shareholders for vote.

All Shares of the Fund have equal voting rights.

Trustees may be removed by the Board or by shareholders at a special meeting. A special meeting of shareholders will be called by the Board upon the written request of shareholders who own at least 10% of the Fund's outstanding Shares.

As of February 2, 2010, the following shareholders owned of record, beneficially, or both, 5% or more of outstanding Shares: Pershing LLC, Jersey City, NJ, owned approximately 18,831,154 Shares (33.73%); RBC Dain Rauscher Inc., Minneapolis, MN, owned approximately 15,622,571 Shares (27.98%), National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix, AZ, owned approximately 9,594,078 Shares (17.18%) and Wells Fargo Securities LLC, Minneapolis, MN, owned approximately 4,624,894 Shares (8.28%).

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 subsidiary of The Bank of New York Company, Inc; organized in the state of New York.

RBC Capital Markets Corporation, formerly known as RBC Dain Rauscher Inc., is organized in the state of Minnesota and is a subsidiary of RBC Capital Markets Corporation, 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 (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.

The Fund is entitled to a loss carryforward, which may reduce the taxable income or gain that the Fund would realize, and to which the shareholder would be subject, in the future.

State Taxes

Under existing Arizona law, distributions made by the Fund will not be subject to Arizona individual or corporate income taxes to the extent that such distributions qualify as exempt-interest dividends under the Internal Revenue Code and represent: (i) interest income received on obligations of the United States or its territories or possessions; and (ii) interest income received on obligations of Arizona or its political subdivisions. Conversely, to the extent that distributions made by the Fund are attributable to other types of obligations, such distributions will be subject to Arizona income taxes.

WHO MANAGES AND PROVIDES SERVICES TO THE FUND?

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board 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 Board member and the senior officers of the Fund. Where required, the tables separately list Board members who are "interested persons" of the Fund (i.e., "Interested" Board members) and those who are not (i.e., "Independent" Board members). Unless otherwise noted, the address of each person listed is Federated Investors Tower, 1001 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15222. The address of all Independent Board members listed is 4000 Ericsson Drive, Warrendale, PA 15086-7561; Attention: Mutual Fund Board. As of December 31, 2009, the Trust comprised 40 portfolios, and the Federated Fund Complex consisted of 43 investment companies (comprising 145 portfolios). Unless otherwise noted, each Officer is elected annually. Unless otherwise noted, each Board member oversees all portfolios in the Federated Fund Complex and serves for an indefinite term.

As of February 2, 2010, the Fund's Board and Officers as a group owned less than 1% of the Fund's outstanding Institutional Service Shares.

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)
John F. Donahue* Birth Date: July 28, 1924 TRUSTEE Began serving: October 1988	Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex; Chairman and Director, Federated Investors, Inc.; Chairman of the Federated Fund Complex's Executive Committee. Previous Positions: Chairman of the Federated Fund Complex; Trustee, Federated Investment Management Company; Chairman and Director, Federated Investment Counseling.	\$0	\$0

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 Began serving: April 1989	Principal Occupations: Principal Executive Officer and President of the Federated Fund Complex; Director or Trustee of some 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, Federated Equity Management Company of Pennsylvania and Passport Research, Ltd. (investment advisory subsidiary of Federated); Trustee, Federated Shareholder Services Company; Director, Federated Services Company. Previous Positions: President, Federated Investment Counseling; President and Chief Executive Officer, Federated Investment Management Company, Federated Global Investment Management Corp. and Passport Research, Ltd.	\$0	\$0

* Family relationships and reasons for "interested" status: John F. Donahue is the father of J. Christopher Donahue; 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 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)
John T. Conroy, Jr., Ph.D. Birth Date: June 23, 1937 TRUSTEE Began serving: August 1991	Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex; Chairman of the Board, Investment Properties Corporation; Partner or Trustee in private real estate ventures in Southwest Florida; Assistant Professor of Theology, Blessed Edmund Rice School for Pastoral Ministry. Previous Positions: President, Investment Properties Corporation; Senior Vice President, John R. Wood and Associates, Inc., Realtors; President, Naples Property Management, Inc. and Northgate Village Development Corporation.	\$86.34	\$225,000
Nicholas P. Constantakis Birth Date: September 3, 1939 TRUSTEE Began serving: October 1999	Principal Occupation: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex. Other Directorships Held: Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee, Michael Baker Corporation (architecture, engineering and construction services). Previous Position: Partner, Andersen Worldwide SC.	\$94.97	\$247,500
John F. Cunningham Birth Date: March 5, 1943 TRUSTEE Began serving: January 1999	Principal Occupation: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex. Other Directorships Held: Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Cunningham & Co., Inc. (strategic business consulting); Trustee Associate, Boston College. Previous Positions: Director, Redgate Communications and EMC Corporation (computer storage systems); Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Computer Consoles, Inc.; President and Chief Operating Officer, Wang Laboratories; Director, First National Bank of Boston; Director, Apollo Computer, Inc.	\$86.34	\$225,000

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)
Maureen Lally-Green Birth Date: July 5, 1949 TRUSTEE Began serving: August 2009	Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex; Director, Office of Church Relations, Diocese of Pittsburgh; Adjunct Professor of Law, Duquesne University School of Law. Other Directorships Held: Director, Auberle; Trustee, St. Francis University; Director, Ireland Institute of Pittsburgh; Director, UPMC Mercy Hospital; Regent, St. Vincent Seminary; Director, Epilepsy Foundation of Western and Central Pennsylvania; Director, Saint Thomas More Society, Allegheny County; Director, Carlow University. Previous Position: Pennsylvania Superior Court Judge.	\$17.96	\$103,942.45
Peter E. Madden Birth Date: March 16, 1942 TRUSTEE Began serving: August 1991	Principal Occupation: Director or Trustee, and Chairman of the Board of Directors or Trustees, of the Federated Fund Complex. Other Directorships Held: Board of Overseers, Babson College. Previous Positions: Representative, Commonwealth of Massachusetts General Court; President, Chief Operating Officer and Director, State Street Bank and Trust Company and State Street Corporation (retired); Director, VISA USA and VISA International; Chairman and Director, Massachusetts Bankers Association; Director, Depository Trust Corporation; Director, The Boston Stock Exchange.	\$109.41	\$310,000
Charles F. Mansfield, Jr. Birth Date: April 10, 1945 TRUSTEE Began serving: January 1999	Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee and Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Federated Fund Complex; Management Consultant. Previous Positions: Chief Executive Officer, PBTC International Bank; Partner, Arthur Young & Company (now Ernst & Young LLP); Chief Financial Officer of Retail Banking Sector, Chase Manhattan Bank; Senior Vice President, HSBC Bank USA (formerly, Marine Midland Bank); Vice President, Citibank; Assistant Professor of Banking and Finance, Frank G. Zarb School of Business, Hofstra University; Executive Vice President DVC Group, Inc. (marketing, communications and technology).	\$97.11	\$253,125
R. James Nicholson Birth Date: February 4, 1938 TRUSTEE Began serving: April 2008	Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex; Senior Counsel, Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schrek, P.C.; Former Secretary of the U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs; Former U.S. Ambassador to the Holy See; Former Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Other Directorships Held: Director, Horatio Alger Association; Director, The Daniels Fund. Previous Positions: Colonel, U.S. Army Reserve; Partner, Calkins, Kramer, Grimshaw and Harring, P.C.; General Counsel, Colorado Association of Housing and Building; Chairman and CEO, Nicholson Enterprises, Inc. (real estate holding company); Chairman and CEO, Renaissance Homes of Colorado.	\$86.34	\$222,527.36
Thomas M. O'Neill Birth Date: June 14, 1951 TRUSTEE Began serving: October 2006	Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex; Sole Proprietor, Navigator Management Company (investment and strategic consulting). Other Directorships Held: Board of Overseers, Children's Hospital of Boston; Visiting Committee on Athletics, Harvard College. Previous Positions: 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); Director, Midway Pacific (lumber).	\$90.12	\$241,875

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)
John S. Walsh Birth Date: November 28, 1957 TRUSTEE Began serving: January 1999	Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee 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. Previous Position: Vice President, Walsh & Kelly, Inc.	\$94.97	\$247,500
James F. Will Birth Date: October 12, 1938 TRUSTEE Began serving: April 2006	Principal Occupations: Director or Trustee of the Federated Fund Complex; formerly, Vice Chancellor and President, Saint Vincent College. Other Directorships Held: Trustee, Saint Vincent College; Alleghany Corporation. Previous Positions: Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Armco, Inc.; President and Chief Executive Officer, Cyclops Industries; President and Chief Operating Officer, Kaiser Steel Corporation.	\$86.34	\$225,000

OFFICERS**

Name Birth Date Positions Held with Trust Date Service Began	Principal Occupation(s) and Previous Position(s)
John W. McGonigle Birth Date: October 26, 1938 EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY Began serving: October 1988	Principal Occupations: Executive Vice President and Secretary of the Federated Fund Complex; Vice Chairman, Executive Vice President, Secretary and Director, Federated Investors, Inc. Previous Positions: Trustee, Federated Investment Management Company and Federated Investment Counseling; Director, Federated Global Investment Management Corp., Federated Services Company and Federated Securities Corp.
Richard A. Novak Birth Date: December 25, 1963 TREASURER Began serving: January 2006	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., Edgewood Services, Inc. and Southpointe Distribution Services, Inc. Previous Positions: Controller of Federated Investors, Inc.; Vice President, Finance of Federated Services Company; held various financial management positions within The Mercy Hospital of Pittsburgh; Auditor, Arthur Andersen & Co.
Richard B. Fisher Birth Date: May 17, 1923 VICE PRESIDENT Began serving: October 1988	Principal Occupations: Vice Chairman or Vice President of some of the Funds in the Federated Fund Complex; Vice Chairman, Federated Investors, Inc.; Chairman, Federated Securities Corp. Previous Positions: President and Director or Trustee of some of the Funds in the Federated Fund Complex; Executive Vice President, Federated Investors, Inc.; Director and Chief Executive Officer, Federated Securities Corp.
Brian P. Bouda Birth Date: February 28, 1947 SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF COMPLIANCE OFFICER Began serving: August 2004	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 its subsidiaries. Mr. Bouda joined Federated in 1999 and is a member of the American Bar Association and the State Bar Association of Wisconsin.
Deborah A. Cunningham Birth Date: September 15, 1959 CHIEF INVESTMENT OFFICER Began serving: May 2004	Principal Occupations: Deborah Cunningham was named Chief Investment Officer of money market products in 2004. She joined Federated in 1981 and has been a Senior Portfolio Manager and a Senior Vice President of the Fund's Adviser since 1997. Ms. Cunningham is a Chartered Financial Analyst and received her M.S.B.A. in Finance from Robert Morris College.
Mary Jo Ochson Birth Date: September 12, 1953 CHIEF INVESTMENT OFFICER Began serving: May 2004	Principal Occupations: Mary Jo Ochson was named Chief Investment Officer of tax-exempt, fixed-income products in 2004 and Chief Investment Officer of Tax-Free Money Markets in 2010. She joined Federated in 1982 and has been a Senior Portfolio Manager and a Senior Vice President of the Fund's Adviser since 1996. Ms. Ochson is a Chartered Financial Analyst and received her M.B.A. in Finance from the University of Pittsburgh.
Susan R. Hill Birth Date: June 20, 1963 VICE PRESIDENT Began serving: May 2004	Principal Occupations: Susan R. Hill is Vice President of the Trust. Ms. Hill joined Federated in 1990 and has been a Senior Portfolio Manager since 2003 and a Senior Vice President of the Fund's Adviser since 2005. Ms. Hill was a Portfolio Manager from 1994 until 2003 and served as Vice President of the Fund's Adviser from 1997 until 2004 and an Assistant Vice President of the Fund's Adviser from 1994 until 1997. Ms. Hill is a Chartered Financial Analyst and received an M.S. in Industrial Administration from Carnegie Mellon University.
Jeff A. Kozemchak Birth Date: January 15, 1960 VICE PRESIDENT Began serving: May 2004	Principal Occupations: Jeff A. Kozemchak is Vice President of the Trust. Mr. Kozemchak joined Federated in 1987 and has been a Senior Portfolio Manager since 1996 and a Senior Vice President of the Fund's Adviser since 1999. He was a Portfolio Manager until 1996 and a Vice President of the Fund's Adviser from 1993 to 1998. Mr. Kozemchak is a Chartered Financial Analyst and received his M.S. in Industrial Administration from Carnegie Mellon University in 1987.

Name	Principal Occupation(s) and Previous Position(s)
Paige M. Wilhelm Birth Date: May 28, 1962 VICE PRESIDENT Began serving: August 2006	Principal Occupations: Paige M. Wilhelm is Vice President of the Trust. Ms. Wilhelm joined Federated in 1985 and has been a Senior Vice President of the Fund's Adviser since January 2006 and a Senior Portfolio Manager since January 2004. She is responsible for portfolio management and research in the fixed-income area concentrating on taxable money market instruments. Previous associations include Senior Credit Analyst, Federated Investors; Performance Analysis Supervisor; Performance Analyst, Federated Investment Counseling. Ms. Wilhelm is a member of the CFA Society of Pittsburgh and received her B.S. from Indiana University and her M.B.A. from Duquesne University.

** Officers do not receive any compensation from the Fund.

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

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Board Committee	Committee Members	Committee Functions	Meetings Held During Last Fiscal Year
Executive	John F. Donahue Peter E. Madden 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.	Three
Audit	Nicholas P. Constantakis Charles F. Mansfield, Jr. Thomas M. O'Neill John S. Walsh	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. Conroy, Jr. Nicholas P. Constantakis John F. Cunningham Maureen Lally-Green Peter E. Madden Charles F. Mansfield, Jr. R. James Nicholson Thomas M. O'Neill John S. Walsh James F. Will	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.	Three

BOARD OWNERSHIP OF SHARES IN THE FUND AND IN THE FEDERATED FAMILY OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009

Interested Board Member Name	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in Arizona Municipal Cash Trust	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares Owned in Federated Family of Investment Companies
John F. Donahue	None	Over \$100,000
J. Christopher Donahue	None	Over \$100,000
Independent Board Member Name		
John T. Conroy, Jr.	None	Over \$100,000
Nicholas P. Constantakis	None	Over \$100,000
John F. Cunningham	None	Over \$100,000
Maureen Lally-Green	None	\$50,001-\$100,000
Peter E. Madden	None	Over \$100,000
Charles F. Mansfield, Jr.	None	Over \$100,000
R. James Nicholson	None	Over \$100,000
Thomas M. O'Neill	None	\$50,001-\$100,000
John S. Walsh	None	Over \$100,000
James F. Will	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.

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 SEC rules, 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 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; and/or increase the chance that a premium offer would be made for the company or for the voted securities.

The following examples illustrate how these general policies may apply to proposals submitted by a company's board of directors. 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 of corporate governance, generally the Adviser will vote *for* the full slate of directors nominated in an uncontested election; and *for* proposals to: require a company's audit committee to be comprised entirely of independent directors; require independent tabulation of proxies and/or confidential voting by shareholders; reorganize in another jurisdiction (unless it would reduce the rights or preferences of the securities being voted); ratify the board's selection of auditors (unless compensation for non-audit services exceeded 50% of the total compensation received from the company, or the previous auditor was dismissed because of a disagreement with the company); and repeal a shareholder rights plan (also known as a "poison pill"). The Adviser will generally vote *against* the adoption of such a plan (unless the plan is designed to facilitate, rather than prevent, unsolicited offers for the company).

On matters of capital structure, generally the Adviser will vote: *against* proposals to authorize or issue shares that are senior in priority or voting rights to the securities being voted; and *for* proposals to: reduce the amount of shares authorized for issuance; authorize a stock repurchase program; and grant preemptive rights to the securities being voted. The Adviser will generally vote *against* proposals to eliminate such preemptive rights.

On matters relating to management compensation, generally the Adviser will vote: *for* stock incentive plans that align the recipients' interests with the interests of shareholders without creating undue dilution; *against* proposals that would permit the amendment or replacement of outstanding stock incentives with new stock incentives having more favorable terms; and *against* 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 vote proxies relating to proposed mergers, capital reorganizations and similar transactions in accordance with the general policy, based upon its analysis of the proposed transaction. The Adviser will vote proxies in contested elections of directors in accordance with the general policy, based upon its analysis of the opposing slates and their respective proposed business strategies. Some transactions may also involve proposed changes to the company's corporate governance, capital structure or management compensation. The Adviser will vote on such changes based on its evaluation of the proposed transaction or contested election. In these circumstances, the Adviser may vote in a manner contrary to the general practice for similar proposals made outside the context of such a proposed transaction or change in the board. For example, if the Adviser decides to vote against a proposed transaction, it may vote for anti-takeover measures reasonably designed to prevent the transaction, even though the Adviser typically votes against such measures in other contexts.

The Adviser generally votes *against* proposals submitted by shareholders without the favorable recommendation of a company's board. The Adviser believes that a company's board should manage its business and policies, and that shareholders who seek specific changes should strive to convince the board of their merits or seek direct representation on the board.

In addition, the Adviser will not vote if it determines that the consequences or costs outweigh the potential benefit of voting. For example, if a foreign market requires shareholders casting 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.

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. The Adviser has hired Glass Lewis & Co. (GL) to obtain, vote and record proxies in accordance with the Proxy Committee's directions. The Proxy Committee has supplied GL with voting instructions that represent decisions made by the Proxy Committee in order to vote common proxy proposals; however, the Proxy Committee retains the right to modify these voting instructions at any time or to vote contrary to the voting instructions at any time in order to cast proxy votes in a manner that the Proxy Committee believes is consistent with the Adviser's general policy. GL may vote any proxy as directed in the voting instructions without further direction from the Proxy Committee and may make any determinations required to implement the voting instructions. However, if the voting instructions require case-by-case direction for a proposal, GL shall provide the Proxy Committee with all information that it has obtained regarding the proposal and the Proxy Committee will provide specific direction to GL.

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 as an "Interested Company."

The Adviser has implemented the following procedures in order to avoid concerns that the conflicting interests of the Adviser have influenced proxy votes. Any employee of the Adviser 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 Adviser will vote. 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 voting instructions already provide specific direction on the proposal in question, the Proxy Committee shall not alter or amend such directions. If the 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 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. Alternatively, the Proxy Committee may seek direction from the Fund's Board on how a proposal concerning an Interested Company shall be voted, and shall follow any such direction provided by the Board. In seeking such direction, the Proxy Committee will disclose the reason such company is considered an Interested Company and may provide a recommendation on how such proposal should be voted and the basis for such recommendation.

If the Fund holds shares of another investment company for which the Adviser (or an affiliate) acts as an investment adviser, the Proxy Committee will vote the Fund's proxies in the same proportion as the votes cast by shareholders who are not clients of the Adviser at any shareholders' meeting called by such investment company, unless otherwise directed by the Board.

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 through Federated's Web site. Go to FederatedInvestors.com; select "Products;" select the Fund; then use the link to "Prospectuses and Regulatory Reports" to access the link to Form N-PX. Form N-PX filings are also available at the SEC's Web site at www.sec.gov.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information concerning the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the "Products" section of Federated's Web site at FederatedInvestors.com. A complete listing of the Fund's portfolio holdings as of the end of each month is posted on the Web site 15 days (or the next business day) after the end of the month and remains posted until replaced by the information for the succeeding month. Summary portfolio composition information as of the close of each month is posted on the Web site 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 ten credit/obligor exposures and percentage breakdowns of the portfolio by credit quality, effective average maturity, effective maturity range and type of security.

To access this information from the "Products" section of the Web site, click on the "Portfolio Holdings" link under "Related Information" and select the appropriate link opposite the name of the Fund, or select the name of the Fund, and from the Fund's page, click on the "Portfolio Holdings" or "Composition" link.

You may also access portfolio information as of the end of the Fund's fiscal quarters from the "Products" section of the Web site. The Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, which contain complete listings of the Fund's portfolio holdings as of the end of the Fund's second and fourth fiscal quarters, may be accessed by selecting the "Prospectuses and Regulatory Reports" link under "Related Information" and selecting the link to the appropriate PDF. Complete listings of the Fund's portfolio holdings as of the end of the Fund's first and third fiscal quarters may be accessed by selecting "Portfolio Holdings" from the "Products" section and then selecting the appropriate link opposite the name of the Fund. Fiscal quarter information is made available on the Web site 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 Web site at www.sec.gov.

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.

ADMINISTRATOR

Federated Administrative Services (FAS), a subsidiary of Federated, provides administrative personnel and services (including certain legal and financial reporting services) necessary to operate the Fund. FAS provides these at the following annual rates, based on the average aggregate daily net assets of the Fund and most of the other Federated funds:

Administrative Fee	Average Aggregate Daily Net Assets of the Federated Funds
0.150 of 1%	on the first \$5 billion
0.125 of 1%	on the next \$5 billion
0.100 of 1%	on the next \$10 billion
0.075 of 1%	on assets over \$20 billion

The administrative fee received during any fiscal year shall be at least \$150,000 per portfolio. FAS may voluntarily waive a portion of its fee and may reimburse the Fund for expenses.

FAS also provides certain accounting and recordkeeping services with respect to the Fund's portfolio investments for a fee based on Fund assets plus out-of-pocket expenses.

CUSTODIAN

State Street Bank and Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, is custodian for the securities and cash of the Fund.

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 October 31	2009	2008	2007
Advisory Fee Earned	\$350,661	\$460,596	\$374,363
Advisory Fee Reduction	327,829	319,161	323,084
Advisory Fee Reimbursement	—	—	125,862
Administrative Fee	125,878	126,150	—
Shareholder Services Fee:			
Institutional Service Shares	183,088	—	—

HOW DOES THE FUND MEASURE PERFORMANCE?

The Fund may advertise Share performance by using the SEC's standard methods for calculating performance applicable to all mutual funds. The SEC also permits this standard performance information to be accompanied by non-standard performance information.

The performance of Shares depends upon such variables as: portfolio quality; average portfolio maturity; type and value of portfolio securities; changes in interest rates; changes or differences in the Fund's or any class of Shares' expenses; and various other factors.

Share performance fluctuates on a daily basis largely because net earnings and/or the value of portfolio holdings fluctuate daily. Both net earnings and offering price per Share are factors in the computation of yield and total return.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS AND YIELD

Total returns are given for the one-year, five-year and Start of Performance periods ended October 31, 2009.

Yield, Effective Yield and Tax-Equivalent Yield are given for the 7-day period ended October 31, 2009.

	7-Day Period	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Service Shares:				
Total Return	N/A	0.32%	2.03%	1.89%
Yield	0.05%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Effective Yield	0.05%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tax-Equivalent Yield	0.08%	N/A	N/A	N/A

TOTAL RETURN

Total return represents the change (expressed as a percentage) in the value of Shares over a specific period of time, and includes the investment of income and capital gains distributions.

The average annual total return for Shares is the average compounded rate of return for a given period that would equate a \$10,000 initial investment to the ending redeemable value of that investment. The ending redeemable value is computed by multiplying the number of Shares owned at the end of the period by the NAV per Share at the end of the period. The number of Shares owned at the end of the period is based on the number of Shares purchased at the beginning of the period with \$10,000, less any applicable sales charge, adjusted over the period by any additional Shares, assuming the annual reinvestment of all dividends and distributions.

YIELD, EFFECTIVE YIELD AND TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELD

The yield of Shares is based upon the seven days ending on the day of the calculation, called the “base period.” This yield is calculated by: determining the net change in the value of a hypothetical account with a balance of one Share at the beginning of the base period, with the net change excluding capital changes but including the value of any additional Shares purchased with dividends earned from the original one Share and all dividends declared on the original and any purchased Shares; dividing the net change in the account’s value by the value of the account at the beginning of the base period to determine the base period return; and multiplying the base period return by 365/7. The effective yield is calculated by compounding the unannualized base period return by: adding one to the base period return, raising the sum to the 365/7th power; and subtracting one from the result.

The tax-equivalent yield of Shares is calculated similarly to the yield, but is adjusted to reflect the taxable yield that Shares would have had to earn to equal the actual yield, assuming the maximum combined federal and state tax rate. To the extent financial intermediaries charge fees in connection with services provided in conjunction with an investment in Shares, the Share performance is lower for shareholders paying those fees.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Financial Statements for the Fund for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2009, are incorporated herein by reference to the Annual Report to Shareholders of Arizona Municipal Cash Trust dated October 31, 2009.

INVESTMENT RATINGS

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

An S&P note rating reflects the liquidity concerns and market access risks unique to notes.

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.

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

S&P assigns dual ratings to all long-term debt issues that have as part of their provisions a variable rate demand feature. The first rating (long-term rating) addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest when due, and the second rating (short-term rating) describes the demand characteristics. Several examples are AAA/A-1+, AA/A-1+, A/A-1. (The definitions for the long-term and the short-term ratings are provided below.)

S&P COMMERCIAL PAPER (CP) RATINGS

An S&P commercial paper rating is a current assessment of the likelihood of timely payment of debt having an original maturity of no more than 365 days.

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.

S&P LONG-TERM DEBT RATINGS

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 in 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.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE (MOODY'S) SHORT-TERM MUNICIPAL OBLIGATION RATINGS

Moody's short-term ratings are designated Moody's Investment Grade (MIG or VMIG). (See below.) The purpose of the MIG or VMIG ratings is to provide investors with a simple system by which the relative investment qualities of short-term obligations may be evaluated.

MIG1 – This designation denotes best quality. There is present strong protection by established cash flows, superior liquidity support or demonstrated broad based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG2 – This designation denotes high quality. Margins of protection are ample although not so large as in the preceding group.

MOODY'S VARIABLE RATE DEMAND NOTES (VRDNS) AND TENDER OPTION BONDS (TOBS) RATINGS

Short-term ratings on issues with demand features are differentiated by the use of the VMIG symbol to reflect such characteristics as payment upon periodic demand rather than fixed maturity dates and payment relying on external liquidity. In this case, two ratings are usually assigned, (for example, Aaa/VMIG-1); the first representing an evaluation of the degree of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments, and the second representing an evaluation of the degree of risk associated with the demand feature. The VMIG rating can be assigned a 1 or 2 designation using the same definitions described above for the MIG rating.

MOODY'S COMMERCIAL PAPER (CP) RATINGS

Prime-1 – Issuers rated Prime-1 (or supporting institutions) have a superior ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. Prime-1 repayment ability will often be evidenced by many of the following characteristics: leading market positions in well established industries, high rates of return on funds employed, conservative capitalization structure with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection, broad margins in earning coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation, and well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

Prime-2 – Issuers rated Prime-2 (or supporting institutions) have a strong ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. This will normally be evidenced by many of the characteristics cited above, but to a lesser degree. Earnings trends and coverage ratios, while sound, will be more subject to variation. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternate liquidity is maintained.

MOODY'S LONG-TERM DEBT RATINGS

Aaa – Bonds and preferred stock which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edged." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa – Bonds and preferred stock which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high-grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risk appear somewhat larger than the Aaa securities.

A – Bonds and preferred stock which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper-medium-grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment some time in the future.

NR – Indicates that both the bonds and the obligor or credit enhancer are not currently rated by S&P or Moody's with respect to short-term indebtedness. However, management considers them to be of comparable quality to securities rated A-1 or P-1.

NR(1) – The underlying issuer/obligor/guarantor has other outstanding debt rated AAA by S&P or Aaa by Moody's.

NR(2) – The underlying issuer/obligor/guarantor has other outstanding debt rated AA by S&P or Aa by Moody's.

NR(3) – The underlying issuer/obligor/guarantor has other outstanding debt rated A by S&P or Moody's.

FITCH SHORT-TERM DEBT RATING DEFINITIONS

F-1 – Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or issues in the same country. Under their national rating scale, this rating is assigned to the "best" credit risk relative to all others in the same country and is normally assigned to all financial commitments issued or guaranteed by the sovereign state. Where the credit risk is particularly strong, a "+" is added to the assigned rating.

F-2 – Indicates a satisfactory capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or issues in the same country. However, the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.

F-3 – Indicates an adequate capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or issues in the same country. However, such capacity is more susceptible to near-term adverse changes than for financial commitments in higher rated categories.

ADDRESSES

ARIZONA MUNICIPAL CASH TRUST

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE SHARES

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, Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent

State Street Bank and Trust Company
P.O. Box 8600
Boston, MA 02266-8600

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)

State Street Bank and Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, is custodian for the securities and cash of the Fund.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Ernst & Young LLP

LEGAL COUNSEL

Dickstein Shapiro LLP

K&L Gates

Reed Smith LLP

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Abel Noser Corp.

Aegon Institutional Markets

Ashland Partners & Company LLP

Bank of America

Bank of New York Mellon

Barclay's Capital Inc.

BBH (Brown Brothers Harriman) Infomediary

Bloomberg L.P.

Charles River

Citibank, NA

Computershare, Inc.

Eagle Investment Company

Edward Jones

FactSet

Fidelity

Financial Models Company LTD

GE Life and Annuity Assurance Company

General Electric Capital Assurance Company

Glass Lewis & Co.

J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.

New York Life Insurance Company

Options Clearing Corp. (OCC)

RiskMetrics

StatPro Group Plc

SunGard

The Travelers Insurance Company

Vintage Filings

Wells Fargo/Metropolitan West Securities LLC/MetWest Financials

Wilshire Associates, Inc.

XSP (Xcitek Solutions Plus)

SECURITY PRICING SERVICES

Debt Domain
FRI Corp.
FT Interactive Data
Interactive Data Corporation
Interactive Pricing and Reference Data
Markit Group Ltd.
Pricing Direct
Reuters LPC

RATINGS AGENCIES

Fitch, Inc.
Moody's Investors Service
Standard & Poor's
Standard & Poor's Fund Services
Standard & Poor's Rating Services

PERFORMANCE REPORTING/PUBLICATIONS

Emerging Market Funds Research, Inc
Fidelity Strategic Advisers
iMoneyNet, Inc.
Lipper
MSCI Barra
Morningstar Associates
NASDAQ
Vickers Stock Research

OTHER

Chicago Mercantile Exchange
Investment Company Institute
Whitney Capital Group LLC