

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 485BPOS

Post-effective amendments [Rule 485(b)]

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([HTML Version](#) on secdatabase.com)

FILER

FIDELITY COURT STREET TRUST II

CIK: **880709** | State of Incorpor.: **DE** | Fiscal Year End: **0630**
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Mailing Address
*P.O. BOX 650471
MAILZONE DW4B
DALLAS TX 75265-0471*

Business Address
*1201 NORTH MARKET ST PO
BOX 1347
WILMINGTON DE 19899-0471
6175706270*

[]

Pre-Effective Amendment No. _____ []

Post-Effective Amendment No. 10 [X]

and

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER

THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940 (811-6453) [X]

FIDELITY COURT STREET TRUST II

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)
 82 Devonshire St., Boston, MA
 02109

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's Telephone Number (617)
 570-7000

Arthur S. Loring, Secretary
 82 Devonshire Street
 Boston, MA
 02109

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

It is proposed that this filing will become effective:

- () Immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b)
- (X) On January 14, 1994 pursuant to paragraph (b)
- () 60 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)
- () On () pursuant to paragraph (a) of Rule 485

Registrant was filed a declaration pursuant to Rule 24f-2 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and will file the notice required by such Rule before January 31, 1994.

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO
 SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD PORTFOLIO
 CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
 FORM N-1A

ITEM NUMBER PROSPECTUS SECTION

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	b	Securities and Investment Practices
	c	Who May Want to Invest; Investment Principles; Securities and Investment Practices

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7	a	Charter; Cover Page
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	e	*
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9		*

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* Not Applicable

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO
SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD PORTFOLIO
CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
(CONTINUED)
FORM N-1A

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<CAPTION>			
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</TABLE>

* Not Applicable

Please read this prospectus before investing, and keep it on file for future reference. It contains important information, including how each fund invests and the services available to shareholders.

A Statement of Additional Information dated January 14, 1994 has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is incorporated herein by reference (is legally considered a part of this prospectus). The Statement of Additional Information is available free upon request by calling Fidelity at 1-800-544-8888.

Investments in the money market fund are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government, and there can be no assurance that the fund will maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or endorsed or guaranteed by, any bank, nor are they federally insured or otherwise protected by the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency. The funds seek a high level of current income free from federal income tax and Connecticut personal income tax. Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market invests in high-quality, short-term instruments and is designed to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield invests in a broader range of securities.

SPARTAN (Registered trademark)

CONNECTICUT

MUNICIPAL

MONEY MARKET

PORTFOLIO

and

SPARTAN (Registered trademark)

CONNECTICUT

MUNICIPAL

HIGH YIELD

PORTFOLIO

PROSPECTUS

JANUARY 14, 1994

LIKE ALL MUTUAL

FUNDS, THESE
 SECURITIES HAVE NOT
 BEEN APPROVED OR
 DISAPPROVED BY THE
 SECURITIES AND
 EXCHANGE
 COMMISSION OR ANY
 STATE SECURITIES
 COMMISSION, NOR HAS
 THE SECURITIES AND
 EXCHANGE
 COMMISSION OR ANY
 STATE SECURITIES
 COMMISSION PASSED
 UPON THE ACCURACY
 OR ADEQUACY OF THIS
 PROSPECTUS. ANY
 REPRESENTATION TO
 THE CONTRARY IS A
 CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

CTR-pro-194

(Registered trademark)

82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109

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KEY FACTS

THE FUNDS AT A GLANCE

MANAGEMENT: Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) is the management arm of Fidelity Investments, which was established in 1946 and is now America's largest mutual fund manager. FMR Texas Inc. (FTX), a subsidiary of FMR, chooses investments for Spartan Connecticut Municipal

Money Market.

As with any mutual fund, there is no assurance that a fund will achieve its goal.

SPARTAN CONN. MONEY MARKET

GOAL: High current tax-free income for Connecticut residents while maintaining a stable share price .

STRATEGY: Invests mainly in high-quality, short-term securities whose interest is free from federal income tax and Connecticut personal income tax.

SIZE: As of November 30, 1993, the fund had over \$ 163 million in assets.

SPARTAN CONN. HIGH YIELD

GOAL: High current tax-free income for Connecticut residents.

STRATEGY: Invests mainly in investment-grade, long-term securities whose interest is free from federal income tax and Connecticut personal income tax.

SIZE: As of November 30, 1993, the fund had over \$ 450 million in assets.

WHO MAY WANT TO INVEST

These non-diversified funds may be appropriate for investors in higher tax brackets who seek high current income that is free from federal income tax and Connecticut personal income tax. Each fund's level of risk, and potential reward, depend on the quality and maturity of its investments. Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market is managed to keep its share price stable at \$1.00. Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield, with its broader range of investments, has the potential for higher yields, but also carries a higher degree of risk.

These funds do not constitute a balanced investment plan. The value of the funds' investments and the income they generate will vary from day to day, generally reflecting changes in interest rates, market conditions, and other federal and state political and economic news. When you sell your shares of Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield, they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them.

The Spartan family of funds is designed for cost-conscious investors looking for higher yields through lower costs. The Spartan Approach(Registered trademark) requires investors to make high minimum investments and, in some cases, to pay for individual transactions.

EXPENSES & PERFORMANCE

EXPENSES

SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION EXPENSES are charges you pay when you buy or sell shares of a fund. See page 13 for more information.

Maximum sales charge on purchases and reinvested dividends None

Deferred sales charge on redemptions None

Redemption fee

(on shares held less than 180 days)

for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market None

for Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield .50%

Exchange and wire transaction fees \$5.00

Checkwriting fee, per check written (available for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market) \$2.00

Account closeout fee \$5.00

THESE FEES ARE WAIVED (except for the redemption fee) if your account balance at the time of the transaction is \$50,000 or more.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES are paid out of each fund's assets. Each fund pays a management fee to FMR. Expenses are factored into each fund's share price or dividends and are not charged directly to shareholder accounts (see page 23).

The following are projections based on historical expenses, and are calculated as a percentage of average net assets.

SPARTAN CONN. MONEY MARKET

Management fee . 50%
12b-1 fee None
Other expenses .00%
Total fund operating expenses .50%

SPARTAN CONN. HIGH YIELD

Management fee . 55%
12b-1 fee None
Other expenses .00%
Total fund operating expenses .55 %

EXAMPLES: Let's say, hypothetically, that each fund's annual return is 5% and that its operating expenses are exactly as just described. For every \$1,000 you invested, here's how much you would pay in total expenses after the number of years indicated, first assuming that you leave your account open, and then assuming that you close your account at the end of the period:

SPARTAN CONN. MONEY MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Account open, Account closed. Rows for 1, 3, 5, and 10 years.

SPARTAN CONN. HIGH YIELD

Account open	Account closed
After 1 year \$ 6	\$ 11
After 3 years \$ 18	\$ 23
After 5 years \$ 31	\$ 36
After 10 years \$ 69	\$ 74

These examples illustrate the effect of expenses, but are not meant to suggest actual or expected costs or returns, all of which may vary.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The tables that follow have been audited by Coopers & Lybrand, independent accountants. Their unqualified report is included in the funds' Annual Report. The Annual Report is incorporated by reference into (is legally a part of) the Statement of Additional Information.

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MONEY MARKET

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
1.Selected Per - Share Data and Ratios			
2.Fiscal years ended November 30	1991C	1992	1993
3.Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
4.Income from Investment Operations Net interest income	.029	.030	.022
5. Dividends from net interest income	(.029)	(.030)	(.022)
6.Net asset value, end of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
7.Total returnB	2.97%	3.08%	2.21%
8.Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 22,247	\$ 86,672	\$ 163,102
9.Ratio of expenses to average net assets	-	.02%	.24%
10.Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions	.50%A	.50%	.50%
11.Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	4.05%A	2.90%	2.17%

</TABLE>

A ANNUALIZED

B TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.

C FROM MARCH 4, 1991 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS) TO NOVEMBER 30, 1991

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT HIGH YIELD

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
12.Selected Per-Share Data and Ratios							
13.Fiscal years ended November 30	1987C	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
14.Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.000	\$ 10.030	\$ 10.300	\$ 10.730	\$ 10.730	\$ 10.880	\$ 11.220
15.Income from Investment Operations Net investment income	.056	.698	.706	.687	.684	.689	.680
16. Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.030	.270	.430	.020	.188	.338	.619
17. Total from investment operations	.086	.968	1.136	.707	.872	1.027	1.299
18.Less Distributions From net interest	(.056)	(.698)	(.706)	(.687)	(.684)	(.689)	(.680)

income							
19. From net realized gain on investments	-	-	-	(.020)	(.040)	-	-
20. Total distributions	(.056)	(.698)	(.706)	(.707)	(.724)	(.689)	(.680)
21. Redemption fees added to paid in capital	-	-	-	-	.002	.002	.001
22. Net asset value, end of period	\$ 10.030	\$ 10.300	\$ 10.730	\$ 10.730	\$ 10.880	\$ 11.220	\$ 11.840
23. Total return ^B	.86%	9.91%	11.36%	6.89%	8.43%	9.72%	11.81%
24. Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 3,890	\$ 73,906	\$ 180,385	\$ 251,855	\$ 346,781	\$ 413,748	\$ 450,113
25. Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.65% A	.11%	.54%	.62%	.55%	.55%	.55%
26. Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions	7.45% A	1.06%	.73%	.62%	.60%	.55%	.55%
27. Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	6.15% A	7.10%	6.62%	6.51%	6.34%	6.21%	5.81%
28. Portfolio turnover rate	-	11%	8%	18%	6%	11%	45%

</TABLE>

A ANNUALIZED

B TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.

C FROM OCTOBER 29, 1987 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS) TO NOVEMBER 30, 1987

PERFORMANCE

Mutual fund performance can be measured as TOTAL RETURN or YIELD. The total returns and yields that follow are based on historical fund results and do not reflect the effect of any transaction fees you may have paid. The figures would be lower if fees were taken into account.

Each fund's fiscal year runs from December 1 through November 30. The tables below show each fund's performance over past fiscal years compared to a measure of inflation. The charts on page 8 help you compare the yields of these funds to those of their competitors.

SPARTAN CONN. MONEY MARKET

For the Fiscal periods Past 1 Life of ended November 30, 1993 Year Fund A

Average annual total return 2.21% 3.01%

Cumulative total return 2.21% 8.48%

Consumer Price Index 2.68% 8.16%

SPARTAN CONN. HIGH YIELD

For the Fiscal periods Past 1 Past 5 Life of ended November 30, 1993 Year Years Fund B

Average annual total return 11.81% 9.63% 9.67%

Cumulative total return 11.81% 58.34% 75.53%

Consumer Price Index 2.68% 21.20% 26.45%

A FROM MARCH 4, 1991

B FROM OCTOBER 29, 1987

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

UNDERSTANDING

PERFORMANCE

YIELD illustrates the income earned by a fund over a recent period. Seven-day yields are the most common illustration of money market performance. 30-day yields

are usually used for bond funds. Yields change daily, reflecting changes in interest rates.

TOTAL RETURN reflects both the reinvestment of income and capital gain distributions, and any change in a fund's share price.

(checkmark)

TOTAL RETURN is the change in value of an investment in a fund over a given period, assuming reinvestment of any dividends and capital gains. A

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN reflects actual performance over a stated period of time. An AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN is a hypothetical rate of return that, if achieved annually, would have produced the same cumulative total return if performance had been constant over the entire period. Average annual total returns smooth out variations in performance; they are not the same as actual year-by-year results.

YIELD refers to the income generated by an investment in a fund over a given period of time, expressed as an annual percentage rate. When a money market fund yield assumes that income earned is reinvested, it is called an EFFECTIVE YIELD. A TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELD shows what an investor would have to earn before taxes to equal a tax-free yield. Yields for the bond fund are calculated according to a standard that is required for all stock and bond funds. Because this differs from other accounting methods, the quoted yield may not equal the income actually paid to shareholders.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX is a widely recognized measure of inflation calculated by the U.S. government.

THE COMPETITIVE FUNDS AVERAGE S for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market are the IBC/Donoghue's MONEY FUND

AVERAGES (registered trademark) /All Tax-Free, which currently reflects the performance of over 325 mutual funds with similar objectives. These averages are published in the MONEY FUND

REPORT(Registered trademark) by IBC USA (Publications), Inc. The competitive funds average s for Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield are published by Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. The fund compares its performance to the other single state municipal debt funds, which currently reflects the performance of over 12 mutual funds with similar objectives. Both of these averages assume reinvestment of distributions.

The funds' recent strategies, performance, and holdings are detailed twice a year in financial reports, which are sent to all shareholders. For current performance or a free annual report, call 1-800-544-8888.

TOTAL RETURNS AND YIELDS ARE BASED ON PAST RESULTS AND ARE NOT AN INDICATION OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

SPARTAN CONN. MONEY MARKET

7-day yields

Percent

age %

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Spartan

Conn.

Money

Market

Competitive

funds

average

1992

1991

1993

SPARTAN CONN. HIGH YIELD

30-day yields

Percent

age %

Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 6.609999999999999
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 Row: 35, Col: 2, Value: nil

Spartan
 Conn. High
 Yield
 Competitive

funds
 average
 1992
 1991
 1993

THE TOP CHART SHOWS THE 7-DAY EFFECTIVE YIELD FOR THE FUND AND ITS
 COMPETITIVE FUNDS AVERAGE AS OF THE LAST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH FROM
 JANUARY 1991 THROUGH OCTOBER 1993. THE BOTTOM CHART SHOWS THE 30-DAY
 ANNUALIZED NET YIELDS FOR THE FUND AND ITS COMPETITIVE FUNDS AVERAGE AS OF
 THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH DURING THE SAME PERIOD. YIELDS FOR THE FUNDS
 WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER IF FIDELITY HAD NOT REIMBURSED CERTAIN FUND
 EXPENSES.
 YOUR ACCOUNT

DOING BUSINESS WITH FIDELITY

Fidelity Investments was established in 1946 to manage one of America's
 first mutual funds. Today, Fidelity is the largest mutual fund company in
 the country, and is known as an innovative provider of high-quality
 financial services to individuals and institutions.

In addition to its mutual fund business, the company operates one of
 America's leading discount brokerage firms, Fidelity Brokerage Services,
 Inc. (FBSI). Fidelity is also a leader in providing tax-sheltered
 retirement plans for individuals investing on their own or through their
 employer.

Fidelity is committed to providing investors with practical information to
 make investment decisions. Based in Boston, Fidelity provides customers
 with complete service 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, through a network of
 telephone service centers around the country.

To reach Fidelity for general information, call these numbers:

(bullet) For mutual funds, 1-800-544-8888

(bullet) For brokerage, 1-800-544-7272

If you would prefer to speak with a representative in person, Fidelity has
 over 75 walk-in Investor Centers across the country.

TYPES OF ACCOUNTS

You may set up an account directly in a fund or, if you own or intend to
 purchase individual securities as part of your total investment portfolio,
 you may consider investing in a fund through a brokerage account.

If you are investing through FBSI or another financial institution or
 investment professional, refer to its program materials for any special
 provisions regarding your investment in the fund.

The different ways to set up (register) your account with Fidelity are
 listed below.

WAYS TO SET UP YOUR ACCOUNT

INDIVIDUAL OR JOINT TENANTS

FOR YOUR GENERAL INVESTMENT NEEDS

Individual accounts are owned by one person. Joint accounts can have two or

more owners (tenants).

GIFTS OR TRANSFERS TO A MINOR (UGMA, UTMA)

TO INVEST FOR A CHILD'S EDUCATION OR OTHER FUTURE NEEDS

These custodial accounts provide a way to give money to a child and obtain tax benefits. An individual can give up to \$10,000 a year per child without paying federal gift tax. Depending on state laws, you can set up a custodial account under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act (UGMA) or the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (UTMA).

TRUST

FOR MONEY BEING INVESTED BY A TRUST

The trust must be established before an account can be opened.

BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION

FOR INVESTMENT NEEDS OF CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, PARTNERSHIPS, OR OTHER GROUPS

Requires a special application.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

EACH FUND'S SHARE PRICE, called net asset value (NAV), is calculated every business day. Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market is managed to keep its share price stable at \$1.00. Each fund's shares are sold without a sales charge.

Shares are purchased at the next share price calculated after your investment is received and accepted. Share price is normally calculated at 4 p.m. Eastern time.

IF YOU ARE NEW TO FIDELITY, complete and sign an account application and mail it along with your check. You may also open your account in person or by wire as described on page 11. If there is no application accompanying this prospectus, call 1-800-544-8888.

IF YOU ALREADY HAVE MONEY INVESTED IN A FIDELITY FUND, you can:

(bullet) Mail in an application with a check, or

(bullet) Open your account by exchanging from another Fidelity fund.

If you buy shares by check or Fidelity Money Line (Registered trademark), and then sell those shares by any method other than by exchange to another Fidelity fund, the payment may be delayed for up to seven business days to ensure that your previous investment has cleared.

MINIMUM INVESTMENTS

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT \$10,000

For Spartan Conn. Money Market \$25,000

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT \$1,000

Through automatic investment plans \$500

MINIMUM BALANCE \$5,000

For Spartan Conn. Money Market \$10,000

UNDERSTANDING THE

SPARTAN APPROACH (Registered trademark)

Fidelity's Spartan Approach is

based on the principle that

lower fund expenses can increase returns. The Spartan

funds keep expenses low in

two ways. First, higher

investment minimums reduce

the effect of a fund's fixed

costs, many of which are paid

on a per-account basis.

Second, unlike most mutual

funds that include transaction

costs as part of overall fund

expenses, Spartan

shareholders pay directly for

the transactions they make.

(checkmark)

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
	TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT	TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

PHONE 1-800-544-7777	(bullet) Exchange from another Fidelity fund account with the same registration, including name, address, and taxpayer ID number.
-------------------------	---

(bullet) Exchange from another Fidelity fund account with the same registration, including name, address, and taxpayer ID number.

(bullet) Use Fidelity Money Line to transfer from your bank account. Call before your first use to verify that this service is in place on your account. Maximum Money Line: \$50,000.

</TABLE>

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MAIL (bullet) Complete and sign the application. Make your check payable to the complete name of the fund of your choice. Mail to the address indicated on the application.

<C>

(bullet) Make your check payable to the complete name of the fund of your choice. Indicate your fund account number on your check, and mail to the address printed on your account statement.
(bullet) Exchange by mail: call 1-800-544-6666 for instructions.

</TABLE>

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IN PERSON (bullet) Bring your application and check to a Fidelity Investor Center. Call 1-800-544-9797 for the center nearest you.

<C>

(bullet) Bring your check to a Fidelity Investor Center. Call 1-800-544-9797 for the center nearest you.

</TABLE>

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WIRE (bullet) There may be a \$5.00 fee for each wire purchase.
(bullet) Call 1-800-544-7777 to set up your account and to arrange a wire transaction.
(bullet) Wire within 24 hours to: Bankers Trust Company, Bank Routing #021001033, Account #00163053. Specify the complete name of the fund and include your new account number and your name.

<C>

(bullet) There may be a \$5.00 fee for each wire purchase.
(bullet) Wire to: Bankers Trust Company, Bank Routing #021001033, Account #00163053. Specify the complete name of the fund and include your account number and your name.

</TABLE>

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<S> AUTOMATICALLY

<C>

(bullet) Not available.

<C>

(bullet) Use Fidelity Automatic Account Builder. Sign up for this service when opening your account, or call 1-800-544-6666 to add it.

TDD - SERVICE FOR THE DEAF AND HEARING-IMPAIRED: 1-800-544-0118

</TABLE>

HOW TO SELL SHARES

You can arrange to take money out of your fund account at any time by selling (redeeming) some or all of your shares. Your shares will be sold at the next share price calculated after your order is received and accepted. Share price is normally calculated at 4 p.m. Eastern time.

IF YOU ARE SELLING SOME BUT NOT ALL OF YOUR SHARES, leave at least \$5,000 worth of shares in the account (\$10,000 for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market) to keep it open.

TO SELL SHARES BY BANK WIRE OR FIDELITY MONEY LINE, you will need to sign up for these services in advance.

CERTAIN REQUESTS MUST INCLUDE A SIGNATURE GUARANTEE. It is designed to protect you and Fidelity from fraud. Your request must be made in writing and include a signature guarantee if any of the following situations apply:

- (bullet) You wish to redeem more than \$100,000 worth of shares,
- (bullet) Your account registration has changed within the last 30 days,
- (bullet) The check is being mailed to a different address than the one on your account (record address),
- (bullet) The check is being made payable to someone other than the account owner, or
- (bullet) The redemption proceeds are being transferred to a Fidelity account with a different registration.

You should be able to obtain a signature guarantee from a bank, broker (including Fidelity Investor Centers), dealer, credit union (if authorized under state law), securities exchange or association, clearing agency, or savings association. A notary public cannot provide a signature guarantee.

SELLING SHARES IN WRITING

Write a "letter of instruction" with:

- (bullet) Your name,
- (bullet) The fund's name,
- (bullet) Your fund account number,
- (bullet) The dollar amount or number of shares to be redeemed, and
- (bullet) Any other applicable requirements listed in the table at right.

Unless otherwise instructed, Fidelity will send a check to the record address. Deliver your letter to a Fidelity Investor Center, or mail it to:

Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 660602
Dallas, TX 75266-0602

CHECKWRITING

If you have a checkbook for your account in Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market you may write an unlimited number of checks. Do not, however, try to close out your account by check.

ACCOUNT TYPE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

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IF YOU SELL SHARES OF SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD AFTER HOLDING THEM LESS THAN 180 DAYS, THE FUND WILL DEDUCT A REDEMPTION FEE EQUAL TO .50% OF THE VALUE OF THOSE SHARES. IF YOUR ACCOUNT BALANCE IS LESS THAN \$50,000, THERE ARE FEES FOR INDIVIDUAL REDEMPTION TRANSACTIONS: \$2.00 FOR EACH CHECK YOU WRITE AND \$5.00 FOR EACH EXCHANGE, BANK WIRE, AND ACCOUNT CLOSEOUT.

</TABLE>

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PHONE
1-800-544-7777

<C>
All account types

- <C>
- (bullet) Maximum check request: \$100,000.
 - (bullet) For Money Line transfers to your bank account; minimum: none; maximum: \$100,000.
 - (bullet) You may exchange to other Fidelity funds if both accounts are registered with the same name(s), address, and taxpayer ID number.

MAIL OR IN PERSON Individual, Joint Tenant, Sole Proprietorship, UGMA, UTMA Trust

- (bullet) The letter of instruction must be signed by all persons required to sign for transactions, exactly as their names appear on the account.
- (bullet) The trustee must sign the letter indicating capacity as trustee. If the trustee's name is not in the account registration, provide a copy of the trust document certified within the last 60 days.
- (bullet) At least one person authorized by corporate

Business or Organization

Executor,

Administrator,
Conservator,
Guardian

resolution to act on the
account must sign the letter.
(bullet) Include a corporate
resolution with corporate seal
or a signature guarantee.
(bullet) Call 1-800-544-6666 for
instructions.

WIRE All account types

(bullet) You must sign up for the wire
feature before using it. To
verify that it is in place, call
1-800-544-6666. Minimum
wire: \$5,000.
(bullet) Your wire redemption request
must be received by Fidelity
before 4 p.m. Eastern time
for money to be wired on the
next business day.

</TABLE>

CHECK All account types

(bullet) Minimum check: \$1,000.
(bullet) All account owners must sign
a signature card to receive a
checkbook.

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TDD - SERVICE FOR THE DEAF AND HEARING-IMPAIRED: 1-800-544-0118

</TABLE>

INVESTOR SERVICES

Fidelity provides a variety of services to help you manage your account.

INFORMATION SERVICES

FIDELITY'S TELEPHONE REPRESENTATIVES are available 24 hours a day, 365 days
a year. Whenever you call, you can speak with someone equipped to provide
the information or service you need.

STATEMENTS AND REPORTS that Fidelity sends to you include the following:

(bullet) Confirmation statements (after every transaction, except
reinvestments, that affects your account balance or your account
registration)

(bullet) Account statements (quarterly)

(bullet) Financial reports (every six months)

24-HOUR SERVICE

ACCOUNT ASSISTANCE

1-800-544-6666

ACCOUNT BALANCES

1-800-544-7544

ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS

1-800-544-7777

PRODUCT INFORMATION

1-800-544-8888

QUOTES

1-800-544-8544

RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

ASSISTANCE

1-800-544-4774

AUTOMATED SERVICE

(checkmark)

To reduce expenses, only one copy of most financial reports will be mailed
to your household, even if you have more than one account in the fund. Call
1-800-544-6666 if you need copies of financial reports or historical
account information.

TRANSACTION SERVICES

EXCHANGE PRIVILEGE. You may sell your fund shares and buy shares of other
Fidelity funds by telephone or in writing. There may be a \$5.00 fee for
each exchange out of the funds unless you initiate your transaction on
Fidelity's automated exchange service.

Note that exchanges out of a fund are limited to four per calendar year,
and that they may have tax consequences for you. For complete policies and
restrictions governing exchanges, including circumstances under which a
shareholder's exchange privilege may be suspended or revoked, see page

20

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PLANS let you set up monthly or quarterly redemptions
from your account.

FIDELITY MONEY LINE (Registered trademark) enables you to transfer money by
phone between your bank account and your fund account. Most transfers are

complete within three business days of your call.

REGULAR INVESTMENT PLANS

One easy way to pursue your financial goals is to invest money regularly. Fidelity offers convenient services that let you transfer money into your fund account, or between fund accounts, automatically. While regular investment plans do not guarantee a profit and will not protect you against loss in a declining market, they can be an excellent way to invest for a home, educational expenses, and other long-term financial goals.

REGULAR INVESTMENT PLANS

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FIDELITY AUTOMATIC ACCOUNT BUILDERSM
TO MOVE MONEY FROM YOUR BANK ACCOUNT TO A FIDELITY FUND

MINIMUM	FREQUENCY	SETTING UP OR CHANGING
\$500	Monthly or quarterly	(bullet) For a new account, complete the appropriate section on the fund application. (bullet) For existing accounts, call 1-800-544-6666 for an application. (bullet) To change the amount or frequency of your investment, call 1-800-544-6666 at least three business days prior to your next scheduled investment date.

DIRECT DEPOSIT

TO SEND ALL OR A PORTION OF YOUR PAYCHECK OR GOVERNMENT CHECK TO A FIDELITY FUNDA

MINIMUM	FREQUENCY	SETTING UP OR CHANGING
\$500	Every pay period	(bullet) Check the appropriate box on the fund application, or call 1-800-544-6666 for an authorization form. (bullet) Changes require a new authorization form.

FIDELITY AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE SERVICE

TO MOVE MONEY FROM A FIDELITY MONEY MARKET FUND TO ANOTHER FIDELITY FUND

MINIMUM	FREQUENCY	SETTING UP OR CHANGING
\$500	Monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, or annually	(bullet) To establish, call 1-800-544-6666 after both accounts are opened. (bullet) To change the amount or frequency of your investment, call 1-800-544-6666.

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A BECAUSE BOND FUND SHARE PRICES FLUCTUATE, THAT FUND MAY NOT BE AN APPROPRIATE CHOICE FOR DIRECT DEPOSIT OF YOUR ENTIRE CHECK.

</TABLE>

DIVIDENDS, CAPITAL GAINS, AND TAXES

Each fund distributes substantially all of its net investment income and capital gains , if any, to shareholders each year. Income dividends are declared daily and paid monthly. Capital gains earned by the bond fund are normally distributed in January and December.

DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS

When you open an account, specify on your application how you want to receive your distributions. If the option you prefer is not listed on the application, call 1-800-544-6666 for instructions. Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield offers four options, Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market offers three options:

1. REINVESTMENT OPTION. Your dividend and capital gain distributions, if any, will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the fund. If you do not indicate a choice on your application, you will be assigned this option.
2. INCOME-EARNED OPTION. Your capital gain distributions, if any, will be automatically reinvested, but you will be sent a check for each dividend distribution. This option is not available for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market.
3. CASH OPTION. You will be sent a check for your dividend and capital gain distributions, if any.
4. DIRECTED DIVIDENDS (Registered trademark) OPTION. Your dividend and capital gain distributions, if any, will be automatically invested in another identically registered Fidelity fund. Dividends will be reinvested at the fund's NAV on the last day of the

month. Capital gain distributions, if any, will be reinvested at the NAV as of the date the fund deducts the distribution from its NAV. The mailing of distribution checks will begin within seven days.

UNDERSTANDING

DISTRIBUTIONS

As a fund shareholder, you are entitled to your share of the fund's net income and gains on its investments. The fund passes its earnings along to its investors as DISTRIBUTIONS.

Each fund earns interest from its investments. These are passed along as DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTIONS. A fund may realize capital gains if it sells securities for a higher price than it paid for them. These are passed along as CAPITAL GAIN DISTRIBUTIONS. Money market funds usually don't make capital gain distributions .
(checkmark)

TAXES

As with any investment, you should consider how an investment in a tax-free fund could affect you. Below are some of the funds' tax implications.

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS. Interest income that a fund earns is distributed to shareholders as income dividends. Interest that is federally tax-free remains tax-free when it is distributed.

However, gain on the sale of tax-free bonds results in taxable distributions. Short-term capital gains and a portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount are taxed as dividends. Long-term capital gain distributions are taxed as long-term capital gains. These distributions are taxable when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them. However, distributions declared in December and paid in January are taxable as if they were paid on December 31. Fidelity will send you and the IRS a statement showing the tax status of the distributions paid to you in the previous year.

The interest from some municipal securities is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax . Each fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in these securities. Individuals who are subject to the tax must report this interest on their tax returns.

To the extent a fund's income dividends are derived from state tax-free obligations, they will be free from the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts, and estates . S ubject to adoption of proposed regulations, long-term capital gain distributions , to the extent derived from Connecticut obligations, would also be free from this tax. Additionally, income dividends and long-term capital gain distributions derived from Connecticut obligations would not be subject to the net Connecticut minimum tax.

During fiscal 1993, 100% of each fund's income dividends was free from federal income tax, and 91% and 100% were free from Connecticut taxes for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market and Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield, respectively. 22.6% of Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market's and 8.1% of Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield's income dividends were subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.

TAXES ON TRANSACTIONS. Your bond fund redemptions - including exchanges to other Fidelity funds - are subject to capital gains tax. A capital gain or loss is the difference between the cost of your shares and the price you receive when you sell them.

Whenever you sell shares of a fund, Fidelity will send you a confirmation statement showing how many shares you sold and at what price. You will also receive a consolidated transaction statement every January. However, it is up to you or your tax preparer to determine whether this sale resulted in a capital gain and, if so, the amount of tax to be paid. Be sure to keep your regular account statements; the information they contain will be essential in calculating the amount of your capital gains.

"BUYING A DIVIDEND." If you buy shares just before a fund deducts a capital gain distribution from its NAV, you will pay the full price for the shares and then receive a portion of the price back in the form of a taxable distribution.

SHAREHOLDER AND ACCOUNT POLICIES

TRANSACTION DETAILS

THE FUNDS ARE OPEN FOR BUSINESS each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open. Fidelity normally calculates each fund's net asset value as of the close of business of the NYSE, normally 4 p.m. Eastern time.

EACH FUND'S NAV is the value of a single share. The NAV is computed by adding the value of the fund's investments, cash, and other assets, subtracting its liabilities, and then dividing the result by the number of shares outstanding.

The money market fund values the securities it owns on the basis of

amortized cost. This method minimizes the effect of changes in a security's market value and helps the fund to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. For the bond fund, assets are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations, if available. Since market quotations are often unavailable, assets are usually valued by a method that the Board of Trustees believes accurately reflects fair value.

EACH FUND'S OFFERING PRICE (price to buy one share) and REDEMPTION PRICE (price to sell one share) are its NAV.

WHEN YOU SIGN YOUR ACCOUNT APPLICATION, you will be asked to certify that your Social Security or taxpayer identification number is correct and that you are not subject to 31% backup withholding for failing to report income to the IRS. If you violate IRS regulations, the IRS can require a fund to withhold 31% of your taxable distributions and redemptions.

YOU MAY INITIATE MANY TRANSACTIONS BY TELEPHONE. Note that Fidelity will not be responsible for any losses resulting from unauthorized transactions if it follows reasonable procedures designed to verify the identity of the caller. Fidelity will request personalized security codes or other information, and may also record calls. You should verify the accuracy of your confirmation statements immediately after you receive them. If you do not want the ability to redeem and exchange by telephone, call Fidelity for instructions.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO REACH FIDELITY BY PHONE (for example, during periods of unusual market activity), consider placing your order by mail or by visiting a Fidelity Investor Center.

EACH FUND RESERVES THE RIGHT TO SUSPEND THE OFFERING OF SHARES for a period of time. Each fund also reserves the right to reject any specific purchase order, including certain purchases by exchange. See "Exchange Restrictions" on page 20. Purchase orders may be refused if, in FMR's opinion, they are of a size that would disrupt management of a fund.

WHEN YOU PLACE AN ORDER TO BUY SHARES, your order will be processed at the next offering price calculated after your order is received and accepted.

Note the following:

- (bullet) All of your purchases must be made in U.S. dollars and checks must be drawn on U.S. banks.
- (bullet) Fidelity does not accept cash.
- (bullet) When making a purchase with more than one check, each check must have a value of at least \$50.
- (bullet) Each fund reserves the right to limit the number of checks processed at one time.
- (bullet) If your check does not clear, your purchase will be cancelled and you could be liable for any losses or fees a fund or its transfer agent has incurred.
- (bullet) Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market reserves the right to limit all accounts maintained or controlled by any one person to a maximum total balance of \$2 million.
- (bullet) You begin to earn dividends as of the first business day following the day of your purchase.

TO AVOID THE COLLECTION PERIOD associated with check and Money Line purchases, consider buying shares by bank wire, U.S. Postal money order, U.S. Treasury check, Federal Reserve check, or direct deposit instead.

YOU MAY BUY OR SELL SHARES OF THE FUNDS THROUGH A BROKER, who may charge you a fee for this service. If you invest through a broker or other institution, read its program materials for any additional service features or fees that may apply.

CERTAIN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS that have entered into sales agreements with Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC) may enter confirmed purchase orders on behalf of customers by phone, with payment to follow no later than the time when a fund is priced on the following business day. If payment is not received by that time, the financial institution could be held liable for resulting fees or losses.

WHEN YOU PLACE AN ORDER TO SELL SHARES, your shares will be sold at the next NAV calculated after your request is received and accepted. Note the following:

- (bullet) Normally, redemption proceeds will be mailed to you on the next business day, but if making immediate payment could adversely affect a fund, it may take up to seven days to pay you.
- (bullet) Shares will earn dividends through the date of redemption; however, shares redeemed on a Friday or prior to a holiday will continue to earn dividends until the next business day.
- (bullet) Fidelity Money Line redemptions generally will be credited to your bank account on the second or third business day after your phone call.
- (bullet) Each fund may hold payment on redemptions until it is reasonably satisfied that investments made by check or Fidelity Money Line have been collected, which can take up to seven business days.
- (bullet) Redemptions may be suspended or payment dates postponed when the NYSE is closed (other than weekends or holidays), when trading on the NYSE is restricted, or as permitted by the SEC.
- (bullet) If you sell shares by writing a check and the amount of the check is greater than the value of your account, your check will be returned to you and you may be subject to additional charges.

THE REDEMPTION FEE for Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield, if applicable, will be deducted from the amount of your redemption. This fee is paid to the fund rather than FMR, and it does not apply to shares that were acquired through reinvestment of distributions. If shares you are

redeeming were not all held for the same length of time, those share you held longest will be redeemed first for purposes of determining whether the fee applies.

THE FEES FOR INDIVIDUAL TRANSACTIONS are waived if your account balance at the time of the transaction is \$50,000 or more. Otherwise, you should note the following:

- (bullet) The \$2.00 checkwriting charge will be deducted from your account.
- (bullet) The \$5.00 exchange fee will be deducted from the amount of your exchange.
- (bullet) The \$5.00 wire fee will be deducted from the amount of your wire.
- (bullet) The \$5.00 account closeout fee does not apply to exchanges or wires, but it will apply to checkwriting.

IF YOUR ACCOUNT BALANCE FALLS BELOW \$5,000 (\$10,000 for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market), you will be given 30 days' notice to reestablish the minimum balance. If you do not increase your balance, Fidelity reserves the right to close your account and send the proceeds to you. Your shares will be redeemed at the NAV on the day your account is closed and the \$5.00 account closeout fee will be charged.

FIDELITY MAY CHARGE A FEE FOR SPECIAL SERVICES, such as providing historical account documents, that are beyond the normal scope of its services.

EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS

As a shareholder, you have the privilege of exchanging shares of a fund for shares of other Fidelity funds. However, you should note the following:

- (bullet) The fund you are exchanging into must be registered for sale in your state.
 - (bullet) You may only exchange between accounts that are registered in the same name, address, and taxpayer identification number.
 - (bullet) Before exchanging into a fund, read its prospectus.
 - (bullet) If you exchange into a fund with a sales charge, you pay the percentage-point difference between that fund's sales charge and any sales charge you have previously paid in connection with the shares you are exchanging. For example, if you had already paid a sales charge of 2% on your shares and you exchange them into a fund with a 3% sales charge, you would pay an additional 1% sales charge.
 - (bullet) Exchanges may have tax consequences for you.
 - (bullet) Because excessive trading can hurt fund performance and shareholders, each fund reserves the right to temporarily or permanently terminate the exchange privilege of any investor who makes more than four exchanges out of the fund per calendar year. Accounts under common ownership or control, including accounts with the same taxpayer identification number, will be counted together for purposes of the four exchange limit.
 - (bullet) Each fund reserves the right to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's judgment, the fund would be unable to invest the money effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected.
 - (bullet) Your exchanges may be restricted or refused if a fund receives or anticipates simultaneous orders affecting significant portions of the fund's assets. In particular, a pattern of exchanges that coincide with a "market timing" strategy may be disruptive to a fund.
- Although the funds will attempt to give you prior notice whenever they are reasonably able to do so, they may impose these restrictions at any time. The funds reserve the right to terminate or modify the exchange privilege in the future.

OTHER FUNDS MAY HAVE DIFFERENT EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS, and may impose administrative fees of up to \$7.50 and redemption fees of up to 1.50% on exchanges. Check each fund's prospectus for details.

THE FUNDS IN DETAIL

CHARTER

EACH FUND IS A MUTUAL FUND: an investment that pools shareholders' money and invests it toward a specified goal. In technical terms, Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market is currently a non-diversified fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust II, and Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield is currently a non-diversified fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust. Both trusts are open-end management investment companies. Fidelity Court Street Trust II was organized as a Delaware business trust on June 20, 1991. Fidelity Court Street Trust was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on April 21, 1977. There is a remote possibility that one fund might become liable for a misstatement in the prospectus about another fund.

EACH FUND IS GOVERNED BY A BOARD OF TRUSTEES, which is responsible for protecting the interests of shareholders. The trustees are experienced executives who meet throughout the year to oversee the funds' activities, review contractual arrangements with companies that provide services to the funds, and review performance. The majority of trustees are not otherwise affiliated with Fidelity.

THE FUNDS MAY HOLD SPECIAL MEETINGS AND MAIL PROXY MATERIALS. These meetings may be called to elect or remove trustees, change fundamental policies, approve a management contract, or for other purposes. Shareholders not attending these meetings are encouraged to vote by proxy. Fidelity will mail proxy materials in advance, including a voting card and information about the proposals to be voted on. You are entitled to one vote for each share you own.

FMR AND ITS AFFILIATES

FIDELITY FACTS

Fidelity offers the broadest selection of mutual funds in the world.

(bullet) Number of Fidelity mutual funds: over 200

(bullet) Assets in Fidelity mutual funds: over \$ 200 billion

(bullet) Number of shareholder accounts: over 15 million

(bullet) Number of investment analysts and portfolio

managers: over 200
(checkmark)

The funds are managed by FMR, which chooses their investments and handles their business affairs. FTX has primary responsibility for providing investment management services for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market.

Peter Allegrini is vice president and manager of Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield, which he has managed since October 1987. Mr. Allegrini also manages Advisor High Income Municipal, as well as Michigan and Ohio Tax-Free High Yield. He joined Fidelity in 1982. FDC distributes and markets Fidelity's funds and services. Fidelity Service Co. (FSC) performs transfer agent servicing functions for the funds. FMR Corp. is the parent company of these organizations. Through ownership of voting common stock, Edward C. Johnson 3d (President and a trustee of the trusts, Johnson family members, and various trusts for the benefit of the Johnson family form a controlling group with respect to FMR Corp. United Missouri Bank, N.A., is each fund's transfer agent, although it employs FSC to perform these functions for the funds. It is located at 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

To carry out the funds' transactions, FMR may use its broker-dealer affiliates and other firms that sell fund shares, provided that a fund receives services and commission rates comparable to those of other broker-dealers.

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENSES

Like all mutual funds, the funds pay fees related to their daily operations. Expenses paid out of a fund's assets are reflected in its share price or dividends; they are neither billed directly to shareholders nor deducted from shareholder accounts.

Each fund pays a MANAGEMENT FEE to FMR for managing its investments and business affairs. FMR in turn pays fees to an affiliate who provides assistance with these services for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market.

FMR may, from time to time, agree to reimburse the funds for management fees and other expenses above a specified limit. FMR retains the ability to be repaid by a fund if expenses fall below the specified limit prior to the end of the fiscal year. Reimbursement arrangements, which may be terminated at any time without notice, can decrease a fund's expenses and boost its performance.

MANAGEMENT FEE

The management fee is calculated and paid to FMR every month. Each fund pays a management fee at a fixed annual rate of its average net assets: .50% for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market and .55% for Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield.

The total management fee rate for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market for fiscal 1993, after reimbursement, was .24%.

FMR HAS SUB-ADVISORY AGREEMENTS with FTX, which has primary responsibility for providing investment management for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market, while FMR retains responsibility for providing other management services. FMR pays FTX 50% of its management fee (before expense reimbursements) for these services.

FSC performs many transaction and accounting functions for the funds. These services include processing shareholder transactions and calculating each fund's share price. FMR, and not the funds, pays for these services.

To offset shareholder service costs, FMR or its affiliates also collect the funds' \$5.00 exchange fee, \$5.00 account closeout fee, \$5.00 fee for wire purchases and redemptions, and, for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market, the \$2.00 checkwriting charge. For fiscal 1993, these fees amounted to \$2,435, \$256, \$520, and \$1,684, respectively, for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market and \$6,270, \$1,475, and \$890, respectively, for Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield.

Each fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan. These plans recognize that FMR may use its resources, including management fees, to pay expenses associated with the sale of fund shares. This may include payments to third parties, such as banks or broker-dealers, that provide shareholder support services or engage in the sale of the fund's shares. It is important to note, however, that the funds do not pay FMR any separate fees for this service.

For fiscal 1993, the portfolio turnover rate for Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield was 45%. This rate varies from year to year.

INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET seeks high current income that is free from federal income tax and Connecticut income tax while

maintaining a stable \$1.00 share price by investing in high-quality, short-term municipal securities of all types. As a result, when you sell your shares, they should be worth the same amount as when you bought them. Of course, there is no guarantee that the fund will maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. FMR normally invests at least 65% of the fund's total assets in state tax-free securities, and normally invests so that at least 80% of the fund's income is free from federal income tax.

The fund follows industry-standard guidelines on the quality and maturity of its investments, which are designed to help maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. The fund will purchase only high-quality securities that FMR believes present minimal credit risks and will observe maturity restrictions on the securities it buys. It is possible that a major change in interest rates or a default on the fund's investments could cause its share price (and the value of your investment) to change.

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD seeks high current income that is free from federal income tax and Connecticut income tax by investing primarily in municipal securities judged by FMR to be of investment-grade quality, although it can also invest in some lower-quality securities. The fund normally invests in long-term bonds, generally maintaining a dollar-weighted average maturity of 15 years or longer, although it may invest in obligations of any maturity. FMR normally invests so that at least 80% of the fund's income is free from both federal and Connecticut personal income taxes.

EACH FUND'S yield and the bond fund's share price change daily based on interest rate changes and on the quality and maturity of its investments. In general, bond prices rise when interest rates fall, and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities. Lower-quality securities offer higher yields, but also carry more risk.

If you are subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, you should note that each fund may invest all of its assets in municipal securities issued to finance private activities. The interest from these investments is a tax-preference item for purposes of the tax.

Each fund's performance is closely tied to the economic and political conditions within the state of Connecticut. The state's economy is sensitive to some industry trends, such as the level of defense spending. For the last several years, Connecticut has been in a recession and its budget has experienced deficits.

FMR normally invests each fund's assets according to its investment strategy. The funds do not expect to invest in federally taxable obligations, and Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield also does not expect to invest in state taxable obligations. When FMR considers it appropriate, however, it may temporarily invest substantially in cash that is not earning interest or short-term instruments, or it may invest more than normally permitted in taxable obligations.

SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT PRACTICES

The following pages contain more detailed information about types of instruments in which the funds may invest, and strategies FMR may employ in pursuit of the funds' investment objectives. A summary of risks and restrictions associated with these instrument types and investment practices is included as well. Policies and limitations are considered at the time of purchase; the sale of instruments is not required in the event of a subsequent change in circumstances.

FMR may not buy all of these instruments or use all of these techniques to the full extent permitted unless it believes that doing so will help the funds achieve their goals. As a shareholder, you will receive financial reports every six months detailing fund holdings and describing recent investment activities.

DEBT SECURITIES. Bonds and other debt instruments are used by issuers to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest, and must repay the amount borrowed at maturity. Some debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not pay current interest, but are purchased at a discount from their face values. Debt securities have varying degrees of quality and varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Longer-term bonds are generally more sensitive to interest rate changes than short-term bonds.

Lower-quality debt securities may have speculative characteristics, and involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than higher-quality securities and may decline significantly in periods of general or regional economic difficulty.

The table below provides a summary of ratings assigned to debt holdings (not including money market instruments) in Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield's portfolio. These figures are dollar-weighted averages of month-end portfolio holdings during fiscal 1993, and are presented as a percentage of total investments. These percentages are historical and do not necessarily indicate the fund's current or future debt holdings.

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD

Fiscal 1993 debt holdings, by rating MOODY'S STANDARD & POOR'S

INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. CORPORATION

Rating Average A Rating AverageA

INVESTMENT GRADE

Highest quality Aaa AAA

High quality Aa 65.0% AA 67.3%

Upper-medium grade A A

Medium grade Baa 13.3% BBB 10.9%
LOWER QUALITY
Moderately speculative Ba 1.8% BB 1.8%
Speculative B 0.0% B 0.0%
Highly speculative Caa 0.0% CCC 0.0%
Poor quality Ca CC
Lowest quality, no interest C C
In default, in arrears -- - D 0.0%
80.1% 80.0%

A THE DOLLAR-WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF DEBT SECURITIES NOT RATED BY MOODY'S OR S&P AMOUNTED TO 7.7%. THIS MAY INCLUDE SECURITIES RATED BY OTHER NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED RATING SERVICES, AS WELL AS UNRATED SECURITIES.

UNRATED
SECURITIES ARE NOT NECESSARILY LOWER-QUALITY SECURITIES. REFER TO THE FUND'S STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR A MORE COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF THESE RATINGS.

0.0%

0.0%

RESTRICTIONS: Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield does not currently intend to invest more than one-third of its assets in bonds of equivalent quality to Ba or lower by Moody's and BB or lower by S&P, and does not currently intend to invest in bonds whose quality is judged by FMR to be equivalent to bonds rated lower than B.

The fund does not currently intend to invest in bonds rated below Caa by Moody's or CCC by S&P.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES are issued to raise money for a variety of public purposes, including general financing for state and local governments, or financing for specific projects or public facilities. Municipal securities may be issued in anticipation of future revenues, and may be backed by the full taxing power of a municipality, the revenues from a specific project, or the credit of a private organization. A security's credit may be enhanced by a bank, insurance company, or other financial institution. A fund may own a municipal security directly or may own one through a participation interest.

STATE TAX-FREE SECURITIES include municipal obligations issued by the state of Connecticut or its counties, municipalities, authorities, or other subdivisions. The ability of issuers to repay their debt can be affected by many factors that impact the economic vitality of either the state or a region within the state.

Other state tax-free securities include general obligations of U.S. territories and possessions such as Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, and their political subdivisions and public corporations, the interest on which federal law prohibits the states from taxing. The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked to the U.S. economy, and will depend on the strength of the U.S. dollar, interest rates, the price stability of oil imports, and the continued existence of favorable tax incentives. Recent legislation reduced these incentives, but it is impossible to predict what impact the changes will have.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS are used by municipalities to acquire land, equipment, or facilities. If the municipality stops making payments or transfers its obligations to a private entity, the obligation could lose value or become taxable.

PRIVATE ENTITIES may be involved in some municipal securities. For example, industrial revenue bonds are backed by private entities, and resource recovery bonds often involve private corporations. The viability of a project or tax incentives could affect the value and credit quality of these securities.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES may include pools of purchase contracts, financing leases, or sales agreements entered into by municipalities. These securities usually rely on continued payments by a municipality, and may also be subject to prepayment risk.

VARIABLE- AND FLOATING-RATE INSTRUMENTS may have interest rates that move in tandem with a benchmark, helping to stabilize their prices. Inverse floaters have interest rates that move in the opposite direction from the benchmark, making the instrument's market value more volatile.

PUT FEATURES entitle the holder to put (sell back) an instrument to the issuer or a financial intermediary. In exchange for this benefit, a fund may pay periodic fees or accept a lower interest rate. Demand features, standby commitments, and tender options are types of put features.

ADJUSTING INVESTMENT EXPOSURE. A fund can use various techniques to increase or decrease its exposure to changing security prices, interest rates, or other factors that affect security values. These techniques may involve derivative transactions such as buying and selling options and futures contracts and purchasing indexed securities.

FMR can use these practices to adjust the risk and return characteristics of a fund's portfolio of investments. If FMR judges market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with the fund's investments, these techniques could result in a loss, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return. These techniques may increase the volatility of the fund and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed. In addition, these techniques could result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.

WHEN-ISSUED AND DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS are trading practices in which payment and delivery for the securities take place at a future date. The market value of a security could change during this period, which could affect a fund's yield or the market value of its assets.

ILLIQUID AND RESTRICTED SECURITIES. Some investments may be determined by FMR, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, to be illiquid, which means that they may be difficult to sell promptly at an acceptable price. The sale of other securities may be subject to legal restrictions. Difficulty in selling securities may result in a loss or may be costly to a fund.

RESTRICTIONS: A fund may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 10% of its assets would be invested in illiquid securities.

DIVERSIFICATION. Diversifying a fund's investment portfolio can reduce the risks of investing. This may include limiting the amount of money invested in any one issuer or, on a broader scale, in any one industry or type of project. Economic, business, or political changes can affect all securities of a similar type. A fund that is not diversified may be more sensitive to these changes, and also to changes in the market value of a single issuer or industry.

RESTRICTIONS: The funds are considered non-diversified. To meet quarterly federal tax requirements, however, a fund generally does not invest more than 25% of its total assets in any one issuer and, with respect to 50% of total assets, does not invest more than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer. These limitations do not apply to U.S. government securities. A fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in tax-free securities that finance similar types of projects.

BORROWING. A fund may borrow from banks or from other funds advised by FMR, or through reverse repurchase agreements. If a bond fund borrows money, its share price may be subject to greater fluctuation until the borrowing is paid off. If the fund makes additional investments while borrowings are outstanding, this may be considered a form of leverage.

RESTRICTIONS: A fund may borrow only for temporary or emergency purposes, but not in an amount exceeding 33% of its total assets.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

Some of the policies and restrictions discussed on the preceding pages are fundamental, that is, subject to change only by shareholder approval. The following paragraphs restate all those that are fundamental. All policies stated throughout this prospectus, other than those identified in the following paragraphs, can be changed without shareholder approval.

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET seeks as high a level of current income, exempt from federal income tax and, to the extent possible, exempt from Connecticut personal income tax, as is consistent with preservation of capital and liquidity. The fund will normally invest so that at least 65% of its total assets are invested in state tax-free obligations and at least 80% of its income will be exempt from federal income tax.

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD seeks a high level of current income, exempt from federal income tax and Connecticut personal income tax. The fund will normally invest so that at least 80% of its income is exempt from both federal and Connecticut personal income taxes.

EACH FUND may borrow only for temporary or emergency purposes, but not in an amount exceeding 33% of its total assets.

This prospectus is printed on recycled paper using soy-based inks.

SPARTAN (registered trademark) CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD PORTFOLIO
A FUND OF FIDELITY COURT STREET TRUST
SPARTAN (registered trademark) CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO
A FUND OF FIDELITY COURT STREET TRUST II
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
JANUARY 14, 1994

This Statement is not a prospectus but should be read in conjunction with the funds' current Prospectus (dated January 14, 1994). Please retain this document for future reference. The Annual Report for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993 is incorporated herein by reference. To obtain an additional copy of the Prospectus or the Annual Report, please call Fidelity Distributors Corporation at 1-800-544-8888.

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INVESTMENT ADVISER

Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR)

INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER (MONEY MARKET FUND ONLY)

FMR Texas Inc. (FMR Texas)

DISTRIBUTOR

Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC)

TRANSFER AGENT

United Missouri Bank, N.A. (United Missouri) and Fidelity Service Co. (FSC)

CTR-ptB-194

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND LIMITATIONS

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

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

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS OF SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

(MONEY MARKET FUND)

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MONEY MARKET FUND'S FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS SET FORTH IN THEIR ENTIRETY. THE FUND MAY NOT:

- (1) issue senior securities, except as permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
 - (2) sell securities short, unless it owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short;
 - (3) purchase securities on margin, except that the fund may obtain such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions;
 - (4) borrow money, except that the fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes (not for leveraging or investment) in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings). Any borrowings that come to exceed this amount will be reduced within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation;
 - (5) underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that the fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in the disposition of restricted securities;
 - (6) purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or municipal securities issued or guaranteed by a U.S. territory or possession or a state or local government, or a political subdivision of any of the foregoing) if, as a result, more than 25% of the fund's total assets would be invested in securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry;
 - (7) purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business);
 - (8) purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments; or
 - (9) lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements.
 - (10) The fund may, notwithstanding any other fundamental investment policy or limitation, invest all of its assets in the securities of a single open-end management investment company with substantially the same fundamental investment objectives, policies, and limitations as the fund.
- THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS ARE NOT FUNDAMENTAL, AND MAY BE

CHANGED WITHOUT SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL.

(i) To meet federal tax requirements for qualification as a "regulated investment company," the fund limits its investments so that at the close of each quarter of its taxable year: (a) with regard to at least 50% of total assets, no more than 5% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (b) no more than 25% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to "Government securities" as defined for federal tax purposes.

(ii) The fund does not currently intend to sell securities short.

(iii) The fund may borrow money only (a) from a bank or from a registered investment company or fund for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or (b) by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements with any party (reverse repurchase agreements are treated as borrowings for purposes of fundamental investment limitation (4)). The fund will not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding. The fund will not borrow from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates if total outstanding borrowings immediately after such borrowing would exceed 15% of the fund's total assets.

(iv) The fund does not currently intend to purchase any security if, as a result, more than 10% of its net assets would be invested in securities that are deemed to be illiquid because they are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or because they cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued.

(v) The fund does not currently intend to invest more than 25% of its total assets in industrial revenue bonds related to a single industry.

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

(vii) The fund does not currently intend to (a) purchase securities of other investment companies, except in the open market where no commission except the ordinary broker's commission is paid, or (b) purchase or retain securities issued by other open-end investment companies. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to securities received as dividends, through offers of exchange, or as a result of a reorganization, consolidation, or merger.

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

For purposes of limitations (6) and (i), FMR identifies the issuer of a security depending on its terms and conditions. In identifying the issuer, FMR will consider the entity or entities responsible for payment of interest and repayment of principal and the source of such payments; the way in which assets and revenues of an issuing political subdivision are separated from those of other political entities; and whether a governmental body is guaranteeing the security.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS OF SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD PORTFOLIO

(HIGH YIELD FUND)

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE HIGH YIELD FUND'S FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS SET FORTH IN THEIR ENTIRETY. THE FUND MAY NOT:

- (1) issue bonds or any other class of securities preferred over shares of the fund in respect of the fund's assets or earnings, provided that Fidelity Court Street Trust may issue additional series of shares in accordance with its Declaration of Trust;
- (2) sell securities short, unless it owns, or by virtue of ownership of other securities has the right to obtain, securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short, and provided that transactions in futures contracts are not deemed to constitute short sales;
- (3) purchase securities on margin, except that the fund may obtain such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions, and provided that the fund may make initial and variation margin payments in connection with transactions in futures contracts and options on futures contracts;
- (4) borrow money, except that the fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes (not for leveraging or investment) in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets (less liabilities other than borrowings). Any borrowings that come to exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the fund's total assets by reason of a decline in total assets will be reduced within three days to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation;
- (5) underwrite securities issued by others (except to the extent that the fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in the disposition of restricted securities);
- (6) purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies, instrumentalities, territories or possessions, or issued or guaranteed by a state government or political subdivision thereof) if, as a result, more than 25% of the value of its total assets would be invested in securities of companies having their principal business activities in the same industry;
- (7) purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or

securities of companies engaged in the real estate business);
(8) purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities (but this shall not prevent the fund from purchasing or selling futures contracts); or
(9) lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements.
Investment limitation (4) is construed in conformity with the 1940 Act, and, accordingly, "three days" means three days exclusive of Sundays and holidays.

THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS ARE NOT FUNDAMENTAL, AND MAY BE CHANGED WITHOUT SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL.

(i) To meet federal tax requirements for qualification as a "regulated investment company," the fund limits its investments so that at the close of each quarter of its taxable year: (a) with regard to at least 50% of total assets, no more than 5% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (b) no more than 25% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to "Government securities" as defined for federal tax purposes.

(ii) The fund does not currently intend to sell securities short.

(iii) The fund may borrow money only (a) from a bank or from a registered investment company or fund for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or (b) by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements with any party (reverse repurchase agreements are treated as borrowings for purposes of fundamental investment limitation (4)). The fund will not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding. The fund will not borrow from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates if total outstanding borrowings immediately after such borrowing would exceed 15% of the fund's total assets.

(iv) The fund does not currently intend to purchase any security if, as a result, more than 10% of its net assets would be invested in securities that are deemed to be illiquid because they are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or because they cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued.

(v) The fund does not currently intend to invest more than 25% of its total assets in industrial revenue bonds related to a single industry.

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

(vii) The fund does not currently intend to (a) purchase securities of other investment companies, except in the open market where no commission except the ordinary broker's commission is paid, or (b) purchase or retain securities issued by other open-end investment companies. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to securities received as dividends, through offers of exchange, or as a result of a reorganization, consolidation, or merger.

For purposes of limitations (6) and (i), FMR identifies the issuer of a security depending on its terms and conditions. In identifying the issuer, FMR will consider the entity or entities responsible for payment of interest and repayment of principal and the source of such payments; the way in which assets and revenues of an issuing political subdivision are separated from those of other political entities; and whether a governmental body is guaranteeing the security.

For the high yield fund's limitations on futures and options transactions, see the section entitled "Limitations on Futures and Options Transactions" beginning on page 8.

AFFILIATED BANK TRANSACTIONS. Pursuant to exemptive orders issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the funds may engage in transactions with banks that are, or may be considered to be, "affiliated persons" of the funds under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Such transactions may be entered into only pursuant to procedures established and periodically reviewed by the Board of Trustees. These transactions may include repurchase agreements with custodian banks; purchases, as principal, of short-term obligations of, and repurchase agreements with, the 50 largest U.S. banks (measured by deposits); transactions in municipal securities; and transactions in U.S. government securities with affiliated banks that are primary dealers in these securities.

QUALITY AND MATURITY (MONEY MARKET FUND ONLY). Pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, the fund may purchase only high-quality securities that FMR believes present minimal credit risks. To be considered high-quality, a security must be a U.S. government security; rated in accordance with applicable rules in one of the two highest categories for short-term securities by at least two nationally recognized rating services (or by one, if only one rating service has rated the security); or, if unrated, judged to be of equivalent quality by FMR. High-quality securities are divided into "first tier" and "second tier" securities. First tier securities have received the highest rating (e.g., Standard & Poor's A-1 rating) from at least two rating services (or one, if only one has rated the security). Second tier securities have received ratings within the two highest categories (e.g., Standard & Poor's A-1 or A-2) from at least two rating services (or one, if only one has rated the security), but do not qualify as first tier securities. If a security has been assigned different ratings by different ratings services,

at least two rating services must have assigned the higher rating in order for FMR to determine eligibility on the basis of that higher rating. Based on procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, FMR may determine that an unrated security is of equivalent quality to a rated first or second tier security.

The fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in second tier securities. In addition, the fund may not invest more than 1% of its total assets or \$1 million (whichever is greater) in the second tier securities of a single issuer.

The fund must limit its investments to securities with remaining maturities of 397 days or less and must maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity of 90 days or less.

DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. Each fund may buy and sell securities on a delayed-delivery or when-issued basis. These transactions involve a commitment by a fund to purchase or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place after the customary settlement period for that type of security (and more than seven days in the future). Typically, no interest accrues to the purchaser until the security is delivered. The high yield fund may receive fees for entering into delayed-delivery transactions.

When purchasing securities on a delayed-delivery basis, each fund assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations. Because a fund is not required to pay for securities until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with the fund's other investments. If a fund remains substantially fully invested at a time when delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, the delayed-delivery purchases may result in a form of leverage. When delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, the fund will set aside appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its purchase obligations. When a fund has sold a security on a delayed-delivery basis, the fund does not participate in further gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a delayed-delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity, or could suffer a loss.

Each fund may renegotiate delayed-delivery transactions after they are entered into, and may sell underlying securities before they are delivered, which may result in capital gains or losses.

REFUNDING CONTRACTS. The high yield fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis in connection with the refinancing of an issuer's outstanding indebtedness. Refunding contracts require the issuer to sell and the fund to buy refunded municipal obligations at a stated price and yield on a settlement date that may be several months or several years in the future. The fund generally will not be obligated to pay the full purchase price if it fails to perform under a refunding contract. Instead, refunding contracts generally provide for payment of liquidated damages to the issuer (currently 15-20% of the purchase price). The fund may secure its obligations under a refunding contract by depositing collateral or a letter of credit equal to the liquidated damages provisions of the refunding contract. When required by SEC guidelines, the fund will place liquid assets in a segregated custodial account equal in amount to its obligations under refunding contracts.

INVERSE FLOATERS. The high yield fund may invest in inverse floaters, which are instruments whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index. Changes in the interest rate on the other security or index inversely affect the residual interest rate paid on the inverse floater, with the result that the inverse floater's price will be considerably more volatile than that of a fixed-rate bond. For example, a municipal issuer may decide to issue two variable-rate instruments instead of a single long-term, fixed-rate bond. The interest rate on one instrument reflects short-term interest rates, while the interest rate on the other instrument (the inverse floater) reflects the approximate rate the issuer would have paid on a fixed-rate bond, multiplied by two, minus the interest rate paid on the short-term instrument. Depending on market availability, the two portions may be recombined to form a fixed-rate municipal bond. The market for inverse floaters is relatively new.

VARIABLE OR FLOATING RATE OBLIGATIONS bear variable or floating interest rates and carry rights that permit holders to demand payment of the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest from the issuers or certain financial intermediaries. Floating rate instruments have interest rates that change whenever there is a change in a designated base rate while variable rate instruments provide for a specified periodic adjustment in the interest rate. These formulas are designed to result in a market value for the instrument that approximates its par value.

With respect to the money market fund, a demand instrument with a conditional demand feature must have received both a short-term and a long-term high-quality rating or, if unrated, have been determined to be of comparable quality pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. A demand instrument with an unconditional demand feature may be acquired solely in reliance upon a short-term high-quality rating or, if unrated, upon a finding of comparable short-term quality pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees.

The fund s may invest in fixed-rate bonds that are subject to

third party puts and in participation interests in such bonds held in trust or otherwise. These bonds and participation interests have tender options or demand features that permit a fund to tender (or put) the bonds to an institution at periodic intervals and to receive the principal amount thereof. A fund considers variable rate instruments structured in this way (Participating VRDOs) to be essentially equivalent to other VRDOs it purchases. The IRS has not ruled whether the interest on Participating VRDOs is tax-exempt and, accordingly, a fund intends to purchase these instruments based on opinions of bond counsel.

The money market fund may invest in variable or floating rate instruments that ultimately mature in 397 days if the fund acquires a right to sell the instruments that meets certain requirements set forth in Rule 2a-7. Variable rate instruments (including instruments subject to a demand feature) that mature in 397 days or less may be deemed to have maturities equal to the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate. Other variable rate instruments with demand features may be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the next adjustment of the interest rate or the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand. A floating rate instrument subject to a demand feature may be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand.

TENDER OPTION BONDS are created by coupling an intermediate- or long-term, fixed-rate, tax-exempt bond (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) with a tender agreement that gives the holder the option to tender the bond at its face value. As consideration for providing the tender option, the sponsor (usually a bank, broker-dealer, or other financial institution) receives periodic fees equal to the difference between the bond's fixed coupon rate and the rate (determined by a remarketing or similar agent) that would cause the bond, coupled with the tender option, to trade at par on the date of such determination. After payment of the tender option fee, a fund effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term tax-exempt rate. Subject to applicable regulatory requirements, the money market fund may buy tender option bonds if the agreement gives the fund the right to tender the bond to its sponsor no less frequently than once every 397 days. In selecting tender option bonds for the funds, FMR will consider the creditworthiness of the issuer of the underlying bond, the custodian, and the third party provider of the tender option. In certain instances, a sponsor may terminate a tender option if, for example, the issuer of the underlying bond defaults on interest payments.

ZERO COUPON BONDS do not make regular interest payments. Instead, they are sold at a deep discount from their face value and are redeemed at face value when they mature. Because zero coupon bonds do not pay current income, their prices can be very volatile when interest rates change. In calculating its daily dividend, a fund takes into account as income a portion of the difference between a zero coupon bond's purchase price and its face value.

STANDBY COMMITMENTS are puts that entitle holders to same-day settlement at an exercise price equal to the amortized cost of the underlying security plus accrued interest, if any, at the time of exercise. Each fund may acquire standby commitments to enhance the liquidity of portfolio securities, but, in the case of the money market fund, only when the issuers of the commitments present minimal risk of default.

Ordinarily a fund will not transfer a standby commitment to a third party, although it could sell the underlying municipal security to a third party at any time. A fund may purchase standby commitments separate from or in conjunction with the purchase of securities subject to such commitments. In the latter case, the fund would pay a higher price for the securities acquired, thus reducing their yield to maturity. Standby commitments will not affect the dollar-weighted average maturity of the money market fund, or the valuation of the securities underlying the commitments.

Issuers or financial intermediaries may obtain letters of credit or other guarantees to support their ability to buy securities on demand. FMR may rely upon its evaluation of a bank's credit in determining whether to support an instrument supported by a letter of credit. In evaluating a foreign bank's credit, FMR will consider whether adequate public information about the bank is available and whether the bank may be subject to unfavorable political or economic developments, currency controls, or other governmental restrictions that might affect the bank's ability to honor its credit commitment.

Standby commitments are subject to certain risks, including the ability of issuers of standby commitments to pay for securities at the time the commitments are exercised; the fact that standby commitments are not marketable by the funds; and the possibility that the maturities of the underlying securities may be different from those of the commitments.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS. Each fund may invest a portion of its assets in municipal leases and participation interests therein. These obligations, which may take the form of a lease, an installment purchase, or a conditional sale contract, are issued by state and local governments and authorities to acquire land and a wide variety of equipment and facilities. Generally, the funds will not hold such obligations directly as

a lessor of the property, but will purchase a participation interest in a municipal obligation from a bank or other third party. A participation interest gives a fund a specified, undivided interest in the obligation in proportion to its purchased interest in the total amount of the obligation. Municipal leases frequently have risks distinct from those associated with general obligation or revenue bonds. State constitutions and statutes set forth requirements that states or municipalities must meet to incur debt. These may include voter referenda, interest rate limits, or public sale requirements. Leases, installment purchases, or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass to the governmental issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting their constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. Many leases and contracts include "non-appropriation clauses" providing that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purposes by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. Non-appropriation clauses free the issuer from debt issuance limitations.

FEDERALLY TAXABLE OBLIGATIONS. The funds do not intend to invest in securities whose interest is federally taxable; however, from time to time, each fund may invest a portion of its assets on a temporary basis in fixed-income obligations whose interest is subject to federal income tax. For example, each fund may invest in obligations whose interest is federally taxable pending the investment or reinvestment in municipal securities of proceeds from the sale of its shares or sales of portfolio securities.

Should a fund invest in federally taxable obligations, it would purchase securities that in FMR's judgment are of high quality. These would include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities; obligations of domestic banks; and repurchase agreements. The high yield fund's standards for high-quality, taxable obligations are essentially the same as those described by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) in rating corporate obligations within its two highest ratings of Prime-1 and Prime-2, and those described by Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P) in rating corporate obligations within its two highest ratings of A-1 and A-2. The money market fund will purchase taxable obligations only if they meet its quality requirements. Proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on municipal obligations are introduced before Congress from time to time. Proposals also may be introduced before the Connecticut legislature that would affect the state tax treatment of the funds' distributions. If such proposals were enacted, the availability of municipal obligations and the value of the funds' holdings would be affected and the Trustees would reevaluate the funds' investment objectives and policies.

Each fund anticipates being as fully invested as practicable in municipal securities; however, there may be occasions when, as a result of maturities of portfolio securities, sales of fund shares, or in order to meet redemption requests, a fund may hold cash that is not earning income. In addition, there may be occasions when, in order to raise cash to meet redemptions, a fund may be required to sell securities at a loss.

INDEXED SECURITIES. The high yield fund may purchase securities whose prices are indexed to the prices of other securities, securities indices, or other financial indicators. Indexed securities typically, but not always, are debt securities or deposits whose value at maturity or coupon rate is determined by reference to a specific instrument or statistic. Indexed securities may have principal payments as well as coupon payments that depend on the performance of one or more interest rates. Their coupon rates or principal payments may change by several percentage points for every 1% interest rate change. One example of indexed securities is inverse floaters.

The performance of indexed securities depends to a great extent on the performance of the security or other instrument to which they are indexed, and may also be influenced by interest rate changes. At the same time, indexed securities are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer of the security, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. Indexed securities may be more volatile than the underlying instruments.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. In a repurchase agreement, a fund purchases a security and simultaneously commits to resell that security to the seller at an agreed-upon price on an agreed-upon date within a number of days from the date of purchase. The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed-upon incremental amount which is unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased security. A repurchase agreement is a taxable obligation which involves the obligation of the seller to pay the agreed-upon price, which obligation is in effect secured by the value (at least equal to the amount of the agreed-upon resale price and marked to market daily) of the underlying security. Each fund may engage in repurchase agreements with respect to any security in which it is authorized to invest even if, with respect to the money market fund, the underlying security matures in more than 397 days. While it does not presently appear possible to eliminate all risks from these transactions (particularly the possibility of a decline in the market value of the underlying securities, as well as delays and costs to the funds in connection with bankruptcy proceedings), it is each fund's current policy

to limit repurchase agreement transactions to parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by FMR. REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. In a reverse repurchase agreement, a fund sells a portfolio instrument to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, in return for cash and agrees to repurchase the instrument at a particular price and time. While a reverse repurchase agreement is outstanding, the fund will maintain appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its obligation under the agreement. The fund will enter into reverse repurchase agreements only with parties whose creditworthiness has been found satisfactory by FMR. Such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of a fund's assets and may be viewed as a form of leverage.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, FMR determines the liquidity of each fund's investments and, through reports from FMR, the Board monitors investments in illiquid instruments. In determining the liquidity of the funds' investments, FMR may consider various factors, including (1) the frequency of trades and quotations, (2) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace, (3) dealer undertakings to make a market, (4) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features), and (5) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset the fund's rights and obligations relating to the investment). Investments currently considered by the money market fund to be illiquid include restricted securities and municipal lease obligations determined by FMR to be illiquid. Investments currently considered by the high yield fund to be illiquid include over-the-counter options. Also, FMR may determine some restricted securities and municipal lease obligations to be illiquid. However, with respect to over-the-counter options the high yield fund writes, all or a portion of the value of the underlying instrument may be illiquid depending on the assets held to cover the option and the nature and terms of any agreement the fund may have to close out the option before expiration. In the absence of market quotations, illiquid investments for the money market fund are valued for purposes of monitoring amortized cost valuation and for the high yield fund priced at fair value as determined in good faith by a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees. If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, a fund were in a position where more than 10% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, a fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time the fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, a fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security. However, in general, the money market fund anticipates holding restricted securities to maturity or selling them in an exempt transaction.

INTERFUND BORROWING PROGRAM. The fund has received permission from the SEC to lend money to and borrow money from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates. Interfund loans and borrowings normally will extend overnight, but can have a maximum duration of seven days. Loans may be called on one day's notice. The fund will lend through the program only when the returns are higher than those available at the same time from other short-term instruments (such as repurchase agreements), and will borrow through the program only when the costs are equal to or lower than the cost of bank loans. The fund may have to borrow from a bank at a higher interest rate if an interfund loan is called or not renewed. Any delay in repayment to a lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional borrowing costs.

LOWER-RATED MUNICIPAL SECURITIES. The high yield fund may invest a portion of its assets in lower-rated municipal securities as described in the Prospectus.

While the market for Connecticut municipals is considered to be adequate, adverse publicity and changing investor perceptions may affect the ability of outside pricing services used by the fund to value its portfolio securities, and the fund's ability to dispose of lower-rated bonds. The outside pricing services are consistently monitored to assure that securities are valued by a method that the Board believes accurately reflects fair value. The impact of changing investor perceptions may be especially pronounced in markets where municipal securities are thinly traded.

The fund may choose, at its expense or in conjunction with others, to pursue litigation or otherwise exercise its rights as a security holder to seek to protect the interests of security holders if it determines this to be in the best interest of the fund's shareholders.

LIMITATIONS ON FUTURES AND OPTIONS TRANSACTIONS (HIGH YIELD FUND ONLY) . The fund has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the National Futures Association, which regulate trading in the futures markets. The fund intends to comply

with Section 4.5 of regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act, which limits the extent to which the fund can commit assets to initial margin deposits and option premiums.

In addition, the fund will not: (a) sell futures contracts, purchase put options, or write call options if, as a result, more than 25% of the fund's total assets would be hedged with futures and options under normal conditions; (b) purchase futures contracts or write put options if, as a result, the fund's total obligations upon settlement or exercise of purchased futures contracts and written put options would exceed 25% of its total assets; or (c) purchase call options if, as a result, the current value of option premiums for call options purchased by the fund would exceed 5% of the fund's total assets. These limitations do not apply to options attached to or acquired or traded together with their underlying securities, and do not apply to securities that incorporate features similar to options.

The above limitations on the fund's investments in futures contracts and options, and the fund's policies regarding futures contracts and options discussed elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information may be changed as regulatory agencies permit.

FUTURES CONTRACTS. When the fund purchases a futures contract, it agrees to purchase a specified underlying instrument at a specified future date. When the fund sells a futures contract, it agrees to sell the underlying instrument at a specified future date. The price at which the purchase and sale will take place is fixed when the fund enters into the contract. Some currently available futures contracts are based on specific securities, such as U.S. Treasury bonds or notes, and some are based on indices of securities prices, such as the Bond Buyer Municipal Bond Index. Futures can be held until their delivery dates, or can be closed out before then if a liquid secondary market is available.

The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of its underlying instrument. Therefore, purchasing futures contracts will tend to increase the fund's exposure to positive and negative price fluctuations in the underlying instrument, much as if it had purchased the underlying instrument directly. When the fund sells a futures contract, by contrast, the value of its futures position will tend to move in a direction contrary to the market. Selling futures contracts, therefore, will tend to offset both positive and negative market price changes, much as if the underlying instrument had been sold.

FUTURES MARGIN PAYMENTS. The purchaser or seller of a futures contract is not required to deliver or pay for the underlying instrument unless the contract is held until the delivery date. However, both the purchaser and seller are required to deposit "initial margin" with a futures broker, known as a futures commission merchant (FCM), when the contract is entered into. Initial margin deposits are typically equal to a percentage of the contract's value. If the value of either party's position declines, that party will be required to make additional "variation margin" payments to settle the change in value on a daily basis. The party that has a gain may be entitled to receive all or a portion of this amount. Initial and variation margin payments do not constitute purchasing securities on margin for purposes of the fund's investment limitations. In the event of the bankruptcy of an FCM that holds margin on behalf of the fund, the fund may be entitled to return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the fund.

PURCHASING PUT AND CALL OPTIONS. By purchasing a put option, the fund obtains the right (but not the obligation) to sell the option's underlying instrument at a fixed strike price. In return for this right, the fund pays the current market price for the option (known as the option premium). Options have various types of underlying instruments, including specific securities, indices of securities prices, and futures contracts. The fund may terminate its position in a put option it has purchased by allowing it to expire or by exercising the option. If the option is allowed to expire, the fund will lose the entire premium it paid. If the fund exercises the option, it completes the sale of the underlying instrument at the strike price. The fund may also terminate a put option position by closing it out in the secondary market at its current price, if a liquid secondary market exists.

The buyer of a typical put option can expect to realize a gain if security prices fall substantially. However, if the underlying instrument's price does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer can expect to suffer a loss (limited to the amount of the premium paid, plus related transaction costs).

The features of call options are essentially the same as those of put options, except that the purchaser of a call option obtains the right to purchase, rather than sell, the underlying instrument at the option's strike price. A call buyer typically attempts to participate in potential price increases of the underlying instrument with risk limited to the cost of the option if security prices fall. At the same time, the buyer can expect to suffer a loss if security prices do not rise sufficiently to offset the cost of the option.

WRITING PUT AND CALL OPTIONS. When the fund writes a put option, it takes the opposite side of the transaction from the option's purchaser. In return for receipt of the premium, the fund assumes the obligation to pay the strike price for the option's underlying instrument if the other party to the option chooses to exercise it. When writing an option on a futures

contract the fund will be required to make margin payments to an FCM as described above for futures contracts. The fund may seek to terminate its position in a put option it writes before exercise by closing out the option in the secondary market at its current price. If the secondary market is not liquid for a put option the fund has written, however, the fund must continue to be prepared to pay the strike price while the option is outstanding, regardless of price changes, and must continue to set aside assets to cover its position.

If security prices rise, a put writer would generally expect to profit, although its gain would be limited to the amount of the premium it received. If security prices remain the same over time, it is likely that the writer will also profit, because it should be able to close out the option at a lower price. If security prices fall, the put writer would expect to suffer a loss. This loss should be less than the loss from purchasing the underlying instrument directly, however, because the premium received for writing the option should mitigate the effects of the decline.

Writing a call option obligates the fund to sell or deliver the option's underlying instrument, in return for the strike price, upon exercise of the option. The characteristics of writing call options are similar to those of writing put options, except that writing calls generally is a profitable strategy if prices remain the same or fall. Through receipt of the option premium, a call writer mitigates the effects of a price decline. At the same time, because a call writer must be prepared to deliver the underlying instrument in return for the strike price, even if its current value is greater, a call writer gives up some ability to participate in security price increases.

COMBINED POSITIONS. The fund may purchase and write options in combination with each other, or in combination with futures or forward contracts, to adjust the risk and return characteristics of the overall position. For example, the fund may purchase a put option and write a call option on the same underlying instrument, in order to construct a combined position whose risk and return characteristics are similar to selling a futures contract. Another possible combined position would involve writing a call option at one strike price and buying a call option at a lower price, in order to reduce the risk of the written call option in the event of a substantial price increase. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to open and close out.

CORRELATION OF PRICE CHANGES. Because there are a limited number of types of exchange-traded options and futures contracts, it is likely that the standardized contracts available will not match the fund's current or anticipated investments exactly. The fund may invest in options and futures contracts based on securities with different issuers, maturities, or other characteristics from the securities in which it typically invests, which involves a risk that the options or futures position will not track the performance of the fund's other investments.

Options and futures prices can also diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the underlying instruments match the fund's investments well. Options and futures prices are affected by such factors as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract, which may not affect security prices the same way. Imperfect correlation may also result from differing levels of demand in the options and futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how options and futures and securities are traded, or from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading halts. The fund may purchase or sell options and futures contracts with a greater or lesser value than the securities it wishes to hedge or intends to purchase in order to attempt to compensate for differences in volatility between the contract and the securities, although this may not be successful in all cases. If price changes in the fund's options or futures positions are poorly correlated with its other investments, the positions may fail to produce anticipated gains or result in losses that are not offset by gains in other investments.

LIQUIDITY OF OPTIONS AND FUTURES CONTRACTS. There is no assurance a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular options or futures contract at any particular time. Options may have relatively low trading volume and liquidity if their strike prices are not close to the underlying instrument's current price. In addition, exchanges may establish daily price fluctuation limits for options and futures contracts, and may halt trading if a contract's price moves upward or downward more than the limit in a given day. On volatile trading days when the price fluctuation limit is reached or a trading halt is imposed, it may be impossible for the fund to enter into new positions or close out existing positions. If the secondary market for a contract is not liquid because of price fluctuation limits or otherwise, it could prevent prompt liquidation of unfavorable positions, and potentially could require the fund to continue to hold a position until delivery or expiration regardless of changes in its value. As a result, the fund's access to other assets held to cover its options or futures positions could also be impaired.

OTC OPTIONS. Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size, and strike price, the terms of over-the-counter options (options not traded on exchanges) generally are established through negotiation with the other party to the option contract. While this type of arrangement allows the

fund greater flexibility to tailor an option to its needs, OTC options generally involve greater credit risk than exchange-traded options, which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchanges where they are traded.

ASSET COVERAGE FOR FUTURES AND OPTIONS POSITIONS. The fund will comply with guidelines established by the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to coverage of options and futures strategies by mutual funds, and if the guidelines so require will set aside appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account in the amount prescribed. Securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold while the futures or option strategy is outstanding, unless they are replaced with other suitable assets. As a result, there is a possibility that segregation of a large percentage of the fund's assets could impede portfolio management or the fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

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

HOUSING. Housing revenue bonds are generally issued by a state, county, city, local housing authority, or other public agency. They are secured by the revenues derived from mortgages purchased with the proceeds of the bond issue. It is extremely difficult to predict the supply of available mortgages to be purchased with the proceeds of an issue or the future cash flow from the underlying mortgages. Consequently, there are risks that proceeds will exceed supply, resulting in early retirement of bonds, or that homeowner repayments will create an irregular cash flow. Many factors may affect the financing of multi-family housing projects, including acceptable completion of construction, proper management, occupancy and rent levels, economic conditions, and changes to current laws and regulations.

SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING CONNECTICUT

The following only highlights some of the more significant financial trends and problems, and is based on information drawn from official statements and prospectuses relating to securities offerings of the State of Connecticut, its agencies and instrumentalities, as available on the date of this Statement of Additional Information. FMR has not independently verified any of the information contained in such official statements and other publicly available documents, but is not aware of any fact which would render such information inaccurate.

Manufacturing has historically been Connecticut's single most important economic activity. The State's manufacturing industry is diversified, but from 1970 to 1992 manufacturing employment declined 30.8%. During this period, employment in other non-agricultural establishments (including government) increased 60.8%, particularly in the service, trade, and finance categories. In 1992, manufacturing accounted for only 20.1% of total nonagricultural employment in Connecticut. Defense-related business plays an important role in the Connecticut economy, and economic activity has been affected by the volume of defense contracts awarded to Connecticut firms. On a per capita basis, defense awards in Connecticut have traditionally been among the highest in the nation, but reductions in defense spending have had a substantial adverse impact on Connecticut's economy, and the state's largest defense contractors have announced substantial labor force reductions to occur over the next four years.

The annual average unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) in Connecticut decreased from 6.9% in 1982 to a low of 3.0% in 1988, but it reached 7.4% as of May 1993. Pockets of more significant unemployment and poverty exist in some of Connecticut's cities and towns, the economic conditions of which are causing them severe financial problems, resulting in some cases in the reporting of operating and accumulated deficits. Connecticut is in a recession the depth and duration of which are uncertain.

While the State's General Fund ended fiscal 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 with operating surpluses of approximately \$365,500,000, \$250,100,000 and \$365,200,000, respectively, the State recorded operating deficits in its General Fund for fiscal 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, and 1990-91 alone of \$115,600,000, \$28,000,000, \$259,000,000, and \$809,000,000, respectively. In the fall of 1991, the State issued \$965,712,000 of Economic Recovery Notes to help fund its accumulated General Fund deficit. Largely as a result of the enactment in 1991 of a general income tax on resident and non-resident individuals, trusts, and estates the State's General Fund ended fiscal 1991-92 and 1992-93 with an operating surplus of \$110,000,000 and \$113,500,000, respectively.

The state's two major revenue raising taxes have been the sales and

use taxes and the corporation business tax, each of which is sensitive to changes in the level of economic activity in the State, but the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts, and estates is expected to supersede each of them in importance. Motor fuel taxes and other transportation-related taxes are paid into a Special Transportation Fund while all other tax revenues are carried in the General Fund. The repair and maintenance of the State's highways and bridges will require major expenditures in the near term. The State has adopted legislation that provides for, among other things, the issuance of special tax obligation bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to pay for improvements to the State's transportation system. The bonds are payable solely from motor vehicle and other transportation-related taxes and fees deposited in the Special Transportation Fund. However, the amount of revenues is dependent on the occurrence of future events, including a possible rise in fuel prices, and may thus differ materially from projected amounts. The cost of this infrastructure program, to be met from federal, State and local funds, is currently estimated at \$ 9.5 billion. The State expects to issue \$3. 7 billion of special tax obligation bonds over a ten-year period commenced July 1, 1984 to finance a major portion of the State's share of such cost.

The State's budget problems led to ratings of its general obligation bonds being lowered early in 1990, from Aa1 to Aa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., and from AA+ to AA by Standard & Poor's Corporation. Because of concern over Connecticut's lack of a plan to deal with accumulated projected deficits in its General Fund, on September 13, 1991, Standard & Poor's further lowered its ratings of the State's general obligation bonds and certain other obligations that depend in part on the creditworthiness of the State to AA-. State and regional economic difficulties, reductions in revenues, and increased expenses could lead to further fiscal problems for the State and its political subdivisions, authorities, and agencies. This could result in declines in the value of their outstanding obligations, increases in their future borrowing costs, and impairment of their ability to pay debt service on their obligations.

SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING PUERTO RICO

The following only highlights some of the more significant financial trends and problems affecting the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "Commonwealth" or "Puerto Rico"), and is based on information drawn from official statements and prospectuses relating to the securities offerings of Puerto Rico, its agencies and instrumentalities, as available on the date of this Statement of Additional Information. FMR has not independently verified any of the information contained in such official statements, prospectuses and other publicly available documents, but is not aware of any fact which would render such information materially inaccurate.

The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked with that of the United States, and in fiscal 1992 trade with the United States accounted for approximately 88% of Puerto Rico's exports and approximately 68% of its imports. In this regard, in fiscal 1992 Puerto Rico experienced a \$2,940,300,000 positive adjusted merchandise trade balance. Since fiscal 1987 personal income, both aggregate and per capita, have increased consistently each fiscal year. In fiscal 1992 aggregate personal income was \$22.7 billion and personal per capita income was \$6,360. Gross domestic product in fiscal 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992 was \$19,954,000, \$21,619,000, \$22,857,000, and \$23,620,000 respectively. For fiscal 1993, an increase in gross domestic product of 2.9% over fiscal 1992 is forecasted. However, actual growth in the Puerto Rico economy will depend on several factors including the condition of the U.S. economy, the exchange rate for the U.S. dollar, the price stability of oil imports, and interest rates. Due to these factors there is no assurance that the economy of Puerto Rico will continue to grow.

Puerto Rico has made marked improvements in fighting unemployment. Unemployment is at a low level compared to that of the late 1970s, but it still remains significantly above the United States average. Despite long term improvements the unemployment rate rose from 15.2% to 16.5% from fiscal 1991 to fiscal 1992. At the end of the third quarter of fiscal 1993 the unemployment rate in Puerto Rico stood at 17.3%. There is a possibility that the unemployment rate will continue to increase.

The economy of Puerto Rico has undergone a transformation in the later half of this century from one centered around agriculture, to one dominated by the manufacturing and service industries. Manufacturing is the cornerstone of Puerto Rico's economy, accounting for \$13.2 billion or 38.7% of gross domestic product in 1992. However, manufacturing has experienced a basic change over the years as a result of the influx of higher wage, high technology industries such as the pharmaceutical industry, electronics, computers, micro-processors, scientific instruments and high technology machinery. The service sector, which includes wholesale and retail trade, finance and real estate, ranks second in its contribution to gross domestic product and is the sector that employs the greatest number of people. In fiscal 1992, the service sector generated \$13.0 billion in gross domestic product or 38.3% of the total and employed over 449,000 workers providing 46% of total employment. The government sector and tourism also contribute to the island economy each accounting for \$3.7 billion and \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1992, respectively.

Much of the development of the manufacturing sector of the economy of Puerto Rico is attributable to federal and Commonwealth tax incentives, most notably section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended

("Section 936") and the Commonwealth's Industrial Incentives Program. Section 936 currently grants U.S. corporations that meet certain criteria and elect its application a credit against their U.S. corporate income tax on the portion of the tax attributable to (i) income derived from the active conduct of a trade or business in Puerto Rico ("active income"), or from the sale or exchange of substantially all the assets used in the active conduct of such trade or business, and (ii) qualified possession source investment income ("passive income"). The Industrial Incentives Program, through the 1987 Industrial Incentives Act, grants corporations engaged in certain qualified activities a fixed 90% exemption from Commonwealth income and property taxes and a 60% exemption from municipal license taxes.

On August 16, 1993, President Clinton signed a bill amending Section 936. Under the amendments, U.S. corporations with operations in Puerto Rico can elect to receive a federal income tax credit equal to: 40% of the credit currently available, phased in over a five year period, starting at 60% of the current credit, or a credit based on investment and wages. The investment and wage credit would equal the sum of (i) 60% of qualified compensation to employees, (ii) a specified percentage of depreciation deductions with respect to tangible property located in Puerto Rico, and (iii) a portion of income taxed paid to Puerto Rico, up to a 9% effective tax rate, subject to certain requirements. It is not possible to determine at this time whether the reductions in tax incentives for operations in Puerto Rico will have a significant impact on the economy of Puerto Rico or the time period in which such impact would arise.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

All orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities are placed on behalf of each fund by FMR (either directly or through affiliated sub-advisers) pursuant to authority contained in the management contracts. FMR is also responsible for the placement of transaction orders for other investment companies and accounts for which it or its affiliates act as investment adviser. Securities purchased and sold by the money market fund generally will be traded on a net basis (i.e., without commission). In selecting broker-dealers, subject to applicable limitations of the federal securities laws, FMR will consider various relevant factors including, but not limited to, the size and type of the transaction; the nature and character of the markets for the security to be purchased or sold; the execution efficiency, settlement capability, and financial condition of the broker-dealer firm; the broker-dealer's execution services rendered on a continuing basis; and the reasonableness of any commissions.

The funds may execute portfolio transactions with broker-dealers who provide research and execution services to the funds or other accounts over which FMR or its affiliates exercise investment discretion. Such services may include advice concerning the value of securities; the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities; the availability of securities or the purchasers or sellers of securities; furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and performance of accounts; and effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance and settlement). FMR maintains a listing of broker-dealers who provide such services on a regular basis. However, as many transactions on behalf of the money market fund are placed with broker-dealers (including broker-dealers on the list) without regard to the furnishing of such services, it is not possible to estimate the proportion of such transactions directed to such broker-dealers solely because such services were provided. The selection of such broker-dealers generally is made by FMR (to the extent possible, consistent with execution considerations), based upon the quality of research and execution services provided.

The receipt of research from broker-dealers that execute transactions on behalf of the funds may be useful to FMR in rendering investment management services to the funds or its other clients and, conversely, such research provided by broker-dealers who have executed transaction orders on behalf of other FMR clients may be useful to FMR in carrying out its obligations to the funds. The receipt of such research has not reduced FMR's normal independent research activities; however, it enables FMR to avoid additional expenses that could be incurred if FMR tried to develop comparable information through its own efforts.

Subject to applicable limitations of the federal securities laws, broker-dealers may receive commissions for agency transactions that are in excess of the amount of commissions charged by other broker-dealers in recognition of their research and execution services. In order to cause the funds to pay such higher commissions, FMR must determine in good faith that such commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such executing broker-dealers, viewed in terms of a particular transaction or FMR's overall responsibilities to the funds and its other clients. In reaching this determination, FMR will not attempt to place a specific dollar value on the brokerage and research services provided, or to determine what portion of the compensation should be related to those services.

FMR is authorized to use research services provided by and to place portfolio transactions with brokerage firms that have provided assistance in the distribution of shares of the funds or shares of other Fidelity funds to the extent permitted by law. FMR may use research services provided by and place agency transactions with Fidelity Brokerage Services,

Inc. (FBSI), a subsidiary of FMR Corp., if the commissions are fair, reasonable, and comparable to commissions charged by non-affiliated, qualified brokerage firms for similar services.

Section 11(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prohibits members of national securities exchanges from executing exchange transactions for accounts which they or their affiliates manage, except in accordance with regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Pursuant to such regulations, the Board of Trustees has approved a written agreement that permits FBSI to effect portfolio transactions on national securities exchanges and to retain compensation in connection with such transactions. For the fiscal years ended November 30, 1993, 1992, and 1991, the funds paid no brokerage commissions.

The Trustees periodically review FMR's performance of its responsibilities in connection with the placement of portfolio transactions on behalf of each fund and review the commissions paid by each fund over representative periods of time to determine if they are reasonable in relation to the benefits to each fund.

The high yield fund's turnover rates for fiscal 1993 and 1992 were 45% and 11%, respectively.

From time to time the Trustees will review whether the recapture for the benefit of the funds of some portion of the brokerage commissions or similar fees paid by the funds on portfolio transactions is legally permissible and advisable. Each fund seeks to recapture soliciting broker-dealer fees on the tender of portfolio securities, but at present no other recapture arrangements are in effect. The Trustees intend to continue to review whether recapture opportunities are available and are legally permissible and, if so, to determine in the exercise of their business judgment whether it would be advisable for each fund to seek such recapture.

Although the Trustees and officers of the funds are substantially the same as those of other funds managed by FMR, investment decisions for each fund are made independently from those of other funds managed by FMR or accounts managed by FMR affiliates. It sometimes happens that the same security is held in the portfolio of more than one of these funds or accounts.

Simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several funds are managed by the same investment adviser, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objective of more than one fund.

When two or more funds are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, the prices and amounts are allocated in accordance with a formula considered by the officers of the funds involved to be equitable to each fund. In some cases, this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security as far as the funds are concerned. In other cases, however, the ability of the funds to participate in volume transactions will produce better executions and prices for the funds. It is the current opinion of the Trustees that the desirability of retaining FMR as investment adviser to the funds outweighs any disadvantages that may be said to exist from exposure to simultaneous transactions.

VALUATION OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

HIGH YIELD FUND. Valuations of portfolio securities furnished by the pricing service employed by the fund are based upon a computerized matrix system or appraisals by the pricing service, in each case in reliance upon information concerning market transactions and quotations from recognized municipal securities dealers. The methods used by the pricing service and the quality of valuations so established are reviewed by officers of the fund and FSC under the general supervision of the Board of Trustees. There are a number of pricing services available, and the Trustees, or officers acting on behalf of the Trustees, on the basis of on-going evaluation of these services, may use other pricing services or discontinue the use of any pricing service in whole or in part. Futures contracts and options are valued on the basis of market quotations if available.

MONEY MARKET FUND. The fund values its investments on the basis of amortized cost. This technique involves valuing an instrument at its cost as adjusted for amortization of premium or accretion of discount rather than its value based on current market quotations or appropriate substitutes which reflect current market conditions. The amortized cost value of an instrument may be higher or lower than the price the fund would receive if it sold the instrument.

Valuing the fund's instruments on the basis of amortized cost and use of the term "money market fund" are permitted by Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The fund must adhere to certain conditions under Rule 2a-7.

The Board of Trustees of the trust oversees FMR's adherence to SEC rules concerning money market funds, and has established procedures designed to stabilize the fund's NAV at \$1.00. At such intervals as they deem appropriate, the Trustees consider the extent to which NAV calculated by using market valuations would deviate from \$1.00 per share. If the Trustees believe that a deviation from the fund's amortized cost per share may result in material dilution or other unfair results to shareholders, the Trustees have agreed to take such corrective action, if any, as they deem appropriate to eliminate or reduce, to the extent reasonably practicable, the dilution or unfair results. Such corrective action could include selling portfolio instruments prior to maturity to realize capital gains or losses or to shorten average portfolio maturity; withholding dividends; redeeming shares in kind; establishing NAV by using available

market quotations; and such other measures as the Trustees may deem appropriate.

During periods of declining interest rates, the fund's yield based on amortized cost may be higher than the yield based on market valuations. Under these circumstances, a shareholder in the fund would be able to obtain a somewhat higher yield than would result if the fund utilized market valuations to determine its NAV. The converse would apply in a period of rising interest rates.

PERFORMANCE

The funds may quote performance in various ways. All performance information supplied by the funds in advertising is historical and is not intended to indicate future returns. The high yield fund's share price, and both of the funds' yields and total returns fluctuate in response to market conditions and other factors. The value of high yield fund shares when redeemed may be more or less than their original cost.

YIELD CALCULATIONS. To compute the MONEY MARKET FUND'S yield for a period, the net change in value of a hypothetical account containing one share reflects the value of additional shares purchased with dividends from the one original share and dividends declared on both the original share and any additional shares. The net change is then divided by the value of the account at the beginning of the period to obtain a base period return. This base period return is annualized to obtain a current annualized yield. The money market fund also may calculate a compound effective yield by compounding the base period return over a one-year period. In addition to the current yield, the money market fund may quote yields in advertising based on any historical seven-day period. Yields for the money market fund are calculated on the same basis as other money market funds, as required by regulation.

For the HIGH YIELD FUND, yields used in advertising are computed by dividing the fund's interest income for a given 30-day or one-month period, net of expenses, by the average number of shares entitled to receive dividends during the period, dividing this figure by the fund's net asset value per share at the end of the period, and annualizing the result (assuming compounding of income) in order to arrive at an annual percentage rate. Yields do not reflect the fund's .50% redemption fee, which applies to shares held less than 180 days. Income is calculated for purposes of the high yield fund's yield quotations in accordance with standardized methods applicable to all stock and bond funds. In general, interest income is reduced with respect to bonds trading at a premium over their par value by subtracting a portion of the premium from income on a daily basis, and is increased with respect to bonds trading at a discount by adding a portion of the discount to daily income. Capital gains and losses generally are excluded from the calculation.

Income calculated for the purposes of determining the high yield fund's yield differs from income as determined for other accounting purposes. Because of the different accounting methods used, and because of the compounding of income assumed in yield calculations, the high yield fund's yield may not equal its distribution rate, the income paid to your account, or the income reported in the fund's financial statements.

A fund's tax-equivalent yield is the rate an investor would have to earn from a fully taxable investment after taxes to equal the fund's tax-free yield. Tax-equivalent yields are calculated by dividing a fund's yield by the result of one minus a stated federal or combined federal and state tax rate. (If only a portion of the fund's yield is tax-exempt, only that portion is adjusted in the calculation.)

The tables below and on page 14 show the effect of a shareholder's tax status on effective yield under federal and state income tax laws for 1994. They show the approximate yield a taxable security must provide at various income brackets to produce after-tax yields equivalent to those of hypothetical tax-exempt obligations yielding from 2.0% to 8.0%. Of course, no assurance can be given that a fund will achieve any specific tax-exempt yield. While each fund invests principally in obligations whose interest is exempt from federal and state income tax, other income received by the funds may be taxable. The tables do not take into account local taxes, if any, payable on a fund's distributions.

Use this table to find your approximate effective tax bracket taking into account federal and state taxes for 1994.

1994 TAX RATES				
		Federal Income		Single Return
Taxable	Tax	Combined Income		Joint Return
Income	Bracket	Bracket*	Combined Income*	
Single Return	Joint Return			

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\$22,751	-	\$5,100	N.A.	28%	<C>	<C>	<C>	31.24%	N.A.
		N.A.	\$3,001 - \$91,850	28%	N.A.			30.92%**	
\$5,101	-	115,000	\$91,851 - 140,000	31%	34.11%			34.11%	

\$115,001 - 250,000		\$140,001 - 250,000	36%	38.88%	38.88%
\$250,00 1 and above		\$250,00 1 and above	39.6%	42.32%	42.32%

</TABLE>

* The Connecticut rates assumed for 199 4 are the highest effective marginal rates applicable for the indicated federal rate bracket. The table assumes that Connecticut adjusted gross income equals federal taxable income.

** After the automatic credit.

PLEASE NOTE: The 199 4 combined tax brackets are based on the assumption that 100% of the fund's income is free from federal and state taxes. In fiscal 1993, 9 % of the income from the money market fund and none of the income from the high yield fund were subject to state taxes.

Having determined your effective tax bracket, use the table below to determine the tax-equivalent yield for a given tax-free yield.

If your effective combined federal and state personal tax rate in

199 4 is:

30.92% 31.24% 34.11% 38.88% 42.32%

<TABLE>

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To match these

tax-free yields: Your taxable investment would have to earn the following yield:

</TABLE>

2.0%	2.90%	2.91%	3.04%	3.27%	3.47%
3.0	4.34	4.36	4.55	4.91	5.20
4.0	5.79	5.82	6.07	6.54	6.93
5.0	7.24	7.27	7.59	8.18	8.67
6.0	8.69	8.73	9.11	9.82	10.40
7.0	10.13	10.18	10.62	11.45	12.14
8.0	11.58	11.63	12.14	13.09	13.87

Each fund may invest a portion of its assets in obligations that are subject to state or federal income taxes. When a fund invests in these obligations, its tax-equivalent yield will be lower. In the table above, tax-equivalent yields are calculated assuming investments are 100% federally and state tax-free.

Yield information may be useful in reviewing the funds' performance and in providing a basis for comparison with other investment alternatives.

However, the funds' yields fluctuate, unlike investments that pay a fixed interest rate over a stated period of time. When comparing investment alternatives, investors should also note the quality and maturity of the portfolio securities of the respective investment companies they have chosen to consider.

Investors should recognize that in periods of declining interest rates the funds' yields will tend to be somewhat higher than prevailing market rates, and in periods of rising interest rates the funds' yields will tend to be somewhat lower. Also, when interest rates are falling, the inflow of net new money to the funds from the continuous sale of their shares will likely be invested in instruments producing lower yields than the balance of the funds' holdings, thereby reducing the fund's current yields. In periods of rising interest rates, the opposite can be expected to occur.

TOTAL RETURN CALCULATIONS. Total returns quoted in advertising reflect all aspects of a fund's returns, including the effect of reinvesting dividends and capital gain distributions (if any), and any change in the fund's net asset value per share (NAV) over the period. Average annual total returns are calculated by determining the growth or decline in value of a hypothetical historical investment in a fund over a stated period, and then calculating the annually compounded percentage rate that would have produced the same result if the rate of growth or decline in value had been constant over the period. For example, a cumulative total return of 100% over ten years would produce an average annual total return of 7.18%, which is the steady annual rate that would equal 100% growth on a compounded basis in ten years. While average annual total returns are a convenient means of comparing investment alternatives, investors should realize that a fund's performance is not constant over time, but changes from year to year, and that average annual total returns represent averaged figures as opposed to the actual year-to-year performance of the funds.

In addition to average annual returns, a fund may quote unaveraged or cumulative total returns reflecting the simple change in value of an

investment over a stated period. Average annual and cumulative total returns may be quoted as a percentage or as a dollar amount, and may be calculated for a single investment, a series of investments, or a series of redemptions, over any time period. Total returns may be broken down into their components of income and capital (including capital gains and changes in share price) in order to illustrate the relationship of these factors and their contributions to total return. An example of this type of illustration is given below. Total returns, yields, and other performance information may be quoted numerically or in a table, graph, or similar illustration, and may omit or include the effects of each fund's \$5.00 account closeout fee and, with respect to the high yield fund, the .50% redemption fee, or other charges for special transactions or services. Omitting fees and charges will cause the funds' total return figures to be higher.

NET ASSET VALUE (HIGH YIELD FUND ONLY) . Charts and graphs using the fund's net asset values, adjusted net asset values, and benchmark indices may be used to exhibit performance. An adjusted NAV includes any distributions paid by the fund and reflects all elements of its return. Unless otherwise indicated, the fund's adjusted NAVs are not adjusted for sales charges, if any.

HISTORICAL RESULTS. The following table shows the funds' total returns for the periods ended November 30, 1993. Figures for both funds include the effect of the \$5.00 account closeout fee and for the high yield fund do not include the effect of the fund's .50% redemption fee, applicable to shares held less than 180 days.

Average Annual Total Returns Cumulative Total Returns

One Five Life of One Five Life of

Year Years Fund* Year Years Fund*

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	<C>		<C>		<C>		<C>		<C>		<C>		<C>
Money Market Fund	2.21	%	n/a		3.01	%	2.21	%	n/a		8.49	%	
High Yield Fund	11.81	%	9.63	%	9.67	%	11.81	%	58.34	%	75.53	%	

</TABLE>

* The money market fund commenced operations on March 4, 1991 and the high yield fund commenced operations on October 29, 1987.

The money market fund's 7-day yield as of November 30, 1993 was 1.96 %, with a corresponding tax-equivalent yield of 3.19 %.

The high yield fund's 30-day yield as of November 30, 1993 was 5.12 %, with a corresponding tax-equivalent yield of 8.38 %.

Tax-equivalent yields are based on a 199 4 combined effective federal and Connecticut state income tax rate of 38.88 %, and reflect that an estimated 10.1 % of money market fund's income (and none of the high yield fund's income) were subject to state taxes on November 30, 1993 . If FMR had not reimbursed certain fund expenses during the periods, total returns would have been lower. These figures do not reflect the funds' \$5 account closeout fees.

The following tables show the income and capital elements of each fund's total return from their respective commencement of operations to November 30, 1993. The tables compare each fund's return to the record of the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index (S&P 500), the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), and the cost of living (measured by the Consumer Price Index, or CPI) over the same period. The S&P 500 and DJIA comparisons are provided to show how each fund's total return compared to the return of a broad average of common stocks and a narrower set of stocks of major industrial companies, respectively, over the same period. Of course, since the funds invest in money market and fixed-income securities, common stocks represent a different type of investment from the funds. Common stocks generally offer greater potential growth than the funds, but generally experience greater price volatility, which means a greater potential for loss. In addition, common stocks generally provide lower income than a money market or bond fund investment such as the funds. The S&P 500 and DJIA are based on the prices of unmanaged groups of stocks and, unlike the funds' returns, their returns do not include the effect of paying brokerage commissions or other costs of investing.

MONEY MARKET FUND. During the period March 4, 1991 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1993, a hypothetical \$10,000 investment in the money market fund would have grown to \$ 10,849 , assuming all distributions were reinvested. This was a period of fluctuating interest rates and should not be considered representative of the dividend income or capital gain or loss that could be realized from an investment in the fund today.

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SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO	INDICES

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<TABLE>

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<S>	<C> Value of	<C> Value of	<C> Value of	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
	Initial	Reinvested	Reinvested				Cost
Year Ended	\$10,000	Dividends	Capital Gain	Total			of
November 30	Investment	Distributions	Distributions	Value	S&P 500	DJIA	Living**

</TABLE>

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<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
1993	\$10,000	\$ 849	\$0	\$ 10,849	\$ 13,534	\$ 13,752	\$10,816
1992	10,000	614	0	10,614	12,292	11,986	10,534
1991*	10,000	297	0	10,297	10,373	10,192	10,223

</TABLE>

* From March 4, 1991 (commencement of operations).

** From month-end closest to initial investment date.

Explanatory Notes: With an initial investment of \$10,000 made on March 4, 1991, the net amount invested in fund shares was \$10,000. The cost of the initial investment (\$10,000), together with the aggregate cost of reinvested dividends for the period covered (their cash value at the time they were reinvested), amounted to \$ 10,849 . If distributions had not been reinvested, the amount of distributions earned from the fund over time would have been smaller, and cash payments (dividends) for the period would have amounted to \$ 816 . The fund did not distribute any capital gains during the period. If FMR had not reimbursed certain expenses, the fund's total returns would have been lower. The figures in the table do not include the effect of the fund's \$5 account closeout fee. HIGH YIELD FUND. During the period October 29, 1987 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1993, a hypothetical \$10,000 investment in the fund would have grown to \$ 17,553 assuming all distributions were reinvested. This was a period of widely fluctuating interest rates and bond prices, and should not be considered representative of the dividend income or capital gain or loss that could be realized from an investment in the fund today.

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD PORTFOLIO INDICES

<TABLE>

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<S>	<C>	<C> Value of	<C> Value of	<C> Value of	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
		Initial	Reinvested	Reinvested				Cost
Year Ended	\$10,000	Dividends	Capital Gain	Total				of
November 30	Investment	Distributions	Distributions	Value	S&P 500	DJIA	Living**	

</TABLE>

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<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
1993 \$	11,840	\$ 5,633	\$ 80	\$ 17,553	\$ 24,229	\$ 24,540	\$ 12,645
1992	11,220	4,403	76	15,699	22,006	21,389	12,316
1991	10,880	3,355	73	14,308	18,570	18,188	11,951

1990						
10,730	2,443	23	13,196	15,430	15,550	11,605
1989						
10,730	1,615	0	12,345	15,987	15,815	10,919
1988						
10,300	786	0	11,086	12,218	11,907	10,434
1987*						
10,030	56	0	10,086	9,907	9,962	10,009

</TABLE>

* From October 29, 1987 (commencement of operations).

** From month-end closest to initial investment date.

Explanatory Notes: With an initial investment of \$10,000 made on October 29, 1987, the net amount invested in fund shares was \$10,000. The cost of the initial investment (\$10,000), together with the aggregate cost of reinvested dividends for the period covered (their cash value at the time they were reinvested), amounted to \$ 15,231 . If distributions had not been reinvested, the amount of distributions earned from the fund over time would have been smaller, and the cash payments for the period would have amounted to \$ 4,200 for income dividends and \$ 60 for capital gain distributions. If FMR had not reimbursed certain fund expenses, the fund's total returns would have been lower. The figures in the table do not include the effect of the fund's \$5 account closeout fee, or the .50% redemption fee applicable to shares held less than 180 days. The funds may compare and contrast in advertising the relative advantages of investing in a mutual fund versus an individual municipal bond. Unlike tax-free mutual funds, individual municipal bonds offer a stated rate of interest and, if held to maturity, repayment of principal. Although some individual municipal bonds might offer a higher return, they do not offer the reduced risk of a mutual fund that invests in many different securities. The initial investment requirements and sales charges of many tax-free mutual funds are lower than the purchase cost of individual municipal bonds, which are generally issued in \$5,000 denominations and are subject to direct brokerage costs.

In addition, the high yield fund's performance may be compared in advertising to the performance of unmanaged indices of municipal bond prices and yields and to representative individual municipal securities and unit investment trusts comprised of municipal securities.

A fund's performance may be compared to the performance of other mutual funds in general, or to the performance of particular types of mutual funds. These comparisons may be expressed as mutual fund rankings prepared by Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. (Lipper), an independent service located in Summit, New Jersey that monitors the performance of mutual funds. Lipper generally ranks funds on the basis of total return, assuming reinvestment of distributions, but does not take sales charges or redemption fees into consideration, and is prepared without regard to tax consequences. Lipper may also rank funds based on yield. In addition to the mutual fund rankings, a fund's performance may be compared to mutual fund performance indices prepared by Lipper.

From time to time, a fund's performance may also be compared to other mutual funds tracked by financial or business publications and periodicals. For example, the fund may quote Morningstar, Inc. in its advertising materials. Morningstar, Inc. is a mutual fund rating service that rates mutual funds on the basis of risk-adjusted performance. Rankings that compare the performance of Fidelity funds to one another in appropriate categories over specific periods of time may also be quoted in advertising.

Fidelity may provide information designed to help individuals understand their investment goals and explore various financial strategies. For example, Fidelity's FundMatchsm Program includes a workbook describing general principles of investing, such as asset allocation, diversification, risk tolerance, and goal setting; a questionnaire designed to help create a personal financial profile; and an action plan offering investment alternatives. Materials may also include discussions of Fidelity's three asset allocation funds and other Fidelity funds, products and services .

Ibbotson Associates of Chicago, Illinois (Ibbotson) provides historical returns of the capital markets in the United States, including common stocks, small capitalization stocks, long-term corporate bonds, intermediate-term government bonds, long-term government bonds, Treasury bills, the U.S. rate of inflation (based on the CPI), and combinations of various capital markets. The performance of these capital markets is based on the returns of different indices.

Fidelity funds may use the performance of these capital markets in order to demonstrate general risk-versus-reward investment scenarios. Performance comparisons may also include the value of a hypothetical investment in any of these capital markets. The risks associated with the security types in any capital market may or may not correspond directly to those of the funds. Ibbotson calculates total returns in the same method as the funds. The funds may also compare performance to that of other compilations or indices that may be developed and made available in the future.

Each fund may compare its performance or the performance of securities in which it may invest to averages published by IBC USA (Publications), Inc. of Ashland, Massachusetts. These averages assume reinvestment of distributions. The IBC/Donoghue's MONEY FUND AVERAGES (registered trademark)/All Tax-Free, which is reported in the MONEY FUND REPORT (registered trademark), covers over 325 tax-free money market funds. The Bond Fund Report AverageS (registered trademark)/Municipal, which is reported in the BOND FUND REPORT (registered trademark), covers over 350 tax-free bond funds. When evaluating comparisons to money market funds, investors should consider the relevant differences in investment objectives and policies. Specifically, money market funds invest in short-term, high-quality instruments and seek to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. The high yield fund, however, invests in longer-term instruments and its share price changes daily in response to a variety of factors. In advertising materials, Fidelity may reference or discuss its products and services, which may include: other Fidelity funds; retirement investing; brokerage products and services; the effects of periodic investment plans and dollar cost averaging; saving for college; charitable giving; and the Fidelity credit card. In addition, Fidelity may quote financial or business publications and periodicals, including model portfolios or allocations, as they relate to fund management, investment philosophy, and investment techniques. Fidelity may also reprint, and use as advertising and sales literature, articles from Fidelity Focus, a quarterly magazine provided free of charge to Fidelity fund shareholders. Each fund may present its fund number, Quotron (registered trademark) number, and CUSIP number, and discuss or quote its current portfolio manager.

The high yield fund may advertise examples of the effects of periodic investment plans, including the principle of dollar cost averaging. In such a program, an investor invests a fixed dollar amount in a fund at periodic intervals, thereby purchasing fewer shares when prices are high and more shares when prices are low. While such a strategy does not assure a profit or guard against loss in a declining market, the investor's average cost per share can be lower than if fixed numbers of shares are purchased at the same intervals. In evaluating such a plan, investors should consider their ability to continue purchasing shares during periods of low price levels.

As of November 30, 1993, FMR advised 41 tax-free funds with a total value of over \$ 25 billion, and 20 Spartan funds with approximately \$ 20 billion in assets. According to the Investment Company Institute, over the past eight years, assets in tax-exempt funds increased from \$45 billion in 1984 to approximately \$291 billion at the end of 1992. The funds may reference the growth and variety of money market mutual funds and the adviser's innovation and participation in the industry.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Each fund is open for business and its net asset value per share (NAV) is calculated each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. The NYSE has designated the following holiday closings for 1994: Washington's Birthday (observed), Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Independence Day (observed), Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day (observed). Although FMR expects the same holiday schedule, with the addition of New Year's Day, to be observed in the future, the NYSE may modify its holiday schedule at any time.

FSC normally determines each fund's NAV as of the close of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). However, NAV may be calculated earlier if trading on the NYSE is restricted or as permitted by the SEC. To the extent that portfolio securities are traded in other markets on days when the NYSE is closed, a fund's NAV may be affected on days when investors do not have access to the fund to purchase or redeem shares.

If the Trustees determine that existing conditions make cash payments undesirable, redemption payments may be made in whole or in part in securities or other property, valued for this purpose as they are valued in computing a fund's NAV. Shareholders receiving securities or other property on redemption may realize a gain or loss for tax purposes, and will incur any costs of sale, as well as the associated inconveniences. Pursuant to Rule 11a-3 under the 1940 Act, the funds are required to give shareholders at least 60 days' notice prior to terminating or modifying the exchange privilege. Under the Rule, the 60-day notification requirement may be waived if (i) the only effect of a modification would be to reduce or eliminate an administrative fee, redemption fee, or deferred sales charge ordinarily payable at the time of an exchange, or (ii) the fund suspends the redemption of the shares to be exchanged as permitted under the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations thereunder, or the fund to be acquired suspends the sale of its shares because it is unable to invest amounts effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies.

In the Prospectus, each fund has notified shareholders that it reserves the right at any time, without prior notice, to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's judgment, the fund would be unable to invest effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

DISTRIBUTIONS. If you request to have distributions mailed to you and the

U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your checks, or if your checks remain uncashed for six months, Fidelity may reinvest your distributions at the then-current NAV. All subsequent distributions will then be reinvested until you provide Fidelity with alternate instructions.

DIVIDENDS. To the extent that each fund's income is derived from federally tax-exempt interest, the daily dividends declared by the fund are also federally tax-exempt. The funds will send each shareholder a notice in January describing the tax status of dividends and capital gain distributions (if any) for the prior year.

Shareholders are required to report tax-exempt income on their federal tax returns. Shareholders who earn other income, such as Social Security benefits, may be subject to federal income tax on up to one half of such benefits to the extent that their income, including tax-exempt income, exceeds certain base amounts.

The funds purchase municipal obligations based on opinions of bond counsel regarding the federal income tax status of the obligations. These opinions generally will be based on covenants by the issuers regarding continuing compliance with federal tax requirements. If the issuer of an obligation fails to comply with its covenants at any time, interest on the obligation could become federally taxable retroactive to the date the obligation was issued.

As a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, interest on certain "private activity" securities (referred to as "qualified bonds" in the Internal Revenue Code) is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT), although the interest continues to be excludable from gross income for other purposes. Interest from private activity securities will be considered tax-exempt for purposes of the funds' policies of investing so that at least 80% of their income is free from federal income tax.

Interest from private activity securities is a tax-preference item for the purposes of determining whether a taxpayer is subject to the AMT and the amount of AMT to be paid, if any. Private activity securities issued after August 7, 1986 to benefit a private or industrial user or to finance a private facility are affected by this rule.

Corporate investors should note that a tax preference item for purposes of the corporate AMT is 75% of the amount by which adjusted current earnings (which includes tax-exempt interest) exceeds alternative minimum taxable income of the corporation.

If a shareholder receives an exempt-interest dividend and sells shares at a loss after holding them for a period of six months or less, the loss will be disallowed to the extent of the amount of the exempt-interest dividend.

CAPITAL GAIN DISTRIBUTIONS. Long-term capital gains earned by the high yield fund on the sale of securities and distributed to shareholders are federally taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of the length of time that the shareholders have held their shares. If a shareholder receives a long-term capital gain distribution on shares of the fund and such shares are held six months or less and are sold at a loss, the portion of the loss equal to the amount of the long-term capital gain distribution will be considered a long-term loss for tax purposes.

A portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 and short-term capital gains distributed by the funds are federally taxable to shareholders as dividends, not as capital gains. Distributions from short-term capital gains do not qualify for the dividends-received deduction. Dividend distributions resulting from a recharacterization of gain from the sale of bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 are not considered income for purposes of the funds' policy of investing so that at least 80% of their income is free from federal income tax. The money market fund may distribute any net realized short-term capital gains once a year or more often as necessary to maintain its NAV of \$1.00 per share.

TAX STATUS OF THE FUNDS. Each fund has qualified and intends to continue to qualify each year as a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes so that it will not be liable for federal tax on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify as a regulated investment company and avoid being subject to federal income or excise taxes at the fund level, each fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains (if any) within each calendar year as well as on a fiscal year basis. The high yield fund also intends to comply with other tax rules applicable to regulated investment companies, including a requirement that capital gains from the sale of securities held less than three months constitute less than 30% of the fund's gross income for each fiscal year. Gains from some futures contracts and options are included in this 30% calculation, which may limit the high yield fund's investments in such instruments. Fidelity Court Street Trust and Fidelity Court Street Trust II treat each of their respective funds as a separate entity for tax purposes.

At November 30, 1993, the money market fund had a capital loss carryforward of approximately \$7,460 of which \$40, \$2,090, and \$5,330 will expire on November 30, 1999, 2000, and 2001, respectively.

CONNECTICUT TAXES. The Connecticut income tax is imposed at the rate of 4.5% on the Connecticut taxable income of resident and non-resident individuals, trusts, and estates. Connecticut taxable income is federal adjusted gross income after certain modifications (Connecticut AGI), less a personal exemption. The amount of the personal exemption varies depending on the taxpayer's filing status and is phased out as the amount of Connecticut AGI increases. For a husband and wife filing a joint return,

the personal exemption is \$24,000 but decreases to zero as Connecticut AGI increases between \$48,001 and \$71,001. For an individual filing a separate return, the exemption is \$12,000 but decreases to zero as Connecticut AGI increases between \$24,001 and \$35,001. A credit is also provided depending on the taxpayer's filing status and Connecticut AGI. The credit ranges from 75% to 10% of the Connecticut income tax, decreasing as Connecticut AGI increases. No credit is available if Connecticut AGI exceeds \$96,000 in the case of a husband and wife filing a joint return, or \$48,000 in the case of an individual filing separately. Special exemption and credit rules apply to an individual filing as a head of household or a surviving spouse. The personal exemption and credit, where applicable, lower the effective rate of tax below the flat 4.5% statutory rate. Dividends paid by the funds that qualify as exempt-interest dividends for federal income tax purposes are not subject to the Connecticut income tax to the extent they are derived from obligations issued by or on behalf of the State of Connecticut, any political subdivision thereof, or any public instrumentality, state or local authority, district, or similar public entity created under laws of the State of Connecticut, or derived from obligations of U.S. possessions and territories - the interest on which federal law prohibits the states from taxing. Exempt-interest dividends derived from other sources and any distributions by the funds that are treated as taxable dividends for federal income tax purposes are includable in Connecticut AGI for purposes of the Connecticut income tax. Amounts, if any, treated as capital gains or losses for federal income tax purposes, such as from capital gain distributions on shares of the high yield fund or arising upon the sale, redemption, or other disposition of shares of the fund by a shareholder, are includable in Connecticut AGI for purposes of the Connecticut income tax to the same extent as they are taxable for federal income tax purposes, except that, subject to the adoption of proposed regulations, capital gain dividends would not have to be included in Connecticut AGI to the extent derived from obligations issued by or on behalf of the State of Connecticut or any of its political subdivisions.

The net Connecticut minimum tax is imposed for taxable years commencing after 1992 on taxpayers subject to both the Connecticut income tax and the federal AMT. The net Connecticut minimum tax is based on what the taxpayer's federal AMT tax base would be if computed taking certain Connecticut modifications into account. Included in these modifications, subject to the adoption of proposed regulations, would be the elimination of exempt-interest dividends on private activity bonds issued by the State of Connecticut or any of its political subdivisions, and capital gain dividends to the extent derived from such obligations. In addition, the Connecticut corporation business tax is imposed on any corporation or association carrying on, or having the right to carry on, business in Connecticut. Distributions from any source that are treated as federally tax-exempt dividends are includable in gross income for purposes of the corporation business tax. However, the corporation business tax allows a deduction for 70% of amounts includable in taxable income thereunder that are treated as dividends for federal income tax purposes, such as distributions of taxable net investment income and net short-term capital gains, but disallows deductions for expenses related to such amounts.

OTHER TAX INFORMATION. The information above is only a summary of some of the tax considerations generally affecting the funds and their shareholders, and no attempt has been made to discuss individual tax consequences. Investors should consult their tax advisers to determine whether the funds are suitable to their particular tax situations.

FMR

FMR is a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR Corp., a parent company organized in 1972. At present, the principal operating activities of FMR Corp. are those conducted by three of its divisions as follows: FSC, which is the transfer and shareholder servicing agent for certain of the funds advised by FMR; Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company, which performs shareholder servicing functions for certain institutional customers; and Fidelity Investments Retail Marketing Company, which provides marketing services to various companies within the Fidelity organization.

Several affiliates of FMR are also engaged in the investment advisory business. Fidelity Management Trust Company provides trustee, investment advisory, and administrative services to retirement plans and corporate employee benefit accounts. Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. (FMR U.K.) and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc. (FMR Far East), both wholly owned subsidiaries of FMR formed in 1986, supply investment research, and may supply portfolio management services, to FMR in connection with certain funds advised by FMR. Analysts employed by FMR, FMR U.K., and FMR Far East research and visit thousands of domestic and foreign companies each year. FMR Texas, a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR formed in 1989, supplies portfolio management and research services in connection with certain money market funds advised by FMR.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Trustees and executive officers of the trusts are listed below. Except as indicated, each individual has held the office shown or other offices in the same company for the last five years. Trustees and officers elected or appointed to Fidelity Court Street Trust prior to the money market fund's

conversion from a series of Fidelity Court Street Trust to a series of Fidelity Court Street Trust II served Fidelity Court Street Trust in identical capacities. All persons named as Trustees also serve in similar capacities for other funds advised by FMR. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each Trustee and officer is 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, which is also the address of FMR. Those Trustees who are "interested persons" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) by virtue of their affiliation with either trust or with FMR, are indicated by an asterisk (*).

*EDWARD C. JOHNSON 3d, Trustee and President, is Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of FMR Corp.; a Director and Chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee of FMR; Chairman and a Director of FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc., and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.

*J. GARY BURKHEAD, Trustee and Senior Vice President, is President of FMR; and President and a Director of FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.

RALPH F. COX, (money market fund only) 200 Rivercrest Drive, Fort Worth, TX, Trustee (1991), is President of Greenhill Petroleum Corporation (petroleum exploration and production, 1990). Prior to his retirement in March 1990, Mr. Cox was President and Chief Operating Officer of Union Pacific Resources Company (exploration and production). He is a Director of Bonneville Pacific Corporation (independent power, 1989) and CH2M Hill Companies (engineering). In addition, he served on the Board of Directors of the Norton Company (manufacturer of industrial devices, 1983-1990) and continues to serve on the Board of Directors of the Texas State Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of advisory boards of Texas A&M University and the University of Texas at Austin.

PHYLLIS BURKE DAVIS, (money market fund only) 340 E. 64th Street #22C, New York, NY, Trustee (1992). Prior to her retirement in September 1991, Mrs. Davis was the Senior Vice President of Corporate Affairs of Avon Products, Inc. She is currently a Director of BellSouth Corporation (telecommunications), Eaton Corporation (manufacturing, 1991), and the TJX Companies, Inc. (retail stores, 1990), and previously served as a Director of Hallmark Cards, Inc. (1985-1991) and Nabisco Brands, Inc. In addition, she serves as a Director of the New York City Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and is a member of the Advisory Council of the International Executive Service Corps. and the President's Advisory Council of The University of Vermont School of Business Administration (1988).

RICHARD J. FLYNN, 77 Fiske Hill, Sturbridge, MA, Trustee, is a financial consultant. Prior to September 1986, Mr. Flynn was Vice Chairman and a Director of the Norton Company (manufacturer of industrial devices). He is currently a Director of Mechanics Bank and a Trustee of College of the Holy Cross and Old Sturbridge Village, Inc.

E. BRADLEY JONES, 3881-2 Lander Road, Chagrin Falls, OH, Trustee (1990). Prior to his retirement in 1984, Mr. Jones was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of LTV Steel Company. Prior to May 1990, he was Director of National City Corporation (a bank holding company) and National City Bank of Cleveland. He is a Director of TRW Inc. (original equipment and replacement products), Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. (mining), NACCO Industries, Inc. (mining and marketing), Consolidated Rail Corporation, Birmingham Steel Corporation (1988), Hyster-Yale Materials Handling, Inc. (1989), and RPM, Inc. (manufacturer of chemical products, 1990). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of First Union Real Estate Investments; Chairman of the Board of Trustees and a member of the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, a Trustee and a member of the Executive Committee of University School (Cleveland), and a Trustee of Cleveland Clinic Florida.

DONALD J. KIRK, 680 Steamboat Road, Apartment #1-North, Greenwich, CT, Trustee, is a Professor at Columbia University Graduate School of Business and a financial consultant. Prior to 1987, he was Chairman of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Mr. Kirk is a Director of General Re Corporation (reinsurance), and Valuation Research Corp. (appraisals and valuations, 1993). In addition, he serves as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Arts Stabilization Fund and Vice Chairman of the Board of the Trustees of the Greenwich Hospital Association (1989).

*PETER S. LYNCH, Trustee (1990) is Vice Chairman of FMR (1992). Prior to his retirement on May 31, 1990, he was a Director of FMR (1989) and Executive Vice President of FMR (a position he held until March 31, 1991); Vice President of Fidelity Magellan Fund and FMR Growth Group Leader; and Managing Director of FMR Corp. Mr. Lynch was also Vice President of Fidelity Investments Corporate Services (1991-1992). He is a Director of W.R. Grace & Co. (chemicals, 1989) and Morrison Knudsen Corporation (engineering and construction, 1988). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of Boston College, Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary, Historic Deerfield (1989) and Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and as an Overseer of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston (1990).

GERALD C. McDONOUGH, 135 Aspenwood Drive, Cleveland, OH, Trustee (1989), is Chairman of G.M. Management Group (strategic advisory services). Prior to his retirement in July 1988, he was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Leaseway Transportation Corp. (physical distribution services). Mr. McDonough is a Director of ACME-Cleveland Corp. (metal working, telecommunications and electronic products), Brush-Wellman Inc. (metal

refining), York International Corp. (air conditioning and refrigeration, 1989), Commercial Intertech Corp. (water treatment equipment, 1992), and Associated Estates Realty Corporation (a real estate investment trust, 1993).

EDWARD H. MALONE, 5601 Turtle Bay Drive #2104, Naples, FL, Trustee (1988). Prior to his retirement in 1985, Mr. Malone was Chairman, General Electric Investment Corporation and a Vice President of General Electric Company. He is a Director of Allegheny Power Systems, Inc. (electric utility), General Re Corporation (reinsurance) and Mattel Inc. (toy manufacturer). He is also a Trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and of Corporate Property Investors and a member of the Advisory Boards of Butler Capital Corporation Funds and Warburg, Pincus Partnership Funds.

MARVIN L. MANN, (money market fund only) 55 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, CT, Trustee (1993) is Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Lexmark International, Inc. (office machines, 1991). Prior to 1991, he held the positions of Vice President of International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM") and President and General Manager of various IBM divisions and subsidiaries. Mr. Mann is a Director of M.A. Hanna Company (chemicals, 1993) and Infomart (marketing services, 1991), a Trammell Crow Co. In addition, he serves as the Campaign Vice Chairman of the Tri-State United Way (1993) and is a member of the University of Alabama President's Cabinet (1990).

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, 21st Floor, 191 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, GA, Trustee (1988), is President of The Wales Group, Inc. (management and financial advisory services). Prior to retiring in 1987, Mr. Williams served as Chairman of the Board of First Wachovia Corporation (bank holding company), and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The First National Bank of Atlanta and First Atlanta Corporation (bank holding company). He is currently a Director of BellSouth Corporation (telecommunications), ConAgra, Inc. (agricultural products), Fisher Business Systems, Inc. (computer software, 1988), Georgia Power Company (electric utility), Gerber Alley & Associates, Inc. (computer software), National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, American Software, Inc. (1989), and AppleSouth, Inc. (restaurants, 1992).

GARY L. FRENCH, Treasurer (1991). Prior to becoming Treasurer of the Fidelity funds, Mr. French was Senior Vice President, Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1991); Vice President, Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1990); and Senior Vice President, Chief Financial and Operations Officer - Huntington Advisers, Inc. (1985-1990).

ARTHUR S. LORING, Secretary, is Senior Vice President and General Counsel of FMR, Vice President - Legal of FMR Corp., and Vice President and Clerk of FDC.

THOMAS D. MAHER, Assistant Vice President (1990), is Assistant Vice President of Fidelity's money market funds and Vice President and Associate General Counsel of FMR Texas Inc. (1990).

PETER ALLEGRINI, is Vice President of the high yield fund (1990) and other funds advised by FMR and an employee of FMR.

Under a retirement program that became effective on November 1, 1989, Trustees, upon reaching age 72, become eligible to participate in a defined benefit retirement program under which they receive payments during their lifetime from the fund based on their basic trustee fees and length of service. Currently, Messrs. Robert L. Johnson, William R. Spaulding, Bertram H. Witham, and David L. Yunich participate in the program. As of November 30, 1993, the Trustees and officers of the funds owned, in the aggregate, less than 1% of each fund's total outstanding shares. Also, on that date, Mr. Arthur C. Tauck, 6 Bluff Pt., Westport, CT, owned of record or beneficially approximately 5.15% of the Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Each fund employs FMR to furnish investment advisory and other services. Under FMR's management contract with each fund, FMR acts as investment adviser and, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, directs the investments of each fund in accordance with its investment objective, policies, and limitations. FMR also provides the funds with all necessary office facilities and personnel for servicing the funds' investments, and compensates all officers of the Trust, all Trustees who are "interested persons" of the Trust or FMR, and all personnel of the Trust or FMR performing services relating to research, statistical, and investment activities.

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

FMR is responsible for the payment of all expenses of the funds with certain exceptions. Specific expenses payable by FMR include, without limitation, the fees and expenses of registering and qualifying the funds and their shares for distribution under federal and state securities laws;

expenses of typesetting for printing the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information; custodian charges; audit and legal expenses; insurance expenses; association membership dues; and the expenses of mailing reports to shareholders, shareholder meetings, and proxy solicitations. FMR also provides for transfer agent and dividend disbursing services and portfolio and general accounting record maintenance through FSC.

FMR pays all other expenses of the funds with the following exceptions: fees and expenses of all Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Trust or FMR (the non-interested Trustees); interest on borrowings; taxes; brokerage commissions (if any); and nonrecurring expenses as may arise, including costs of any litigation to which the funds may be a party, and any obligation they may have to indemnify the officers and Trustees with respect to litigation.

FMR is the money market fund's manager pursuant to a management contract dated February 28, 1992. The contract was approved by Fidelity Court Street Trust as sole shareholder of the fund on February 28, 1992, in conjunction with an Agreement and Plan of Conversion to convert the fund from a series of a Massachusetts business trust to a series of a Delaware trust. The Agreement and Plan of Conversion was approved by public shareholders of the fund on December 11, 1992. Besides reflecting the fund's redomiciling, the February 28, 1992 contract is identical to the fund's prior management contract with FMR, which was approved by FMR as sole shareholder on March 1, 1991.

FMR is the high yield fund's manager pursuant to a management contract dated January 1, 1992 which was approved by shareholders on December 11, 1991.

For the services of FMR under these contracts, the funds pay FMR a monthly management fee at the annual rate of .50% (money market fund) and .55% (high yield fund), respectively, of average net assets throughout the month. FMR reduces its fee by an amount equal to the fees and expenses of the non-interested Trustees.

Prior to January 1, 1992, FMR was the high yield fund's manager pursuant to a management contract dated March 1, 1989. For the services of FMR under that contract, the fund paid FMR a monthly management fee composed of two elements: a group fee rate and an individual fund fee rate. The group fee rate was based on the average monthly net assets of all the registered investment companies with which FMR had management contracts and was calculated on a cumulative basis pursuant to a graduated schedule that ranged from .37% to .15%. The individual fund fee rate was .25%.

FMR may, from time to time, voluntarily reimburse all or a portion of a fund's operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses). The tables below outline expense limitations (as a percentage of the funds' average net assets) in effect from either commencement of operations (money market fund) or for the last three fiscal years (high yield fund) to November 30, 1993. The tables also show the amount of management fees incurred under each contract and the amounts reimbursed by FMR for each fiscal period.

MONEY MARKET FUND:

From To Expense Limitation

September 1, 1993	September 30, 1993	.40%
August 1, 1993	August 31, 1993	.30%
July 1, 1993	July 31, 1993	.25%
June 1, 1993	June 30, 1993	.20%
May 1, 1993	May 31, 1993	.15%
March 1, 1993	April 30, 1993	.10%
September 1, 1992	February 28, 1993	.05%
March 4, 1991	August 31, 1992	0%

Fiscal Year	Management Fees Before Reimbursement	Amount of Reimbursements
1993	\$ 641,483	\$ 331,281
1992	\$243,088	\$233,746
1991	\$ 48, 500	\$ 48,533

HIGH YIELD FUND:

From To Expense Limitation

January 1, 1991	--	.55%
July 1, 1989	March 1, 1990	.65%

Management Fees Amount of

Fiscal Year Before Reimbursement Reimbursements

1993	\$ 2,474,254	\$ 0
1992	\$2,110,249	\$ 11,998
1991	\$1,251,310	\$ 142,655

To defray shareholder service costs, FMR or its affiliates also collect the funds' \$5.00 exchange fees, \$5.00 account closeout fees, \$5.00 fees for wire purchases and redemptions, and the money market fund's \$2.00 checkwriting charge. The high yield fund's .50% redemption fee is retained by the fund. Shareholder transaction fees and charges collected for the fiscal years ended November 30, 1993, 1992, and 1991 are indicated in the table below.

MONEY MARKET FUND:

<TABLE>
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Fiscal Year	<C> Exchange Fees	<C> Account Closeout Fees	<C> Wire Fees	<C> Checkwriting Charge
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</TABLE>

1993	\$2,435	\$256	\$520	\$ 1,684
1992	\$2,215	\$179	\$610	\$ 1,544
1991	\$ 325	\$ 5	\$ 55	\$ 100

HIGH YIELD FUND:

Fiscal Year	Exchange Fees	Account Closeout Fees	Wire Fees
1993	\$6,270	\$ 890	
1992	\$8,140	\$ 2,020	
1991	\$2,465	\$ 675	

SUB-ADVISER. With respect to the money market fund, FMR has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with FMR Texas pursuant to which FMR Texas has primary responsibility for providing portfolio investment management services to the fund. Under the sub-advisory agreement FMR pays FMR Texas a fee equal to 50% of the management fee payable to FMR under its current management contract with the fund. The fees paid to FMR Texas are not reduced by any voluntary or mandatory expense reimbursements that may be in effect from time to time. During the fiscal periods ended November 30, 1993, 1992, and 1991 FMR paid FMR Texas fees of \$ 320,741 , \$121,544 and \$24,250, respectively under the sub-advisory agreement.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLANS

Each fund has adopted a distribution and service plan (the Plans) under Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act (the Rule). The Rule provides in substance that a mutual fund may not engage directly or indirectly in financing any activity that is primarily intended to result in the sale of shares of the fund except pursuant to a plan adopted by the fund under the Rule. The Board of Trustees has adopted the plans to allow the funds and FMR to incur certain expenses that might be considered to constitute indirect payment by the funds of distribution expenses. Under the plans, if the payment by a fund to FMR of management fees should be deemed to be indirect financing by the fund of the distribution of its shares, such payment is authorized by the fund's plan.

The plans specifically recognize that FMR, either directly or through FDC, may use its management fee revenue, past profits or other resources, without limitation, to pay promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of the funds' shares. In addition, the plans provide that FMR may use its resources, including its management fee revenues, to make payments to third parties that provide assistance in selling the funds' shares, or to third parties, including banks, that render shareholder support services. The Trustees have not authorized third party payments to date.

Each fund's plan has been approved by the Trustees. As required by the Rule, the Trustees carefully considered all pertinent factors relating to implementation of the plans prior to their approval, and have determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that the plans will benefit the funds and their shareholders. In particular, the Trustees noted that the plans do not authorize payments by the funds other than those made to FMR under its management contracts with the funds. To the extent that the plans give FMR and FDC greater flexibility in connection with the distribution of shares of the funds, additional sales of the funds' shares may result. Additionally, certain shareholder support services may be provided more effectively under the plan by local entities with whom shareholders have other relationships. The high yield fund's plan was approved by the fund's shareholders at their meeting on November 16, 1988. The money market fund's plan was approved by Fidelity Court Street Trust on February 28,

1992 as the-then sole shareholder of the fund, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Conversion approved by public shareholders of the fund on December 11, 1991.

The Glass-Steagall Act generally prohibits federally and state chartered or supervised banks from engaging in the business of underwriting, selling, or distributing securities. Although the scope of this prohibition under the Glass-Steagall Act has not been clearly defined by the courts or appropriate regulatory agencies, FDC believes that the Glass-Steagall Act should not preclude a bank from performing shareholder support services or servicing and recordkeeping functions. FDC intends to engage banks only to perform such functions. However, changes in federal or state statutes and regulations pertaining to the permissible activities of banks and their affiliates or subsidiaries, as well as further judicial or administrative decisions or interpretations, could prevent a bank from continuing to perform all or a part of the contemplated services. If a bank were prohibited from so acting, the Trustees would consider what actions, if any, would be necessary to continue to provide efficient and effective shareholder services. In such event, changes in the operation of the funds might occur, including possible termination of any automatic investment or redemption or other services then provided by the bank. It is not expected that shareholders would suffer any adverse financial consequences as a result of any of these occurrences. The funds may execute portfolio transactions with and purchase securities issued by depository institutions that receive payments under the plans. No preference will be shown in the selection of investments for the instruments of such depository institutions. In addition, state securities laws on this issue may differ from the interpretations of federal law expressed herein, and banks and other financial institutions may be required to register as dealers pursuant to state law.

INTEREST OF FMR AFFILIATES

United Missouri is each fund's custodian and transfer agent. United Missouri has entered into sub-contracts with FSC, an affiliate of FMR, under the terms of which FSC performs the processing activities associated with providing transfer agent and shareholder servicing functions for each fund. United Missouri has additional sub-contracts with FSC, pursuant to which FSC performs the calculations necessary to determine each fund's net asset value per share and dividends and maintains the funds' accounting records. United Missouri is entitled to reimbursement for fees paid to FSC from FMR, which must bear these costs pursuant to its management contract with each fund.

Prior to January 1, 1992 (in accordance with the terms of the high yield fund's March 1, 1989 contract with FMR) the high yield fund reimbursed its custodian and transfer agent (Shawmut Bank, N.A. from commencement of operations to November 7, 1991, and, subsequently, United Missouri) for fees paid to FSC for transfer agent and pricing and bookkeeping services. The fees paid by the high yield fund's custodian bank to FSC for the fiscal years ended November 30, 1992, and 1991 are indicated in the table below.

Fiscal Year Transfer Agent Fees Pricing and Bookkeeping Fees

1992 \$ 15,595 \$ 14,703

1991 \$228,464 \$140,129

Each fund has a distribution agreement with FDC, a Massachusetts corporation organized on July 18, 1960. FDC is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. The distribution agreement calls for FDC to use all reasonable efforts, consistent with its other business, to secure purchasers for shares of each fund, which are continuously offered at net asset value. Promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of shares are paid by FMR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUSTS

TRUSTS' ORGANIZATION. Fidelity Court Street Trust (the Massachusetts Trust) is an open-end management investment company originally organized as a Massachusetts business trust on April 21, 1977. On August 1, 1987, the Massachusetts Trust's name was changed from Fidelity High Yield Municipals to Fidelity Court Street Trust. Currently, there are four funds of the Massachusetts Trust: Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio, Fidelity High Yield Tax-Free Portfolio, Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio, and Spartan New Jersey Municipal High Yield Portfolio. The Massachusetts Trust's Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to create additional funds.

Fidelity Court Street Trust II (the Delaware Trust) is an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware Business trust on June 20, 1991. Currently, there are four funds of the Delaware Trust: Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio, Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio, Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio, and Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio. Fidelity Court Street Trust II entered into an agreement to acquire all of the assets of Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio, a series of the Massachusetts Trust on February 28, 1992. The Delaware Trust's Trust Instrument permits the Trustees to create additional funds. In the event that FMR ceases to be the investment adviser to a trust or any of its funds, the right of the trust or the fund to use the identifying names "Fidelity" and "Spartan" may be withdrawn. There is a remote

possibility that one fund might become liable for any misstatement in its prospectus or statement of additional information about another fund. The assets of each trust received for the issue or sale of shares of each of its funds and all income, earnings, profits and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, are especially allocated to such fund, and constitute the underlying assets of such fund. The underlying assets of each fund are segregated on the books of account, and are to be charged with the liabilities with respect to such fund and with a share of the general expenses of their respective trusts. Expenses with respect to the trusts are to be allocated in proportion to the asset value of their respective funds, except where allocations of direct expense can otherwise be fairly made. The officers of the trusts, subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, have the power to determine which expenses are allocable to a given fund, or which are general or allocable to all of the funds of a certain trust. In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of a trust, shareholders of each fund of that trust are entitled to receive as a class the underlying assets of such fund available for distribution.

SHAREHOLDER AND TRUSTEE LIABILITY - MASSACHUSETTS TRUST. The Massachusetts Trust is an entity of the type commonly known as "Massachusetts business trust." Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of such a trust may, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the trust. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Massachusetts Trust shall not have any claim against shareholders except for the payment of the purchase price of shares and requires that each agreement, obligation, or instrument entered into or executed by the Massachusetts Trust or its Trustees shall include a provision limiting the obligations created thereby to the Massachusetts Trust and its assets. The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of each fund's property of any shareholders held personally liable for the obligations of the fund. The Declaration of Trust also provides that each fund shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the fund and satisfy any judgment thereon. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the fund itself would be unable to meet its obligations. FMR believes that, in view of the above, the risk of personal liability to shareholders is remote.

The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trustees, if they have exercised reasonable care, will not be liable for any neglect or wrongdoing, but nothing in the Declaration of Trust protects Trustees against any liability to which they would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of their office.

SHAREHOLDER AND TRUSTEE LIABILITY - DELAWARE TRUST. The Delaware Trust is a business trust organized under Delaware law. Delaware law provides that shareholders shall be entitled to the same limitations of personal liability extended to stockholders of private corporations for profit. The courts of some states, however, may decline to apply Delaware law on this point. The Trust Instrument contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for the debts, liabilities, obligations, and expenses of the Delaware Trust and requires that a disclaimer be given in each contract entered into or executed by the Delaware Trust or its Trustees. The Trust Instrument provides for indemnification out of each fund's property of any shareholder or former shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the fund. The Trust Instrument also provides that each fund shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the fund and satisfy any judgment thereon. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which Delaware law does not apply, no contractual limitation of liability was in effect, and the fund is unable to meet its obligations. FMR believes that, in view of the above, the risk of personal liability to shareholders is extremely remote.

The Trust Instrument further provides that the Trustees shall not be personally liable to any person other than the Delaware Trust or its shareholders; moreover, the Trustees shall not be liable for any conduct whatsoever, provided that the Trustees are not protected against any liability to which they would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of their office.

VOTING RIGHTS - BOTH TRUSTS. Each fund's capital consists of shares of beneficial interest. The shares have no preemptive or conversion rights; voting and dividend rights, the right of redemption, and the privilege of exchange are described in the Prospectus. Shares are fully paid and nonassessable, except as set forth under the respective "Shareholder and Trustee Liability" headings on page 24. Shareholders representing 10% or more of a trust or one of its funds may, as set forth in the Declaration of Trust or Trust Instrument, call meetings of the trust or fund for any purpose related to the trust or fund, as the case may be, including, in the case of a meeting of an entire trust, the purpose of voting on removal of one or more Trustees.

A trust or any fund may be terminated upon the sale of its assets to (or, in the case of the Delaware Trust and its funds, merger with) another open-end management investment company or series thereof, or upon liquidation and distribution of its assets. Generally such terminations

must be approved by vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the trust or the fund, however, the Trustees of the Delaware Trust may, without prior shareholder approval, change the form of the organization of the Delaware Trust by merger, consolidation, or incorporation. If not so terminated or reorganized, the trusts and their funds will continue indefinitely.

Under the Trust Instrument, the Trustees may, without shareholder vote, cause the Delaware Trust to merge or consolidate into one or more trusts, partnerships, or corporations, so long as the surviving entity is an open-end management investment company that will succeed to or assume the Delaware Trust registration statement, or cause the Delaware Trust to be incorporated under Delaware law. The Delaware Trust may also invest all of its assets in another investment company.

CUSTODIAN. United Missouri Bank, N.A., 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, is custodian of the assets of the funds. The custodian is responsible for the safekeeping of the funds' assets and the appointment of subcustodian banks and clearing agencies. The custodian takes no part in determining the investment policies of the funds or in deciding which securities are purchased or sold by the funds. The funds may, however, invest in obligations of the custodian and may purchase securities from or sell securities to the custodian.

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

AUDITOR. Coopers & Lybrand, One Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts (high yield fund) and 1999 Bryan Street, Dallas, Texas (money market fund) serves as the trusts' independent accountant. The auditor examines financial statements for the funds and provides other audit, tax, and related services.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The funds' Annual Report for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993 is a separate report supplied with this Statement of Additional Information and is incorporated herein by reference.

APPENDIX

The descriptions that follow are examples of eligible ratings for the funds. A fund may, however, consider the ratings for other types of investments and the ratings assigned by other rating organizations when determining the eligibility of a particular investment.

DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S RATINGS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL NOTES:

Moody's ratings for state and municipal and other short-term obligations will be designated Moody's Investment Grade (MIG, or VMIG for variable rate obligations). This distinction is in recognition of the difference between short-term credit risk and long-term credit risk. Factors affecting the liquidity of the borrower and short-term cyclical elements are critical in short-term ratings, while other factors of major importance in bond risk, long-term secular trends for example, may be less important in the short run. Symbols used will be as follows:

MIG-1/VMIG-1 - 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.

MIG-2/VMIG-2 - This designation denotes high quality. Margins of protection are ample although not so large as in the preceding group.

MIG-3/VMIG-3 - This designation denotes favorable quality, with all security elements accounted for, but there is lacking the undeniable strength of the preceding grades. Liquidity and cash flow protection may be narrow and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well established.

MIG-4/VMIG-4 - This designation denotes adequate quality protection commonly regarded as required of an investment security is present and, although not distinctly or predominantly speculative, there is specific risk.

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S RATINGS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL NOTES:

SP-1 - Very strong or strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics will be given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2 - Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest.

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

DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS:

AAA - Bonds 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 edge." 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 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 risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

A - Bonds 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 sometime in the future.

BAA - Bonds rated Baa are considered as medium-grade obligations, i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

BA - Bonds rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements. Their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times in the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B - Bonds rated B generally lack characteristics of a desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments of or maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

CAA - Bonds rated Caa are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

CA - Bonds rated Ca represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. Such issues are often in default or have other marked short-comings.

C - Bonds rated C are the lowest-rated class of bonds and issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Those bonds in the Aa, A, Baa, Ba, and B groups which Moody's believes possess the strongest investment attributes are designated by the symbols Aa1, A1, Baa1, Ba1, and B1.

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS:

AAA - Debt rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA - Debt rated AA has a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differs from the highest-rated debt issues only in small degree.

A - Debt rated A has a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal, although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.

BBB - Debt rated BBB is regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal for debt in this category than in higher-rated categories.

BB - Debt rated BB has less near-term vulnerability to default than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments.

B - Debt rated B has a greater vulnerability to default but currently has the capacity to meet interest payments and principal repayments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair capacity or willingness to pay interest and repay principal. The B rating category is also used for debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied BB or BB- rating.

CCC - Debt rated CCC has a currently identifiable vulnerability to default, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet timely payment of interest and repayment of principal. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, it is not likely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

CC - Debt rated CC is typically applied to debt subordinated to senior debt which is assigned an actual or implied CCC debt rating.

C - The rating C is typically applied to debt subordinated to senior debt which is assigned on actual or implied CCC- debt rating. The C rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed but debt service payments are continued.

CI - The rating CI is reserved for income bonds on which no interest is being paid.

D - Debt rated D is in payment default. The D rating category is used when interest payments or principal payments are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The D rating will also be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition if debt service payments are jeopardized.

The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

FIDELITY CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

FORM N-1A

ITEM NUMBER PROSPECTUS SECTION

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5	a	Charter
	b	i.....	Doing Business with Fidelity; Charter
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	f, g	Dividends, Capital Gains, and Taxes
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</TABLE>

* Not Applicable

FIDELITY CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO
 CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
 (CONTINUED)
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</TABLE>

* Not Applicable
 Please read this prospectus before investing, and keep it on file for future reference. It contains important information, including how the fund invests and the services available to shareholders.
 A Statement of Additional Information dated January 14, 1994 has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is incorporated herein by reference (is legally considered a part of this prospectus). The Statement of Additional Information is available free upon request by calling

Fidelity at 1-800-544-8888.

Investments in the fund are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government, and there can be no assurance that the fund will maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or endorsed or guaranteed by, any bank, nor are they federally insured or otherwise protected by the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency. Connecticut Municipal Money Market seeks a high level of current income free from federal income tax and Connecticut personal income tax. It maintains a stable \$1.00 share price by investing in high-quality, short-term municipal obligations.

FIDELITY
CONNECTICUT
MUNICIPAL MONEY
MARKET

PORTFOLIO
PROSPECTUS
JANUARY 14, 1994
LIKE ALL MUTUAL
FUNDS, THESE
SECURITIES HAVE NOT
BEEN APPROVED OR
DISAPPROVED BY THE
SECURITIES AND
EXCHANGE

COMMISSION OR ANY
STATE SECURITIES
COMMISSION, NOR HAS
THE SECURITIES AND
EXCHANGE

COMMISSION OR ANY
STATE SECURITIES
COMMISSION PASSED
UPON THE ACCURACY
OR ADEQUACY OF THIS
PROSPECTUS. ANY
REPRESENTATION TO
THE CONTRARY IS A
CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

CTR-pro-194

(Registered trademark)

82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109

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<r>KEY FACTS</r>

THE FUND AT A GLANCE

GOAL: High current tax-free income for Connecticut residents while maintaining a stable share price. As with any mutual fund, there is no assurance that the fund will achieve its goal.

STRATEGY: Invests mainly in high-quality, short-term securities whose interest is free from federal income tax and Connecticut personal income tax.

MANAGEMENT: Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) is the management arm of Fidelity Investments, which was established in 1946 and is now America's largest mutual fund manager. FMR Texas Inc. (FTX), a subsidiary of FMR, chooses investments for the fund.

SIZE: As of November 30, 1993, the fund had over \$ 288 million in assets.

WHO MAY WANT TO INVEST

This non-diversified fund may be appropriate for investors in higher tax brackets who seek high current income that is free from federal income tax and Connecticut personal income tax . The rate of income will vary from day to day, generally reflecting changes in interest rates. The fund is managed to keep its share price stable at \$1.00. By itself, the fund does not constitute a balanced investment plan. However, because it emphasizes stability, it could be well-suited for a portion of your savings.

THE SPECTRUM OF FIDELITY FUNDS

Broad categories of Fidelity funds are presented here in order of ascending risk. Generally, investors seeking to maximize return must assume greater risk.

Connecticut Municipal Money Market is in the MONEY MARKET category.

(arrow) MONEY MARKET Seeks income and stability by investing in high-quality, short-term investments.

(bullet) INCOME Seeks income by investing in bonds.

(bullet) GROWTH AND INCOME Seeks long-term growth and income by investing in stocks and bonds.

(bullet) GROWTH Seeks long-term growth by investing mainly in stocks.

(checkmark)

<r>EXPENSES & PERFORMANCE</r>

EXPENSES

SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION EXPENSES are charges you pay when you buy or sell shares of a fund.

Maximum sales charge on purchases and reinvested dividends None

Deferred sales charge on redemptions None

Exchange fee None

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES are paid out of the fund's assets. The fund pays a management fee to FMR. It also incurs other expenses for services such as maintaining shareholder records and furnishing shareholder statements and fund reports. The fund's expenses are factored into its share price or dividends and are not charged directly to shareholder accounts (see page 20).

The following are projections based on historical expenses, and are calculated as a percentage of average net assets.

Management fee .42 %

12b-1 fee None

Other expenses .19%

Total fund operating expenses .61 %

EXAMPLES: Let's say, hypothetically, that the fund's annual return is 5%

and that its operating expenses are exactly as just described. For every \$1,000 you invested, here's how much you would pay in total expenses if you close your account after the number of years indicated:

After 1 year \$ 6
 After 3 years \$ 20
 After 5 years \$ 34
 After 10 years \$ 76

These examples illustrate the effect of expenses, but are not meant to suggest actual or expected costs or returns, all of which may vary.

UNDERSTANDING

EXPENSES

Operating a mutual fund involves a variety of expenses for portfolio management, shareholder statements, tax reporting, and other services. These costs are paid from the fund's assets; their effect is already factored into any quoted share price or return. (checkmark)

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The table that follows has been audited by Coopers & Lybrand, independent accountants. Their unqualified report is included in the fund's Annual Report. The Annual Report is incorporated by reference into (is legally a part of) the Statement of Additional Information.

SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
29.Fiscal years ended November 30	1989B	1990	1991	1992	1993
30.Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
31.Income from Investment Operations Net interest income	.016	.056	.044	.027	.019
32. Dividends from net interest income	(.016)	(.056)	(.044)	(.027)	(.019)
33.Net asset value, end of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
34.Total returnC	1.60%	5.77%	4.54%	2.74%	1.87%
35.RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA					
36.Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 80,808	\$ 376,031	\$ 418,337	\$ 331,909	\$ 288,566
37.Ratio of expenses to average net assets	--	.23%	.07%	.43%	.61%
38.Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions	1.24% A	.63%	.59%	.59%	.61%
39.Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	6.35% A	5.59%	4.45%	2.76%	1.87%

</TABLE>

A ANNUALIZED

B FROM AUGUST 29, 1989 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS) TO NOVEMBER 30, 1989

C TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.

PERFORMANCE

Money market fund performance can be measured as TOTAL RETURN or YIELD. The total returns and yields that follow are based on historical fund results. The fund's fiscal year runs from December 1 through November 30. The tables below show the fund's performance over past fiscal years compared to a measure of inflation. The chart on page 7 helps you compare the yields of this fund to those of its competitors.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

Fiscal periods ended Past 1 Life of		
November 30, 1993 year fundA		
Spartan Conn. Money Market	1.87%	3.87%

Consumer Price		
Index	2.68	3.76

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS

Fiscal periods ended Past 1 Life of		
November 30, 1993 year fundA		
Spartan Conn. Money Market	1.87%	17.58%

Consumer Price		
Index	2.68	17.01

A FROM MARCH 4, 1991

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

UNDERSTANDING

PERFORMANCE

SEVEN-DAY YIELD illustrates the income earned by a money market fund over a recent seven-day period. TOTAL RETURN reflects both the reinvestment of income and the change in a fund's share price. Since money market funds maintain a stable \$1.00 share price, current seven-day yields are the most common illustration of money market fund performance.

(checkmark)

TOTAL RETURN is the change in value of an investment in the fund over a given period, assuming reinvestment of any dividends and capital gains. A CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN reflects actual performance over a stated period of time. An AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN is a hypothetical rate of return that, if achieved annually, would have produced the same cumulative total return if performance had been constant over the entire period. Average annual total returns smooth out variations in performance; they are not the same as actual year-by-year results.

YIELD refers to the income generated by an investment in the fund over a given period of time, expressed as an annual percentage rate. When a yield assumes that income earned is reinvested, it is called an EFFECTIVE YIELD.

A TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELD shows what an investor would have to earn before taxes to equal a tax-free yield.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX is a widely recognized measure of inflation calculated by the U.S. government.

THE COMPETITIVE FUNDS AVERAGES are the IBC/Donoghue's MONEY FUND AVERAGES (registered trademark), which assume reinvestment of distributions. The fund compares its performance to the All Tax-Free category. These averages, which currently reflect the performance of over 325 mutual funds with similar objectives, are published in the MONEY FUND REPORT (Registered trademark) by IBC USA (Publications), Inc.

The fund's recent strategies, performance, and holdings are detailed twice a year in financial reports, which are sent to all shareholders. For current performance call 1-800-544-8888.

TOTAL RETURNS AND YIELDS ARE BASED ON PAST RESULTS AND ARE NOT AN INDICATION OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

7-DAY YIELDS

Percent		
age %		
Row: 1, Col: 1, Value:	5.07	
Row: 1, Col: 2, Value:	4.49	
Row: 2, Col: 1, Value:	4.39	
Row: 2, Col: 2, Value:	4.0	
Row: 3, Col: 1, Value:	4.56	
Row: 3, Col: 2, Value:	4.29	
Row: 4, Col: 1, Value:	4.6099999999999999	
Row: 4, Col: 2, Value:	4.33	
Row: 5, Col: 1, Value:	4.33	
Row: 5, Col: 2, Value:	4.01	
Row: 6, Col: 1, Value:	4.28	
Row: 6, Col: 2, Value:	3.85	
Row: 7, Col: 1, Value:	4.23	
Row: 7, Col: 2, Value:	3.99	
Row: 8, Col: 1, Value:	4.23	
Row: 8, Col: 2, Value:	4.05	
Row: 9, Col: 1, Value:	4.54	
Row: 9, Col: 2, Value:	4.38	
Row: 10, Col: 1, Value:	4.1499999999999999	

Row: 10, Col: 2, Value: 3.89
 Row: 11, Col: 1, Value: 4.09
 Row: 11, Col: 2, Value: 3.71
 Row: 12, Col: 1, Value: 4.33
 Row: 12, Col: 2, Value: 4.33
 Row: 13, Col: 1, Value: 3.22
 Row: 13, Col: 2, Value: 2.69
 Row: 14, Col: 1, Value: 3.05
 Row: 14, Col: 2, Value: 2.62
 Row: 15, Col: 1, Value: 3.16
 Row: 15, Col: 2, Value: 2.97
 Row: 16, Col: 1, Value: 3.1
 Row: 16, Col: 2, Value: 3.07
 Row: 17, Col: 1, Value: 2.94
 Row: 17, Col: 2, Value: 3.0
 Row: 18, Col: 1, Value: 2.32
 Row: 18, Col: 2, Value: 2.46
 Row: 19, Col: 1, Value: 2.14
 Row: 19, Col: 2, Value: 2.14
 Row: 20, Col: 1, Value: 2.1
 Row: 20, Col: 2, Value: 2.15
 Row: 21, Col: 1, Value: 2.54
 Row: 21, Col: 2, Value: 2.67
 Row: 22, Col: 1, Value: 1.91
 Row: 22, Col: 2, Value: 2.13
 Row: 23, Col: 1, Value: 2.02
 Row: 23, Col: 2, Value: 2.16
 Row: 24, Col: 1, Value: 2.6
 Row: 24, Col: 2, Value: 2.69
 Row: 25, Col: 1, Value: 1.7
 Row: 25, Col: 2, Value: 1.81
 Row: 26, Col: 1, Value: 1.72
 Row: 26, Col: 2, Value: 1.87
 Row: 27, Col: 1, Value: 1.87
 Row: 27, Col: 2, Value: 1.96
 Row: 28, Col: 1, Value: 1.93
 Row: 28, Col: 2, Value: 1.98
 Row: 29, Col: 1, Value: 2.11
 Row: 29, Col: 2, Value: 2.13
 Row: 30, Col: 1, Value: 1.69
 Row: 30, Col: 2, Value: 1.79
 Row: 31, Col: 1, Value: 1.8
 Row: 31, Col: 2, Value: 1.86
 Row: 32, Col: 1, Value: 1.85
 Row: 32, Col: 2, Value: 1.97
 Row: 33, Col: 1, Value: 2.01
 Row: 33, Col: 2, Value: 2.16
 Row: 34, Col: 1, Value: 1.88
 Row: 34, Col: 2, Value: 1.95
 Row: 35, Col: 1, Value: 1.92
 Row: 35, Col: 2, Value: 1.91

Connecticut
 Muni
 Money Market
 Competitive
 funds average
 1992
 1991
 1993

THE CHART SHOWS THE 7-DAY EFFECTIVE YIELDS FOR THE FUND AND ITS
 COMPETITIVE FUNDS AVERAGE AS OF THE LAST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH FROM
 JANUARY 1991 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1993.
 YOUR ACCOUNT

DOING BUSINESS WITH FIDELITY

Fidelity Investments was established in 1946 to manage one of America's
 first mutual funds. Today, Fidelity is the largest mutual fund company in
 the country, and is known as an innovative provider of high-quality
 financial services to individuals and institutions.

In addition to its mutual fund business, the company operates one of
 America's leading discount brokerage firms, Fidelity Brokerage Services,
 Inc. (FBSI). Fidelity is also a leader in providing tax-sheltered
 retirement plans for individuals investing on their own or through their
 employer.

Fidelity is committed to providing investors with practical information to
 make investment decisions. Based in Boston, Fidelity provides customers
 with complete service 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, through a network of
 telephone service centers around the country.

To reach Fidelity for general information, call these numbers:

- (bullet) For mutual funds, 1-800-544-8888
- (bullet) For brokerage, 1-800-544-7272

If you would prefer to speak with a representative in person, Fidelity has
 over 75 walk-in Investor Centers across the country.

TYPES OF ACCOUNTS

You may set up an account directly in the fund or, if you own or intend to purchase individual securities as part of your total investment portfolio, you may consider investing in the fund through a brokerage account. You can choose the fund as your core account for your Fidelity Ultra Service Account or FidelityPlus SM brokerage account.

If you are investing through FBSI or another financial institution or investment professional, refer to its program materials for any special provisions regarding your investment in the fund.

The different ways to set up (register) your account with Fidelity are listed below.

WAYS TO SET UP YOUR ACCOUNT

INDIVIDUAL OR JOINT TENANTS

FOR YOUR GENERAL INVESTMENT NEEDS

Individual accounts are owned by one person. Joint accounts can have two or more owners (tenants).

GIFTS OR TRANSFERS TO A MINOR (UGMA, UTMA)

TO INVEST FOR A CHILD'S EDUCATION OR OTHER FUTURE NEEDS

These custodial accounts provide a way to give money to a child and obtain tax benefits. An individual can give up to \$10,000 a year per child without paying federal gift tax. Depending on state laws, you can set up a custodial account under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act (UGMA) or the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (UTMA).

TRUST

FOR MONEY BEING INVESTED BY A TRUST

The trust must be established before an account can be opened.

BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION

FOR INVESTMENT NEEDS OF CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, PARTNERSHIPS, OR OTHER GROUPS

Requires a special application.

INVESTOR SERVICES

Fidelity provides a variety of services to help you manage your account.

INFORMATION SERVICES

FIDELITY'S TELEPHONE REPRESENTATIVES are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Whenever you call, you can speak with someone equipped to provide the information or service you need.

STATEMENTS AND REPORTS that Fidelity sends to you include the following:

- (bullet) Confirmation statements (after every transaction, except reinvestments, that affects your account balance or your account registration)

- (bullet) Account statements (quarterly)

- (bullet) Financial reports (every six months)

To reduce expenses, only one copy of most financial reports will be mailed to your household, even if you have more than one account in the fund. Call 1-800-544-6666 if you need copies of financial reports or historical account information.

TRANSACTION SERVICES

EXCHANGE PRIVILEGE. You may sell your fund shares and buy shares of other Fidelity funds by telephone or in writing.

Exchanges may have tax consequences for you. For complete policies and restrictions governing exchanges, including circumstances under which a shareholder's exchange privilege may be suspended or revoked, see page

17

FIDELITY MONEY LINE (Registered trademark) enables you to transfer money by phone between your bank account and your fund account. Most transfers are complete within three business days of your call.

REGULAR INVESTMENT PLANS

One easy way to pursue your financial goals is to invest money regularly. Fidelity offers services that let you transfer money into your fund account, or between fund accounts, automatically.

FIDELITY AUTOMATIC ACCOUNT BUILDERSM

TO MOVE MONEY FROM YOUR BANK ACCOUNT TO A FIDELITY FUND

MINIMUM \$100

FREQUENC Monthly or quarterly
Y

SETTING Complete the
UP appropriate section on
the fund application.
For existing accounts,
call 1-800-544-6666
for an application.

DIRECT DEPOSIT

TO SEND ALL OR A PORTION OF YOUR PAYCHECK OR GOVERNMENT CHECK TO A FIDELITY FUND

MINIMUM \$100

FREQUENC Every pay period
Y

SETTING Check the
UP appropriate box on
the fund application,
or call

1-800-544-6666 for
an authorization form.

FIDELITY AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE SERVICE
TO MOVE MONEY FROM A FIDELITY MONEY MARKET FUND TO ANOTHER FIDELITY FUND
MINIMUM \$100

FREQUENC Monthly, bimonthly,
Y quarterly, or annually

SETTING To establish, call
UP 1-800-544-6666 after
both accounts are
opened.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

THE FUND'S SHARE PRICE, called net asset value (NAV), is calculated every business day. The fund is managed to keep its share price stable at \$1.00. The fund's shares are sold without a sales charge.

Shares are purchased at the next share price calculated after your investment is received and accepted. Share price is normally calculated at 4 p.m. Eastern time.

IF YOU ARE NEW TO FIDELITY, complete and sign an account application and mail it along with your check. You may also open your account in person or by wire as described on page 11. If there is no application accompanying this prospectus, call 1-800-544-8888.

IF YOU ALREADY HAVE MONEY INVESTED IN A FIDELITY FUND, you can:

(bullet) Mail in an application with a check, or

(bullet) Open your account by exchanging from another Fidelity fund.

If you buy shares by check or Fidelity Money Line (Registered trademark), and then sell those shares by any method other than by exchange to another Fidelity fund, the payment may be delayed for up to seven business days to ensure that your previous investment has cleared.

MINIMUM INVESTMENTS

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT \$5,000

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT \$500

Through automatic investment plans \$100

MINIMUM BALANCE \$1,000

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
	TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT	TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

PHONE 1-800-544-7777	(bullet) Exchange from another Fidelity fund account with the same registration, including name, address, and taxpayer ID number.	(bullet) Exchange from another Fidelity fund account with the same registration, including name, address, and taxpayer ID number. (bullet) Use Fidelity Money Line to transfer from your bank account. Call before your first use to verify that this service is in place on your account. Maximum Money Line: \$50,000.
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</TABLE>

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<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
MAIL	(bullet) Complete and sign the application. Make your check payable to "Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio." Mail to the address indicated on the application.	(bullet) Make your check payable to "Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio." Indicate your fund account number on your check and mail to the address printed on your account statement. (bullet) Exchange by mail: call 1-800-544-6666 for instructions.

</TABLE>

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
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IN PERSON	(bullet) Bring your application and check to a Fidelity Investor Center. Call 1-800-544-9797 for the center nearest you.	(bullet) Bring your check to a Fidelity Investor Center. Call 1-800-544-9797 for the center nearest you.
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</TABLE>

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S> WIRE	<C> (bullet) Call 1-800-544-7777 to set up your account and to arrange a wire transaction. (bullet) Wire within 24 hours to: Bankers Trust Company, Bank Routing #021001033, Account #00163053. Specify "Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio" and include your new account number and your name.	<C> (bullet) Wire to: Bankers Trust Company, Bank Routing #021001033, Account #00163053. Specify "Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio" and include your account number and your name.
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AUTOMATICALLY	(bullet) Not available.	(bullet) Use Fidelity Automatic Account Builder. Sign up for this service when opening your account, or call 1-800-544-6666 to add it.
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<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S> TDD - SERVICE FOR THE DEAF AND HEARING-IMPAIRED: 1-800-544-011 8	<C> <C>
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</TABLE>

HOW TO SELL SHARES

You can arrange to take money out of your fund account at any time by selling (redeeming) some or all of your shares. Your shares will be sold at the next share price calculated after your order is received and accepted. Share price is normally calculated at 4 p.m. Eastern time.

TO SELL SHARES THROUGH YOUR FIDELITY ULTRA SERVICE OR FIDELITYPLUS ACCOUNT, call 1-800-544-6262 to receive a handbook with instructions. IF YOU ARE SELLING SOME BUT NOT ALL OF YOUR SHARES, leave at least \$1,000 worth of shares in the account to keep it open.

TO SELL SHARES BY BANK WIRE OR FIDELITY MONEY LINE, you will need to sign up for these services in advance.

CERTAIN REQUESTS MUST INCLUDE A SIGNATURE GUARANTEE. It is designed to protect you and Fidelity from fraud. Your request must be made in writing and include a signature guarantee if any of the following situations apply:

- (bullet) You wish to redeem more than \$100,000 worth of shares,
- (bullet) Your account registration has changed within the last 30 days,
- (bullet) The check is being mailed to a different address than the one on your account (record address),
- (bullet) The check is being made payable to someone other than the account owner, or
- (bullet) The redemption proceeds are being transferred to a Fidelity account with a different registration.

You should be able to obtain a signature guarantee from a bank, broker (including Fidelity Investor Centers), dealer, credit union (if authorized under state law), securities exchange or association, clearing agency, or savings association. A notary public cannot provide a signature guarantee.

SELLING SHARES IN WRITING

Write a "letter of instruction" with:

- (bullet) Your name,
- (bullet) The fund's name,
- (bullet) Your fund account number,
- (bullet) The dollar amount or number of shares to be redeemed, and
- (bullet) Any other applicable requirements listed in the table at right.

Unless otherwise instructed, Fidelity will send a check to the record address. Deliver your letter to a Fidelity Investor Center, or mail it to: Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 660602

CHECKWRITING

If you have a checkbook for your account, you may write an unlimited number of checks. Do not, however, try to close out your account by check.

ACCOUNT TYPE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

<TABLE>	<CAPTION>	<S>	<C>	<C>
PHONE	All account types	1-800-544-7777		(bullet) Maximum check request: \$100,000. (bullet) For Money Line transfers to your bank account; minimum: none ; maximum: \$100,000. (bullet) You may exchange to other Fidelity funds if both accounts are registered with the same name(s), address, and taxpayer ID number.
MAIL OR IN PERSON	Individual, Joint Tenant, Sole Proprietorship, UGMA, UTMA Trust			(bullet) The letter of instruction must be signed by all persons required to sign for transactions, exactly as their names appear on the account. (bullet) The trustee must sign the letter indicating capacity as trustee. If the trustee's name is not in the account registration, provide a copy of the trust document certified within the last 60 days. (bullet) At least one person authorized by corporate resolution to act on the account must sign the letter. (bullet) Include a corporate resolution with corporate seal or a signature guarantee. (bullet) Call 1-800-544-6666 for instructions.
	Business or Organization			
	Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Guardian			
WIRE	All account types			(bullet) You must sign up for the wire feature before using it. To verify that it is in place, call 1-800-544-6666. Minimum wire: \$5,000. (bullet) Your wire redemption request must be received by Fidelity before 4 p.m. Eastern time for money to be wired on the next business day.
CHECK	All account types except retirement			(bullet) Minimum check: \$500. (bullet) All account owners must sign a signature card to receive a checkbook.

</TABLE>

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S> TDD - SERVICE FOR THE DEAF AND HEARING-IMPAIRED: 1-800-544-0118 <C> <C>

</TABLE>

DIVIDENDS, CAPITAL GAINS, AND TAXES

The fund distributes substantially all of its net investment income and capital gains, if any, to shareholders each year. Income dividends are declared daily and paid monthly.

DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS

When you open an account, specify on your application how you want to receive your distributions. If the option you prefer is not listed on the application, call 1-800-544-6666 for instructions. The fund offers three options:

5. REINVESTMENT OPTION. Your dividend and capital gain distributions, if any, will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the fund. If you do not indicate a choice on your application, you will be assigned this option.
6. CASH OPTION. You will be sent a check for your dividend and capital gain distributions, if any.

7. DIRECTED DIVIDENDS (Registered trademark) OPTION. Your dividend and capital gain distributions, if any, will be automatically invested in another identically registered Fidelity fund.

Dividends will be reinvested at the fund's NAV on the last day of the month. Capital gain distributions, if any, will be reinvested at the NAV as of the record date of the distribution. The mailing of distribution checks will begin within seven days.

TAXES

As with any investment, you should consider how an investment in a tax-free fund could affect you. Below are some of the fund's tax implications. Interest income that the fund earns is distributed to shareholders as income dividends. Interest that is federally tax-free remains tax-free when it is distributed.

UNDERSTANDING

DISTRIBUTIONS

As a fund shareholder, you are entitled to your share of the fund's net income and gains on its investments. The fund passes its earnings along to its investors as

DISTRIBUTIONS

The fund earns interest from its investments. These are passed along as DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTIONS. The fund may realize capital gains if it sells securities for a higher price than it paid for them. These are passed along as CAPITAL GAIN DISTRIBUTIONS. Money market funds usually don't make capital gain distributions.

(checkmark)

However, gain on the sale of tax-free bonds results in taxable distributions. Short-term capital gains and a portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount are taxed as dividends. Long-term capital gain distributions are taxed as long-term capital gains. These distributions are taxable when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them. However, distributions declared in December and paid in January are taxable as if they were paid on December 31. Fidelity will send you and the IRS a statement showing the tax status of the distributions paid to you in the previous year.

The interest from some municipal securities is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. The fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in these securities. Individuals who are subject to the tax must report this interest on their tax returns.

To the extent the fund's income dividends are derived from state tax-free obligations, they will be free from the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts, and estates. Subject to adoption of proposed regulations, long-term capital gain distributions, to the extent derived from Connecticut obligations, would also be free from this tax. Additionally, income dividends and long-term capital gain distributions derived from Connecticut obligations would not be subject to the net Connecticut minimum tax.

During fiscal 1993, 100 % of the fund's income dividends was free from federal income tax and 95.3 % was free from Connecticut taxes.

28.8 % of the fund's income dividends was subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.

<r>SHAREHOLDER AND ACCOUNT POLICIES</r>

TRANSACTION DETAILS

THE FUND IS OPEN FOR BUSINESS each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open. Fidelity normally calculates the fund's net asset value as of the close of business of the NYSE, normally 4 p.m. Eastern time.

THE FUND'S NAV is the value of a single share. The NAV is computed by adding up the value of the fund's investments, cash, and other assets, subtracting its liabilities, and then dividing the result by the number of shares outstanding.

Like most money market funds, the fund values the securities it owns on the basis of amortized cost. This method minimizes the effect of changes in a security's market value and helps the fund to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

THE FUND'S OFFERING PRICE (price to buy one share) and REDEMPTION PRICE (price to sell one share) are its NAV.

YOU MAY INITIATE MANY TRANSACTIONS BY TELEPHONE. Note that Fidelity will not be responsible for any losses resulting from unauthorized transactions if it follows reasonable procedures designed to verify the identity of the caller. Fidelity will request personalized security codes or other information, and may also record calls. You should verify the accuracy of your confirmation statements immediately after you receive them. If you do not want the ability to redeem and exchange by telephone, call Fidelity for instructions.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO REACH FIDELITY BY PHONE (for example, during periods of unusual market activity), consider placing your order by mail or by visiting a Fidelity Investor Center.

THE FUND RESERVES THE RIGHT TO SUSPEND THE OFFERING OF SHARES for a period of time. The fund also reserves the right to reject any specific purchase order, including certain purchases by exchange. See "Exchange Restrictions" on page 17 . Purchase orders may be refused if, in FMR's opinion, they are of a size that would disrupt management of the fund.

WHEN YOU PLACE AN ORDER TO BUY SHARES, your order will be processed at the next offering price calculated after your order is received and accepted. Note the following:

- (bullet) All of your purchases must be made in U.S. dollars and checks must be drawn on U.S. banks.
- (bullet) Fidelity does not accept cash.
- (bullet) When making a purchase with more than one check, each check must have a value of at least \$50.
- (bullet) The fund reserves the right to limit the number of checks processed at one time.
- (bullet) If your check does not clear, your purchase will be cancelled and you could be liable for any losses or fees the fund or its transfer agent has incurred.
- (bullet) You begin to earn dividends as of the first business day following the day of your purchase.

TO AVOID THE COLLECTION PERIOD associated with check and Money Line purchases, consider buying shares by bank wire, U.S. Postal money order, U.S. Treasury check, Federal Reserve check, or direct deposit instead. YOU MAY BUY OR SELL SHARES OF THE FUND THROUGH A BROKER, who may charge you a fee for this service. If you invest through a broker or other institution, read its program materials for any additional service features or fees that may apply.

WHEN YOU PLACE AN ORDER TO SELL SHARES, your shares will be sold at the next NAV calculated after your request is received and accepted. Note the following:

- (bullet) Normally, redemption proceeds will be mailed to you on the next business day, but if making immediate payment could adversely affect the fund, it may take up to seven days to pay you.
- (bullet) Shares will earn dividends through the date of redemption; however, shares redeemed on a Friday or prior to a holiday will continue to earn dividends until the next business day.
- (bullet) Fidelity Money Line redemptions generally will be credited to your bank account on the second or third business day after your phone call.
- (bullet) The fund may hold payment on redemptions until it is reasonably satisfied that investments made by check or Fidelity Money Line have been collected, which can take up to seven business days.
- (bullet) Redemptions may be suspended or payment dates postponed when the NYSE is closed (other than weekends or holidays), when trading on the NYSE is restricted, or as permitted by the SEC.

(bullet) If you sell shares by writing a check and the amount of the check is greater than the value of your account, your check will be returned to you and you may be subject to additional charges.

IF YOUR ACCOUNT BALANCE FALLS BELOW \$1,000 , you will be given 30 days' notice to reestablish the minimum balance. If you do not increase your balance, Fidelity reserves the right to close your account and send the proceeds to you. Your shares will be redeemed at the NAV on the day your account is closed.

FIDELITY MAY CHARGE A FEE FOR SPECIAL SERVICES, such as providing historical account documents, that are beyond the normal scope of its services.

Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC) may, at its own expense, provide promotional incentives to qualified recipients who support the sale of shares of the fund without reimbursement from the fund. Qualified recipients are securities dealers who have sold fund shares or others, including banks and other financial institutions, under special arrangements in connection with FDC's sales activities. In some instances, these incentives may be offered only to certain institutions whose representatives provide services in connection with the sale or expected sale of significant amounts of shares.

EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS

As a shareholder, you have the privilege of exchanging shares of the fund for shares of other Fidelity funds. However, you should note the following:

- (bullet) The fund you are exchanging into must be registered for sale in your state.
- (bullet) You may only exchange between accounts that are registered in the same name, address, and taxpayer identification number.
- (bullet) Before exchanging into a fund, read its prospectus.
- (bullet) If you exchange into a fund with a sales charge, you pay the percentage-point difference between that fund's sales charge and any sales charge you have previously paid in connection with the shares you are exchanging. For example, if you had already paid a sales charge of 2% on your shares and you exchange them into a fund with a 3% sales charge, you would pay an additional 1% sales charge.
- (bullet) Exchanges may have tax consequences for you.
- (bullet) The fund reserves the right to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's judgment, the fund would be unable to invest

the money effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected.

(bullet) Your exchanges may be restricted or refused if the fund receives or anticipates simultaneous orders affecting significant portions of the fund's assets. In particular, a pattern of exchanges that coincide with a "market timing" strategy may be disruptive to the fund.

Although the fund will attempt to give you prior notice whenever it is reasonably able to do so, it may impose these restrictions at any time. The fund reserves the right to terminate or modify the exchange privilege in the future.

OTHER FUNDS MAY HAVE DIFFERENT EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS, and may impose administrative fees of up to \$7.50 and redemption fees of up to 1.50% on exchanges. Check each fund's prospectus for details.

THE FUND IN DETAIL

CHARTER

CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET IS A MUTUAL FUND: an investment that pools shareholders' money and invests it toward a specified goal. In technical terms, the fund is currently a non-diversified fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust II, an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware business trust on June 20, 1991.

THE FUND IS GOVERNED BY A BOARD OF TRUSTEES, which is responsible for protecting the interests of shareholders. The trustees are experienced executives who meet throughout the year to oversee the fund's activities, review contractual arrangements with companies that provide services to the fund, and review performance. The majority of trustees are not otherwise affiliated with Fidelity.

THE FUND MAY HOLD SPECIAL MEETINGS AND MAIL PROXY MATERIALS. These meetings may be called to elect or remove trustees, change fundamental policies, approve a management contract, or for other purposes. Shareholders not attending these meetings are encouraged to vote by proxy. Fidelity will mail proxy materials in advance, including a voting card and information about the proposals to be voted on. You are entitled to one vote for each share you own.

FMR AND ITS AFFILIATES

FIDELITY FACTS

Fidelity offers the broadest selection of mutual funds in the world.

(bullet) Number of Fidelity mutual funds: over 200

(bullet) Assets in Fidelity mutual funds: over \$200 billion

(bullet) Number of shareholder accounts: over 15 million

(bullet) Number of investment analysts and portfolio

managers: over 200

(checkmark)

The fund is managed by FMR, which handles the fund's business affairs. FTX has primary responsibility for providing investment management services. FDC distributes and markets Fidelity's funds and services. Fidelity Service Co. (FSC) performs transfer agent servicing functions for the fund.

FMR Corp. is the parent company of these organizations. Through ownership of voting common stock, Edward C. Johnson 3d (President and a trustee of the trust), Johnson family members, and various trusts for the benefit of the Johnson family form a controlling group with respect to FMR Corp.

United Missouri Bank, N.A., is the fund's transfer agent, although it employs FSC to perform these functions for the fund. It is located at 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

To carry out the fund's transactions, FMR may use its broker-dealer affiliates and other firms that sell fund shares, provided that the fund receives services and commission rates comparable to those of other broker-dealers.

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENSES

Like all mutual funds, the fund pays fees related to its daily operations. Expenses paid out of the fund's assets are reflected in its share price or dividends; they are neither billed directly to shareholders nor deducted from shareholder accounts.

The fund pays a MANAGEMENT FEE to FMR for managing its investments and business affairs. FMR in turn pays fees to an affiliate who provides assistance with these services. The fund also pays OTHER EXPENSES, which are explained at right.

FMR may, from time to time, agree to reimburse the fund for management fees and other expenses above a specified limit. FMR retains the ability to be repaid by the fund if expenses fall below the specified limit prior to the end of the fiscal year. Reimbursement arrangements, which may be terminated at any time without notice, can decrease the fund's expenses and boost its performance.

MANAGEMENT FEE

The management fee is calculated and paid to FMR every month. The fee is calculated by adding a group fee rate to an individual fund fee rate, and multiplying the result by the fund's average net assets.

The group fee rate is based on the average net assets of all the mutual funds advised by FMR. This rate cannot rise above .37%, and it drops as total assets under management increase.

For November 1993, the group fee rate was .1627 %. The individual fund fee rate is .50%. The total management fee rate for fiscal 1993 was .42 %.

FMR HAS A SUB-ADVISORY AGREEMENT with FTX, which has primary responsibility for providing investment management, while FMR retains responsibility for providing other management services. FMR pays FTX 50% of its management fee (before expense reimbursements) for these services. FMR paid FTX .21 % of the fund's average net assets for fiscal 1993.

OTHER EXPENSES

UNDERSTANDING THE

MANAGEMENT FEE

The management fee FMR receives is designed to be responsive to changes in FMR's total assets under management. Building this variable into the fee calculation assures shareholders that they will pay a lower rate as FMR's assets under management increase.

(checkmark)

While the management fee is a significant component of the fund's annual operating costs, the fund has other expenses as well.

FSC performs many transaction and accounting functions. These services include processing shareholder transactions, valuing the fund's investments, and handling securities loans. In fiscal 1993, FSC received fees equal to .17 % of the fund's average net assets.

The fund also pays other expenses, such as legal, audit, and custodian fees; proxy solicitation costs; and the compensation of trustees who are not affiliated with Fidelity.

The fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan. This plan recognizes that FMR may use its resources, including management fees, to pay expenses associated with the sale of fund shares. This may include payments to third parties, such as banks or broker-dealers, that provide shareholder support services or engage in the sale of the fund's shares. It is important to note, however, that the fund does not pay FMR any separate fees for this service.

INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES

THE FUND SEEKS TO EARN A HIGH LEVEL OF CURRENT INCOME that is exempt from federal income tax and from Connecticut income tax while maintaining a stable \$1.00 share price by investing in high-quality, short-term municipal securities of all types. As a result, when you sell your shares, they should be worth the same amount as when you bought them. Of course, there is no guarantee that the fund will maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

FMR normally invests at least 65% of the fund's total assets in state tax-free securities, and normally invests so that at least 80% of the fund's income distributions are free from federal income tax.

If you are subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, you should note that the fund may invest all of its assets in municipal securities issued to finance private activities. The interest from these investments is a tax preference item for purposes of the tax.

The fund's performance is closely tied to economic and political conditions within the state of Connecticut. The state's economy is sensitive to some industry trends, such as the level of defense spending. For the last several years, Connecticut has been in a recession and its budget has experienced deficits.

The fund stresses tax-free income, preservation of capital, and liquidity. It does not seek the higher yields or capital appreciation that more aggressive investments may provide. The fund's yield will vary from day to day, generally reflecting current short-term interest rates and other market conditions.

The fund follows industry-standard guidelines on the quality and maturity of its investments, which are designed to help maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. The fund will purchase only high-quality securities that FMR believes present minimal credit risks and will observe maturity restrictions on securities it buys. In general, securities with longer maturities are more vulnerable to price changes, although they may provide higher yields. It is possible that a major change in interest rates or a default on the fund's investments could cause its share price (and the value of your investment) to change.

FMR normally invests the fund's assets according to its investment strategy. The fund does not expect to invest in federally taxable obligations, but will invest a portion of its assets in state taxable obligations. When FMR considers it appropriate, however, it may temporarily invest more than normally permitted in taxable obligations.

SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT PRACTICES

The following pages contain more detailed information about types of instruments in which the fund may invest, and strategies FMR may employ in pursuit of the fund's investment objective. A summary of risks and

restrictions associated with these instrument types and investment practices is included as well. Policies and limitations are considered at the time of purchase; the sale of instruments is not required in the event of a subsequent change in circumstances.

FMR may not buy all of these instruments or use all of these techniques to the full extent permitted unless it believes that doing so will help the fund achieve its goal. As a shareholder, you will receive financial reports every six months detailing fund holdings and describing recent investment activities.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES are issued to raise money for a variety of public purposes, including general financing for state and local governments, or financing for specific projects or public facilities. Municipal securities may be issued in anticipation of future revenues, and may be backed by the full taxing power of a municipality, the revenues from a specific project, or the credit of a private organization. A security's credit may be enhanced by a bank, insurance company, or other financial institution. The securities may carry fixed, variable, or floating interest rates. The fund may own a municipal security directly or may own one through a participation interest.

STATE TAX-FREE SECURITIES include municipal securities issued by the state of Connecticut or its counties, municipalities, authorities, or other subdivisions. The ability of issuers to repay their debt can be affected by many factors that impact the economic vitality of either the state or a region within the state.

Other state tax-free securities are general obligations of U.S. territories and possessions such as Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, and their political subdivisions and public corporations the interest on which federal law prohibits the states from taxing. The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked to the U.S. economy, and will depend on the strength of the U.S. dollar, interest rates, the price stability of oil imports, and the continued existence of favorable tax incentives. Recent legislation reduced these incentives, but it is impossible to predict what impact the changes will have.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS

are used by municipalities to acquire land, equipment, or facilities. If the municipality stops making payments or transfers its obligations to a private entity, the obligation could lose value or become taxable.

OTHER MUNICIPAL SECURITIES may include asset-backed securities and zero coupon bonds.

PRIVATE ENTITIES may be involved in some municipal securities. For example, industrial revenue bonds are backed by private entities, and resource recovery bonds often involve private corporations. The viability of a project or tax incentives could affect the value and credit quality of these securities.

PUT FEATURES entitle the holder to put (sell back) an instrument to the issuer or a financial intermediary. In exchange for this benefit, the fund may pay periodic fees or accept a lower interest rate. Demand features, standby commitments, and tender options are types of put features.

WHEN-ISSUED AND DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS are trading practices in which payment and delivery for the securities take place at a future date. The market value of a security could change during this period, which could affect the market value of the fund's assets.

ILLIQUID AND RESTRICTED SECURITIES. Some investments may be determined by FMR, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, to be illiquid, which means that they may be difficult to sell promptly at an acceptable price. The sale of other securities may be subject to legal restrictions. Difficulty in selling securities may result in a loss or may be costly to the fund.

RESTRICTIONS: The fund may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 10% of its assets would be invested in illiquid securities.

DIVERSIFICATION. Diversifying a fund's investment portfolio can reduce the risks of investing. This may include limiting the amount of money invested in any one issuer or, on a broader scale, in any one industry or type of project. Economic, business, or political changes can affect all securities of a similar type. A fund that is not diversified may be more sensitive to these changes, and also to changes in the market value of a single issuer or industry.

RESTRICTIONS: The fund is considered non-diversified. Generally, to meet quarterly federal tax requirements at the close quarter, the fund does not invest more than 25% of its total assets in any one issuer and, with respect to 50% of total assets, does not invest more than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer. These limitations do not apply to U.S. government securities. The fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in tax-free securities that finance similar types of projects.

BORROWING. The fund may borrow from banks or from other funds advised by FMR, or through reverse repurchase agreements, and may make additional investments while borrowings are outstanding.

RESTRICTIONS: The fund may borrow only for temporary or emergency purposes, but not in an amount exceeding 33% of its total assets.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

Some of the policies and restrictions discussed on the preceding pages are fundamental, that is, subject to change only by shareholder approval. The following paragraph restates all those that are fundamental. All policies stated throughout this prospectus, other than those identified in the following paragraph, can be changed without shareholder approval.

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal income tax and, to the extent possible, from Connecticut personal income tax, as is consistent with preservation of capital. Under normal conditions, at least 80% of the fund's income distributions will be exempt from federal income tax and at least 65% of the fund's total assets will be invested in state tax-free obligations. The fund may borrow only for temporary or emergency purposes, but not in an amount exceeding 33% of its total assets.

FIDELITY CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO
A FUND OF FIDELITY COURT STREET TRUST II
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
JANUARY 1 4 , 1994

This Statement is not a prospectus but should be read in conjunction with the fund's current Prospectus (dated January 1 4 , 1994). Please retain this document for future reference. The Annual Report for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993 is incorporated herein by reference. To obtain an additional copy of the Prospectus or the Annual Report, please call Fidelity Distributors Corporation at 1-800-544-8888.

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INVESTMENT ADVISER

Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR)

INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER

FMR Texas Inc. (FMR Texas)

DISTRIBUTOR

Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC)

TRANSFER AGENTS

United Missouri Bank, N.A. (United Missouri) and Fidelity Service Co. (FSC)
CTM-ptB-194

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND LIMITATIONS

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

The fund's fundamental investment policies and limitations cannot be changed without approval by a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) of the fund. However, except for the fundamental investment limitations set forth below, the investment policies and limitations described in this Statement of Additional Information are not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FUND'S FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS SET FORTH IN THEIR ENTIRETY. THE FUND MAY NOT:

- (1) issue bonds or any other class of securities preferred over shares of the fund in respect of the fund's assets or earnings, provided that Fidelity Court Street Trust II may issue additional series of shares in accordance with the Trust Instrument;
- (2) sell securities short, unless it owns, or by virtue of ownership of

other securities has the right to obtain, securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short;

- (3) purchase securities on margin, except that the fund may obtain such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions;
- (4) borrow money, except that the fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes (not for leveraging or investment) in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets (less liabilities other than borrowings). Any borrowings that come to exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the fund's total assets by reason of a decline in total assets will be reduced within three days (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation;
- (5) underwrite securities issued by others (except to the extent that the fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in the disposition of restricted securities);
- (6) purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies, instrumentalities, territories or possessions, or issued or guaranteed by a state government or political subdivision thereof) if, as a result, more than 25% of the value of its total assets would be invested in securities of companies having their principal business activities in the same industry;
- (7) purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business);
- (8) purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities; or
- (9) lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements.

(10) The fund may, notwithstanding any other fundamental investment policy or limitation, invest all of its assets in the securities of a single open-end management investment company with substantially the same fundamental investment objectives, policies, and limitations as the fund. THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS ARE NOT FUNDAMENTAL AND MAY BE CHANGED WITHOUT SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL.

(i) To meet federal tax requirements for qualification as a "regulated investment company," the fund limits its investments so that at the close of each quarter of its taxable year: (a) with regard to at least 50% of total assets, no more than 5% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (b) no more than 25% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to "Government securities" as defined for federal tax purposes.

(ii) The fund does not currently intend to sell securities short.

(iii) The fund may borrow money only (a) from a bank or from a registered investment company or portfolio for which FMR or an affiliate serves as an investment adviser or (b) by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements with any party (reverse repurchase agreements are treated as borrowings for purposes of fundamental investment limitation (4)). The fund will not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding. The fund will not borrow from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates if total outstanding borrowings immediately after such borrowing would exceed 15% of the fund's total assets.

(iv) The fund does not currently intend to purchase any security if, as a result, more than 10% of its net assets would be invested in securities that are deemed to be illiquid because they are subject to contractual restrictions on resale or because they cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued.

(v) The fund does not currently intend to invest more than 25% of its total assets in industrial revenue bonds related to a single industry.

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

(vii) The fund does not currently intend to (a) purchase securities of other investment companies, except in the open market where no commission except the ordinary broker's commission is paid, or (b) purchase or retain securities issued by other open-end investment companies. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to securities received as dividends, through offers of exchange, or as a result of a reorganization, consolidation, or merger.

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

For purposes of limitations (6) and (i), FMR identifies the issuer of a security depending on its terms and conditions. In identifying the issuer, FMR will consider the entity or entities responsible for payment of interest and repayment of principal and the source of such payments; the way in which assets and revenues of an issuing political subdivision are separated from those of other political entities; and whether a governmental body is guaranteeing the security.

AFFILIATED BANK TRANSACTIONS. Pursuant to exemptive orders issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the fund may engage in

transactions with banks that are, or may be considered to be, "affiliated persons" of the fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Such transactions may be entered into only pursuant to procedures established and periodically reviewed by the Board of Trustees. These transactions may include repurchase agreements with custodian banks; purchases, as principal, of short-term obligations of, and repurchase agreements with, the 50 largest U.S. banks (measured by deposits); transactions in municipal securities; and transactions in U.S. government securities with affiliated banks that are primary dealers in these securities.

QUALITY AND MATURITY. Pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, the fund may purchase only high-quality securities that FMR believes present minimal credit risks. To be considered high-quality, a security must be a U.S. government security; rated in accordance with applicable rules in one of the two highest categories for short-term securities by at least two nationally recognized rating services (or by one, if only one rating service has rated the security); or, if unrated, judged to be of equivalent quality by FMR.

High-quality securities are divided into "first tier" and "second tier" securities. First tier securities have received the highest rating (e.g., Standard & Poor's A-1 rating) from at least two rating services (or one, if only one has rated the security). Second tier securities have received ratings within the two highest categories (e.g., Standard & Poor's A-1 or A-2) from at least two rating services (or one, if only one has rated the security), but do not qualify as first tier securities. If a security has been assigned different ratings by different ratings services, at least two rating services must have assigned the higher rating in order for FMR to determine eligibility on the basis of that higher rating. Based on procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, FMR may determine that an unrated security is of equivalent quality to a rated first or second tier security.

The fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in second tier securities. In addition, the fund may not invest more than 1% of its total assets or \$1 million (whichever is greater) in the second tier securities of a single issuer.

The fund must limit its investments to securities with remaining maturities of 397 days or less and must maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity of 90 days or less.

DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. The fund may buy and sell securities on a delayed-delivery or when-issued basis. These transactions involve a commitment by the fund to purchase or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place after the customary settlement period for that type of security (and more than seven days in the future). Typically, no interest accrues to the purchaser until the security is delivered.

When purchasing securities on a delayed-delivery basis, the fund assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations. Because the fund is not required to pay for securities until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with the fund's other investments. If the fund remains substantially fully invested at a time when delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, the delayed-delivery purchases may result in a form of leverage. When delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, the fund will set aside appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its purchase obligations. When the fund has sold a security on a delayed-delivery basis, the fund does not participate in further gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a delayed-delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity, or could suffer a loss.

The fund may renegotiate delayed-delivery transactions after they are entered into, and may sell underlying securities before they are delivered, which may result in capital gains or losses.

VARIABLE OR FLOATING RATE DEMAND OBLIGATIONS bear variable or floating interest rates and carry rights that permit holders to demand payment of the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest from the issuers or certain financial intermediaries. Floating rate securities have interest rates that change whenever there is a change in a designated base rate while variable rate instruments provide for a specified periodic adjustment in the interest rate. These formulas are designed to result in a market value for the instrument that approximates its par value.

A demand instrument with a conditional demand feature must have received both a short-term and a long-term high-quality rating or, if unrated, have been determined to be of comparable quality pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. A demand instrument with an unconditional demand feature may be acquired solely in reliance upon a short-term high-quality rating or, if unrated, upon a finding of comparable short-term quality pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees.

The fund may invest in fixed-rate bonds that are subject to third party puts and in participation interests in such bonds held in trust or otherwise. These bonds and participation interests have tender options or demand features that permit the fund to tender (or put) its bonds to an institution at periodic intervals and to receive the principal amount thereof. The fund considers variable rate instruments structured in this way (Participating VRDOs) to be essentially equivalent to other VRDOs

it purchases. The IRS has not ruled whether the interest on Participating VRDOs is tax-exempt and, accordingly, the fund intends to purchase these instruments based on opinions of bond counsel.

The fund may invest in variable or floating rate instruments that ultimately mature in more than 397 days, if the fund acquires a right to sell the instruments that meets certain requirements set forth in Rule 2a-7. Variable rate instruments (including instruments subject to a demand feature) that mature in 397 days or less may be deemed to have maturities equal to the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate. Other variable rate instruments with demand features may be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the next adjustment of the interest rate or the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand. A floating rate instrument subject to a demand feature may be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand.

TENDER OPTION BONDS are created by coupling an intermediate- or long-term, fixed-rate, tax-exempt bond (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) with a tender agreement that gives the holder the option to tender the bond at its face value. As consideration for providing the tender option, the sponsor (usually a bank, broker-dealer, or other financial institution) receives periodic fees equal to the difference between the bond's fixed coupon rate and the rate (determined by a remarketing or similar agent) that would cause the bond, coupled with the tender option, to trade at par on the date of such determination. After payment of the tender option fee, the fund effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term tax-exempt rate. Subject to applicable regulatory requirements, the fund may buy tender option bonds if the agreement gives the fund the right to tender the bond to its sponsor no less frequently than once every 397 days. In selecting tender option bonds for the fund, FMR will consider the creditworthiness of the issuer of the underlying bond, the custodian, and the third party provider of the tender option. In certain instances, a sponsor may terminate a tender option if, for example, the issuer of the underlying bond defaults on interest payments.

ZERO COUPON BONDS do not make regular interest payments .

Instead, they are sold at a deep discount from their face value and are redeemed at face value when they mature. Because zero coupon bonds do not pay current income, their prices can be very volatile when interest rates change. In calculating its daily dividend, the fund takes into account as income a portion of the difference between a zero coupon bond's purchase price and its face value.

STANDBY COMMITMENTS are puts that entitle holders to same-day settlement at an exercise price equal to the amortized cost of the underlying security plus accrued interest, if any, at the time of exercise. The fund may acquire standby commitments to enhance the liquidity of portfolio securities, but only when the issuers of the commitments present minimal risk of default.

Ordinarily the fund will not transfer a standby commitment to a third party, although it could sell the underlying municipal security to a third party at any time. The fund may purchase standby commitments separate from or in conjunction with the purchase of securities subject to such commitments. In the latter case, the fund would pay a higher price for the securities acquired, thus reducing their yield to maturity. Standby commitments will not affect the dollar-weighted average maturity of the fund, or the valuation of the securities underlying the commitments. Issuers or financial intermediaries may obtain letters of credit or other guarantees to support their ability to buy securities on demand. FMR may rely upon its evaluation of a bank's credit in determining whether to support an instrument supported by a letter of credit. In evaluating a foreign bank's credit, FMR will consider whether adequate public information about the bank is available and whether the bank may be subject to unfavorable political or economic developments, currency controls, or other governmental restrictions that might affect the bank's ability to honor its credit commitment.

Standby commitments are subject to certain risks, including the ability of issuers of standby commitments to pay for securities at the time the commitments are exercised; the fact that standby commitments are not marketable by the fund; and the possibility that the maturities of the underlying securities may be different from those of the commitments.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS. The fund may invest a portion of its assets in municipal leases and participation interests therein. These obligations, which may take the form of a lease, an installment purchase, or a conditional sale contract, are issued by state and local governments and authorities to acquire land and a wide variety of equipment and facilities. Generally, the fund will not hold such obligations directly as a lessor of the property, but will purchase a participation interest in a municipal obligation from a bank or other third party. A participation interest gives the fund a specified, undivided interest in the obligation in proportion to its purchased interest in the total amount of the obligation.

Municipal leases frequently have risks distinct from those associated with general obligation or revenue bonds. State constitutions and statutes set forth requirements that states or municipalities must meet to incur debt. These may include voter referenda, interest rate limits, or public sale requirements. Leases, installment purchases, or conditional sale contracts

(which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass to the governmental issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting their constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. Many leases and contracts include "non-appropriation clauses" providing that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purposes by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. Non-appropriation clauses free the issuer from debt issuance limitations.

FEDERALLY TAXABLE OBLIGATIONS. The fund does not intend to invest in securities whose interest is federally taxable; however, from time to time, the fund may invest a portion of its assets on a temporary basis in fixed-income obligations whose interest is subject to federal income tax. For example, the fund may invest in obligations whose interest is federally taxable pending the investment or reinvestment in municipal securities of proceeds from the sale of its shares or sales of portfolio securities. Should the fund invest in federally taxable obligations, it would purchase securities that in FMR's judgment are of high quality. These would include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities; obligations of domestic banks; and repurchase agreements. The fund will purchase taxable obligations only if they meet its quality requirements.

Proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on municipal obligations are introduced before Congress from time to time. Proposals also may be introduced before the Connecticut legislature that would affect the state tax treatment of the fund's distributions. If such proposals were enacted, the availability of municipal obligations and the value of the fund's holdings would be affected and the Trustees would reevaluate the fund's investment objective and policies.

The fund anticipates being as fully invested as practicable in municipal securities; however, there may be occasions when, as a result of maturities of portfolio securities, sales of fund shares, or in order to meet redemption requests, the fund may hold cash that is not earning income. In addition, there may be occasions when, in order to raise cash to meet redemptions, the fund may be required to sell securities at a loss.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. In a repurchase agreement, the fund purchases a security and simultaneously commits to resell that security to the seller at an agreed-upon price on an agreed-upon date within a number of days from the date of purchase. The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed-upon incremental amount which is unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased security. A repurchase agreement is a taxable obligation which involves the obligation of the seller to pay the agreed-upon price, which obligation is in effect secured by the value (at least equal to the amount of the agreed-upon resale price and marked to market daily) of the underlying security. The fund may engage in repurchase agreements with respect to any security in which it is authorized to invest, even if the underlying security matures in more than 397 days. While it does not presently appear possible to eliminate all risks from these transactions (particularly the possibility of a decline in the market value of the underlying securities, as well as delays and costs to the fund in connection with bankruptcy proceedings), it is the fund's current policy to limit repurchase agreement transactions to those parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by FMR.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. In a reverse repurchase agreement, a fund sells a portfolio instrument to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, in return for cash and agrees to repurchase the instrument at a particular price and time. While a reverse repurchase agreement is outstanding, the fund will maintain appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its obligation under the agreement. The fund will enter into reverse repurchase agreements only with parties whose creditworthiness has been found satisfactory by FMR. Such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of the fund's assets and may be viewed as a form of leverage.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, FMR determines the liquidity of the fund's investments and, through reports from FMR, the Board monitors investments in illiquid instruments. In determining the liquidity of the fund's investments, FMR may consider various factors, including (1) the frequency of trades and quotations, (2) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace, (3) dealer undertakings to make a market, (4) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features), and (5) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset the fund's rights and obligations relating to the investment). Investments currently considered by the fund to be illiquid include restricted securities and municipal lease obligations determined by FMR to be illiquid. In the absence of market quotations, illiquid investments are valued for purposes of monitoring amortized cost valuation at fair value as determined in good faith by a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees. If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, the fund were in a position where more than 10% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity. **RESTRICTED SECURITIES** generally can be sold in privately negotiated

transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time the fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security. However, in general, the fund anticipates holding restricted securities to maturity or selling them in an exempt transaction.

INTERFUND BORROWING PROGRAM. The fund has received permission from the SEC to lend money to and borrow money from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates. Interfund loans and borrowings normally will extend overnight, but can have a maximum duration of seven days. Loans may be called on one day's notice. The fund will lend through the program only when the returns are higher than those available at the same time from other short-term instruments (such as repurchase agreements), and will borrow through the program only when the costs are equal to or lower than the cost of bank loans. The fund may have to borrow from a bank at a higher interest rate if an interfund loan is called or not renewed. Any delay in repayment to a lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional borrowing costs.

HOUSING. Housing revenue bonds are generally issued by a state, country, city, local housing authority, or other public agency. They are secured by the revenues derived from mortgages purchased with the proceeds of the bond issue. It is extremely difficult to predict the supply of available mortgages to be purchased with the proceeds of an issue or the future cash flow from the underlying mortgages. Consequently, there are risks that proceeds will exceed supply, resulting in early retirement of bonds, or that homeowner repayments will create an irregular cash flow. Many factors may affect the financing of multi-family housing projects, including acceptable completion of construction, proper management, occupancy and rent levels, economic conditions, and changes to current laws and regulations.

SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING CONNECTICUT

The following only highlights some of the more significant financial trends and problems, and is based on information drawn from official statements and prospectuses relating to securities offerings of the State of Connecticut, its agencies and instrumentalities, as available on the date of this Statement of Additional Information. FMR has not independently verified any of the information contained in such official statements and other publicly available documents, but is not aware of any fact which would render such information inaccurate.

Manufacturing has historically been Connecticut's single most important economic activity. The State's manufacturing industry is diversified, but from 1970 to 1992 manufacturing employment declined 30.8%. During this period, employment in other non-agricultural establishments (including government) increased 60.8%, particularly in the service, trade, and finance categories. In 1992, manufacturing accounted for only 20.1% of total nonagricultural employment in Connecticut. Defense-related business plays an important role in the Connecticut economy, and economic activity has been affected by the volume of defense contracts awarded to Connecticut firms. On a per capita basis, defense awards in Connecticut have traditionally been among the highest in the nation, but reductions in defense spending have had a substantial adverse impact on Connecticut's economy, and the state's largest defense contractors have announced substantial labor force reductions to occur over the next four years.

The annual average unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) in Connecticut decreased from 6.9% in 1982 to a low of 3.0% in 1988, but it reached 7.4% as of May 1993. Pockets of more significant unemployment and poverty exist in some of Connecticut's cities and towns, the economic conditions of which are causing them severe financial problems, resulting in some cases in the reporting of operating and accumulated deficits. Connecticut is in a recession the depth and duration of which are uncertain.

While the State's General Fund ended fiscal 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 with operating surpluses of approximately \$365,500,000, \$250,100,000 and \$365,200,000, respectively, the State recorded operating deficits in its General Fund for fiscal 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, and 1990-91 alone of \$115,600,000, \$28,000,000, \$259,000,000, and \$809,000,000, respectively. In the fall of 1991, the State issued \$965,712,000 of Economic Recovery Notes to help fund its accumulated General Fund deficit. Largely as a result of the enactment in 1991 of a general income tax on resident and non-resident individuals, trusts, and estates the State's General Fund ended fiscal 1991-92 and 1992-93 with an operating surplus of \$110,000,000 and \$113,500,000, respectively.

The state's two major revenue raising taxes have been the sales and use taxes and the corporation business tax, each of which is sensitive to changes in the level of economic activity in the State, but the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts, and estates is expected to supersede each of them in importance. Motor fuel taxes and other transportation-related taxes are paid into a Special Transportation Fund while all other tax revenues are carried in the General Fund.

The repair and maintenance of the State's highways and bridges will require major expenditures in the near term. The State has adopted legislation that provides for, among other things, the issuance of special tax obligation bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to pay for improvements to the State's transportation system. The bonds are payable solely from motor vehicle and other transportation-related taxes and fees deposited in the Special Transportation Fund. However, the amount of revenues is dependent on the occurrence of future events, including a possible rise in fuel prices, and may thus differ materially from projected amounts. The cost of this infrastructure program, to be met from federal, State and local funds, is currently estimated at \$ 9.5 billion. The State expects to issue \$3.7 billion of special tax obligation bonds over a ten-year period commenced July 1, 1984 to finance a major portion of the State's share of such cost.

The State's budget problems led to ratings of its general obligation bonds being lowered early in 1990, from Aal to Aa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., and from AA+ to AA by Standard & Poor's Corporation. Because of concern over Connecticut's lack of a plan to deal with accumulated projected deficits in its General Fund, on September 13, 1991, Standard & Poor's further lowered its ratings of the State's general obligation bonds and certain other obligations that depend in part on the creditworthiness of the State to AA-. State and regional economic difficulties, reductions in revenues, and increased expenses could lead to further fiscal problems for the State and its political subdivisions, authorities, and agencies. This could result in declines in the value of their outstanding obligations, increases in their future borrowing costs, and impairment of their ability to pay debt service on their obligations.

SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING PUERTO RICO

The following only highlights some of the more significant financial trends and problems affecting the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "Commonwealth" or "Puerto Rico"), and is based on information drawn from official statements and prospectuses relating to the securities offerings of Puerto Rico, its agencies and instrumentalities, as available on the date of this Statement of Additional Information. FMR has not independently verified any of the information contained in such official statements, prospectuses and other publicly available documents, but is not aware of any fact which would render such information materially inaccurate.

The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked with that of the United States, and in fiscal 1992 trade with the United States accounted for approximately 88% of Puerto Rico's exports and approximately 68% of its imports. In this regard, in fiscal 1992 Puerto Rico experienced a \$2,940,300,000 positive adjusted merchandise trade balance. Since fiscal 1987 personal income, both aggregate and per capita, have increased consistently each fiscal year. In fiscal 1992 aggregate personal income was \$22.7 billion and personal per capita income was \$6,360. Gross domestic product in fiscal 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992 was \$19,954,000, \$21,619,000, \$22,857,000, and \$23,620,000 respectively. For fiscal 1993, an increase in gross domestic product of 2.9% over fiscal 1992 is forecasted. However, actual growth in the Puerto Rico economy will depend on several factors including the condition of the U.S. economy, the exchange rate for the U.S. dollar, the price stability of oil imports, and interest rates. Due to these factors there is no assurance that the economy of Puerto Rico will continue to grow.

Puerto Rico has made marked improvements in fighting unemployment.

Unemployment is at a low level compared to that of the late 1970s, but it still remains significantly above the United States average. Despite long term improvements the unemployment rate rose from 15.2% to 16.5% from fiscal 1991 to fiscal 1992. At the end of the third quarter of fiscal 1993 the unemployment rate in Puerto Rico stood at 17.3%. There is a possibility that the unemployment rate will continue to increase.

The economy of Puerto Rico has undergone a transformation in the later half of this century from one centered around agriculture, to one dominated by the manufacturing and service industries. Manufacturing is the cornerstone of Puerto Rico's economy, accounting for \$13.2 billion or 38.7% of gross domestic product in 1992. However, manufacturing has experienced a basic change over the years as a result of the influx of higher wage, high technology industries such as the pharmaceutical industry, electronics, computers, micro-processors, scientific instruments and high technology machinery. The service sector, which includes wholesale and retail trade, finance and real estate, ranks second in its contribution to gross domestic product and is the sector that employs the greatest number of people. In fiscal 1992, the service sector generated \$13.0 billion in gross domestic product or 38.3% of the total and employed over 449,000 workers providing 46% of total employment. The government sector and tourism also contribute to the island economy each accounting for \$3.7 billion and \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1992, respectively.

Much of the development of the manufacturing sector of the economy of Puerto Rico is attributable to federal and Commonwealth tax incentives, most notably section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Section 936") and the Commonwealth's Industrial Incentives Program. Section 936 currently grants U.S. corporations that meet certain criteria and elect its application a credit against their U.S. corporate income tax on the portion of the tax attributable to (i) income derived from the active conduct of a trade or business in Puerto Rico ("active income"), or from the sale or exchange of substantially all the assets used in the

active conduct of such trade or business, and (ii) qualified possession source investment income ("passive income"). The Industrial Incentives Program, through the 1987 Industrial Incentives Act, grants corporations engaged in certain qualified activities a fixed 90% exemption from Commonwealth income and property taxes and a 60% exemption from municipal license taxes.

On August 16, 1993, President Clinton signed a bill amending Section 936. Under the amendments, U.S. corporations with operations in Puerto Rico can elect to receive a federal income tax credit equal to: 40% of the credit currently available, phased in over a five year period, starting at 60% of the current credit, or a credit based on investment and wages. The investment and wage credit would equal the sum of (i) 60% of qualified compensation to employees, (ii) a specified percentage of depreciation deductions with respect to tangible property located in Puerto Rico, and (iii) a portion of income taxed paid to Puerto Rico, up to a 9% effective tax rate, subject to certain requirements. It is not possible to determine at this time whether the reductions in tax incentives for operations in Puerto Rico will have a significant impact on the economy of Puerto Rico or the time period in which such impact would arise.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

All orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities are placed on behalf of the fund by FMR (either directly or through affiliated sub-advisers) pursuant to authority contained in the management contract. FMR is also responsible for the placement of transaction orders for other investment companies and accounts for which it or its affiliates act as investment adviser. Securities purchased and sold by the fund generally will be traded on a net basis (i.e., without commission). In selecting broker-dealers, subject to applicable limitations of the federal securities laws, FMR will consider various relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the size and type of the transaction; the nature and character of the markets for the security to be purchased or sold; the execution efficiency, settlement capability, and financial condition of the broker-dealer firm; the broker-dealer's execution services rendered on a continuing basis; and the reasonableness of any commissions.

The fund may execute portfolio transactions with broker-dealers who provide research and execution services to the fund or other accounts over which FMR or its affiliates exercise investment discretion. Such services may include advice concerning the value of securities; the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities; the availability of securities or the purchasers or sellers of securities; furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and performance of accounts; and effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance and settlement). FMR maintains a listing of broker-dealers who provide such services on a regular basis. However, as many transactions on behalf of the fund are placed with broker-dealers (including broker-dealers on the list) without regard to the furnishing of such services, it is not possible to estimate the proportion of such transactions directed to such broker-dealers solely because such services were provided. The selection of such broker-dealers generally is made by FMR (to the extent possible consistent with execution considerations) based upon the quality of research and execution services provided.

The receipt of research from broker-dealers that execute transactions on behalf of the fund may be useful to FMR in rendering investment management services to the fund or its other clients and, conversely, such research provided by broker-dealers who have executed transaction orders on behalf of other FMR clients may be useful to FMR in carrying out its obligations to the fund. The receipt of such research has not reduced FMR's normal independent research activities; however, it enables FMR to avoid additional expenses that could be incurred if FMR tried to develop comparable information through its own efforts.

Subject to applicable limitations of the federal securities laws, broker-dealers may receive commissions for agency transactions that are in excess of the amount of commissions charged by other broker-dealers in recognition of their research and execution services. In order to cause the fund to pay such higher commissions, FMR must determine in good faith that such commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such executing broker-dealers, viewed in terms of a particular transaction or FMR's overall responsibilities to the fund and its other clients. In reaching this determination, FMR will not attempt to place a specific dollar value on the brokerage and research services provided, or to determine what portion of the compensation should be related to those services.

FMR is authorized to use research services provided by and to place portfolio transactions with brokerage firms that have provided assistance in the distribution of shares of the fund, or shares of other Fidelity funds, to the extent permitted by law. FMR may use research services provided by and place agency transactions with Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI), a subsidiary of FMR Corp., if the commissions are fair, reasonable, and comparable to commissions charged by non-affiliated, qualified brokerage firms for similar services.

Section 11(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prohibits members of national securities exchanges from executing exchange transactions for accounts which they or their affiliates manage, except in accordance with regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Pursuant to such

regulations, the Board of Trustees has approved a written agreement that permits FBSI to effect portfolio transactions on national securities exchanges and to retain compensation in connection with such transactions.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 1993, 1992, and 1991, the fund paid no brokerage commissions. The Trustees periodically review FMR's performance of its responsibilities in connection with the placement of portfolio transactions on behalf of the fund and review the commissions paid by the fund over representative periods of time to determine if they are reasonable in relation to the benefits to the fund.

From time to time the Trustees will review whether the recapture for the benefit of the fund of some portion of the brokerage commissions or similar fees paid by the fund on portfolio transactions is legally permissible and advisable. The fund seeks to recapture soliciting broker-dealer fees on the tender of portfolio securities, but at present no other recapture arrangements are in effect. The Trustees intend to continue to review whether recapture opportunities are available and are legally permissible and, if so, to determine in the exercise of their business judgment whether it would be advisable for the fund to seek such recapture.

Although the Trustees and officers of the fund are substantially the same as those of other funds managed by FMR, investment decisions for the fund are made independently from those of other funds managed by FMR or accounts managed by FMR affiliates. It sometimes happens that the same security is held in the portfolio of more than one of these funds or accounts. Simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several funds are managed by the same investment adviser, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objective of more than one fund.

When two or more funds are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, the prices and amounts are allocated in accordance with a formula considered by the officers of the funds involved to be equitable to each fund. In some cases, this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security as far as the fund is concerned. In other cases, however, the ability of the fund to participate in volume transactions will produce better executions and prices for the fund. It is the current opinion of the Board of Trustees that the desirability of retaining FMR as investment adviser to the fund outweighs any disadvantages that may be said to exist from exposure to simultaneous transactions.

VALUATION OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund values its investments on the basis of amortized cost. This technique involves valuing an instrument at its cost as adjusted for amortization of premium or accretion of discount rather than its value based on current market quotations or appropriate substitutes which reflect current market conditions. The amortized cost value of an instrument may be higher or lower than the price the fund would receive if it sold the instrument.

Valuing the fund's instruments on the basis of amortized cost and use of the term "money market fund" are permitted by Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The fund must adhere to certain conditions under Rule 2a-7.

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

During periods of declining interest rates, the fund's yield based on amortized cost may be higher than the yield based on market valuations. Under these circumstances, a shareholder in the fund would be able to obtain a somewhat higher yield than would result if the fund utilized market valuations to determine its NAV. The converse would apply in a period of rising interest rates.

PERFORMANCE

The fund may quote performance in various ways. All performance information supplied by the fund in advertising is historical and is not intended to indicate future returns. The fund's yield and total return fluctuate in response to market conditions and other factors.

YIELD CALCULATIONS. To compute the fund's yield for a period, the net change in value of a hypothetical account containing one share (exclusive of capital gains) reflects the value of additional shares purchased with dividends from the one original share and dividends declared on both the original share and any additional shares. The net change is then divided by the value of the account at the beginning of the period to obtain a base period return. This base period return is annualized to obtain a current annualized yield. The fund also may calculate a compound effective yield by compounding the base period return over a one-year period. In addition

to the current yield, the fund may quote yields in advertising based on any historical seven-day period. Yields for the fund are calculated on the same basis as other money market funds, as required by regulation. The fund's tax-equivalent yield is the rate an investor would have to earn from a fully taxable investment after taxes to equal the fund's tax-free yield. Tax-equivalent yields are calculated by dividing the fund's yield by the result of one minus a stated federal or combined federal and state tax rate. (If only a portion of the fund's yield is tax-exempt, only that portion is adjusted in the calculation.)

The tables below show the effect of a shareholder's tax status on effective yield under federal and state income tax laws for 1994. It shows the approximate yield a taxable security must provide at various income brackets to produce after-tax yields equivalent to those of hypothetical tax-exempt obligations yielding from 2.0% to 8.0%. Of course, no assurance can be given that the fund will achieve any specific tax-exempt yield. While the fund invests principally in obligations whose interest is exempt from federal and state income tax, other income received by the fund may be taxable. The tables do not take into account local taxes, if any, payable on the fund's distributions.

Use this table to find your approximate effective tax bracket taking into account federal and state taxes for 1994.

1994 TAX RATES

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C>
Federal Single Return Joint Return
Taxable Income Income Tax Combined Income Combined Income

</TABLE>

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C>
Single Return Joint Return Bracket Tax Bracket* Tax Bracket*

</TABLE>

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C>
\$ 22,751 - 55,000 N.A. 28% 31.24% N.A.
N.A. \$ 38,001 - 91,850 28% N.A. 30.92% **
\$ 55,001 - 115,000 \$ 91,851 - 140,000 31% 34.11% 34.11%
\$115,001 - 250,000 140,001 - 250,000 36% 38.88% 38.88%
\$250,001 and above \$250,001 and above 39.6% 42.32% 42.32%

</TABLE>

* The Connecticut rates assumed for 1994 are the highest effective marginal rates applicable for the indicated federal rate bracket. The table assumes that Connecticut adjusted gross income equals federal taxable income.

** After the automatic credit.

PLEASE NOTE: The 1994 combined tax brackets are based on the assumption that 100% of the fund's income is free from federal and state taxes. In fiscal 1993, 4.7% of the income from the fund was subject to state taxes.

Having determined your effective tax bracket, use the table below to determine the tax-equivalent yield for a given tax-free yield.

If your effective combined federal and state personal tax rate in 1994 is:

30.92% 31.24% 34.11% 38.88% 42.32%

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S> <C>
To match these

tax-free yields: Your taxable investment would have to earn the following yield:

</TABLE>

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C>

2.0%	2.90%	2.91%	3.04%	3.27%	3.47%
3.0	4.34	4.36	4.55	4.91	5.20
4.0	5.79	5.82	6.07	6.54	6.93
5.0	7.24	7.27	7.59	8.18	8.67
6.0	8.69	8.73	9.11	9.82	10.40
7.0	10.13	10.18	10.62	11.45	12.14
8.0	11.58	11.63	12.14	13.09	13.87

</TABLE>

The fund may invest a portion of its assets in obligations that are subject to state or federal income taxes. When the fund invests in these obligations, its tax-equivalent yields will be lower. In the table above, tax-equivalent yields are calculated assuming investments are 100% federally and state tax-free.

Yield information may be useful in reviewing the fund's performance and in providing a basis for comparison with other investment alternatives. However, the fund's yield fluctuates, unlike investments that pay a fixed interest rate over a stated period of time. When comparing investment alternatives, investors should note the quality and maturity of the portfolio securities of the respective investment companies they have chosen to consider.

Investors should recognize that in periods of declining interest rates the fund's yield will tend to be somewhat higher than prevailing market rates, and in periods of rising interest rates the fund's yield will tend to be somewhat lower. Also, when interest rates are falling, the inflow of net new money to the fund from the continuous sale of its shares will likely be invested in instruments producing lower yields than the balance of the fund's holdings, thereby reducing the fund's current yield. In periods of rising interest rates, the opposite can be expected to occur.

TOTAL RETURN CALCULATIONS. Total returns quoted in advertising reflect all aspects of the fund's returns, including the effect of reinvesting dividends and capital gain distributions (if any), and any change in the fund's net asset value per share (NAV) over the period. Average annual total returns are calculated by determining the growth or decline in value of a hypothetical historical investment in the fund over a stated period, and then calculating the annually compounded percentage rate that would have produced the same result if the rate of growth or decline in value had been constant over the period. For example, a cumulative total return of 100% over ten years would produce an average annual total return of 7.18%, which is the steady annual rate that would equal 100% growth on a compounded basis in ten years. While average annual total returns are a convenient means of comparing investment alternatives, investors should realize that the fund's performance is not constant over time, but changes from year to year, and that average annual total returns represent averaged figures as opposed to the actual year-to-year performance of the fund.

In addition to average annual returns, the fund may quote unaveraged or cumulative total returns reflecting the simple change in value of an investment over a stated period. Average annual and cumulative total returns may be quoted as a percentage or as a dollar amount, and may be calculated for a single investment, a series of investments, or a series of redemptions, over any time period. Total returns may be broken down into their components of income and capital (including capital gains and changes in share price) in order to illustrate the relationship of these factors and their contributions to total return. An example of this type of illustration is given on the following page. Total returns, yields, and other performance information may be quoted numerically or in a table, graph, or similar illustration.

HISTORICAL RESULTS. The following table shows the fund's 7-day yield, tax-equivalent yield, average annual total returns, and cumulative total returns for the period ended November 30, 1993:

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
7-day	Tax-Equivalent	Average Annual	Total Returns	Cumulative Total Returns

</TABLE>

Yield	Yield	One Year	Life of Fund*	One Year	Life of Fund*
-------	-------	----------	---------------	----------	---------------

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
1.90	%	3.10	%	1.87	%	3.87
						1.87
						17.58
						%

</TABLE>

* The fund commenced operations on August 29, 1989. The tax-equivalent yield is based on a 1994 combined effective federal and state income tax bracket of 38.88% and reflects that on November 30, 1993 an estimated 5.8% of the fund's income for the period was subject to state taxes.

NOTE: If FMR had not reimbursed certain fund expenses during the periods, the fund's total returns would have been lower.

The following table shows the income and capital elements of the fund's total return from August 29, 1989 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1993. The table compares the fund's return to the record of the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index (S&P), the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), and the cost of living (measured by the Consumer Price Index, or CPI) over the same period. The S&P and DJIA comparisons are provided to show how the fund's total return compared to the return of a broad average of common stocks and a narrower set of stocks of major industrial companies, respectively, over the same period. Of course, since the fund invests in money market instruments, common stocks represent a different type of investment from the fund. Common stocks generally offer greater potential growth than the fund, but generally experience greater price volatility which means a greater potential for loss. In addition, common stocks generally provide lower income than a money market investment such as the fund. The S&P and DJIA are based on the prices of unmanaged groups of stocks and, unlike the fund's returns, their returns do not include the effect of paying brokerage commissions, spreads, or other costs of investing.

During the period August 29, 1989 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1993, a hypothetical investment of \$10,000 in the fund would have grown to \$11,758, assuming all dividends were reinvested. This was a period of widely fluctuating interest rates and should not be considered representative of the dividend income or capital gain or loss that could be realized from an investment in the fund today.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
	Value of	Value of	Value of	Total	S&P	DJIA	Cost of
Period Ended	Initial Investment	Reinvested Dividends	Reinvested Capital Gains	Value	500		Living **
11/30	\$10,000	\$ 1,758	\$ 0	\$ 11,758	\$ 15,023	\$ 15,454	\$ 11,701
1993	10,000	1,542	0	11,542	13,644	13,470	11,396
1992	10,000	1,234	0	11,234	11,514	11,454	11,059
1991	10,000	746	0	10,746	9,567	9,793	10,738
1990	10,000	160	0	10,160	9,912	9,960	10,104
1989*	10,000						

</TABLE>

* From August 29, 1989 (commencement of operations) through November 30, 1989.

** From month-end closest to initial investment date.

Explanatory Notes: With an initial investment of \$10,000 made August 29, 1989, the net amount invested in fund shares was \$10,000. The cost of the initial investment (\$10,000), together with the aggregate cost of reinvested dividends for the period covered (their cash value at the time they were reinvested) amounted to \$11,758. If distributions had not been reinvested, the amount of distributions earned from the fund over time would have been smaller, and the cash payments (dividends) for the period would have amounted to \$1,623. There were no capital gain distributions during this period. If FMR had not reimbursed certain fund expenses, the fund's returns would have been lower.

The fund's performance may be compared to the performance of other mutual funds in general, or to the performance of particular types of mutual funds. These comparisons may be expressed as mutual fund rankings prepared by Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. (Lipper), an independent service located in Summit, New Jersey that monitors the performance of mutual funds. Lipper generally ranks funds on the basis of total return, assuming reinvestment of distributions, but does not take sales charges or redemption fees into consideration, and is prepared without regard to tax consequences. Lipper may also rank funds based on yield. In addition to the mutual fund rankings, the fund's performance may be compared to mutual fund performance indices prepared by Lipper.

From time to time, the fund's performance may also be compared to other mutual funds tracked by financial or business publications and periodicals. For example, the fund may quote Morningstar, Inc. in its advertising materials. Morningstar, Inc. is a mutual fund rating service that rates mutual funds on the basis of risk-adjusted performance. Rankings that

compare the performance of Fidelity funds to one another in appropriate categories over specific periods of time may also be quoted in advertising. Fidelity may provide information designed to help individuals understand their investment goals and explore various financial strategies. For example, Fidelity's FundMatchsm Program includes a workbook describing general principles of investing, such as asset allocation, diversification, risk tolerance, and goal setting; a questionnaire designed to help create a personal financial profile; and an action plan offering investment alternatives. Materials may also include discussions of Fidelity's three asset allocation funds and other Fidelity funds, products, and services.

Ibbotson Associates of Chicago, Illinois (Ibbotson) provides historical returns of the capital markets in the United States, including common stocks, small capitalization stocks, long-term corporate bonds, intermediate-term government bonds, long-term government bonds, Treasury bills, the U.S. rate of inflation (based on the CPI), and combinations of various capital markets. The performance of these capital markets is based on the returns of different indices.

Fidelity funds may use the performance of these capital markets in order to demonstrate general risk-versus-reward investment scenarios. Performance comparisons may also include the value of a hypothetical investment in any of these capital markets. The risks associated with the security types in any capital market may or may not correspond directly to those of the funds. Ibbotson calculates total returns in the same method as the funds. The funds may also compare performance to that of other compilations or indices that may be developed and made available in the future.

The fund may compare its performance or the performance of securities in which it may invest to averages published by IBC USA (Publications), Inc. of Ashland, Massachusetts. These averages assume reinvestment of distributions. The IBC/Donoghue's MONEY FUND AVERAGES (registered trademark)/All Tax-Free, which is reported in the MONEY FUND REPORT (registered trademark), covers over 325 tax-free money market funds.

In advertising materials, Fidelity may reference or discuss its products and services, which may include: other Fidelity funds; retirement investing; brokerage products and services; the effects of periodic investment plans and dollar cost averaging; saving for college; charitable giving; and the Fidelity credit card. In addition, Fidelity may quote financial or business publications and periodicals, including model portfolios or allocations, as they relate to fund management, investment philosophy, and investment techniques. Fidelity may also reprint, and use as advertising and sales literature, articles from Fidelity Focus, a quarterly magazine provided free of charge to Fidelity fund shareholders. The fund may present its fund number, Quotron (registered trademark) number, and CUSIP number, and discuss or quote its current portfolio manager. The fund may compare and contrast in advertising the relative advantages of investing in a mutual fund versus an individual municipal bond. Unlike tax-free mutual funds, individual municipal bonds offer a stated rate of interest and, if held to maturity, repayment of principal. Although some individual municipal bonds might offer a higher return, they do not offer the reduced risk of a mutual fund that invests in many different securities. The initial investment requirements and sales charges of many tax-free mutual funds are lower than the purchase cost of individual municipal bonds, which are generally issued in \$5,000 denominations and are subject to direct brokerage costs.

As of November 30, 1993, FMR managed 41 tax-free funds with a total value of over \$25 billion. According to the Investment Company Institute, over the past ten years, assets in tax-exempt money market funds increased from \$ 13.2 billion in 1982 to approximately \$ 95 billion at the end of 1992. The fund may reference the growth and variety of money market mutual funds and the adviser's innovation and participation in the industry.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

The fund is open for business and its net asset value per share (NAV) is calculated each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. The NYSE has designated the following holiday closings for 1994:

Washington's Birthday (observed), Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Independence Day (observed), Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day (observed). Although FMR expects the same holiday schedule, with the addition of New Year's Day, to be observed in the future, the NYSE may modify its holiday schedule at any time.

FSC normally determines the fund's NAV as of the close of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). However, NAV may be calculated earlier if trading on the NYSE is restricted or as permitted by the SEC. To the extent that portfolio securities are traded in other markets on days when the NYSE is closed, the fund's NAV may be affected on days when investors do not have access to the fund to purchase or redeem shares.

If the Trustees determine that existing conditions make cash payments undesirable, redemption payments may be made in whole or in part in securities or other property, valued for this purpose as they are valued in computing the fund's NAV. Shareholders receiving securities or other property on redemption may realize a gain or loss for tax purposes, and will incur any costs of sale, as well as the associated inconveniences. Pursuant to Rule 11a-3 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act), the fund is required to give shareholders at least 60 days' notice

prior to terminating or modifying its exchange privilege. Under the Rule, the 60-day notification requirement may be waived if (i) the only effect of a modification would be to reduce or eliminate an administrative fee, redemption fee, or deferred sales charge ordinarily payable at the time of an exchange, or (ii) the fund suspends the redemption of the shares to be exchanged as permitted under the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations thereunder, or the fund to be acquired suspends the sale of its shares because it is unable to invest amounts effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies.

In the Prospectus, the fund has notified shareholders that it reserves the right at any time, without prior notice, to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's judgment, the fund would be unable to invest effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

DISTRIBUTIONS. If you request to have distributions mailed to you and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your checks, or if your checks remain uncashed for six months, Fidelity may reinvest your distributions at the then-current NAV. All subsequent distributions will then be reinvested until you provide Fidelity with alternate instructions.

DIVIDENDS. To the extent that the fund's income is derived from federally tax-exempt interest, the daily dividends declared by the fund are also federally tax-exempt. The fund will send each shareholder a notice in January describing the tax status of dividends and capital gain distributions (if any) for the prior year.

Shareholders are required to report tax-exempt income on their federal tax returns. Shareholders who earn other income, such as social security benefits, may be subject to federal income tax on up to one half of such benefits to the extent that their income, including tax-exempt income, exceeds certain base amounts.

The fund purchases municipal obligations based on opinions of bond counsel regarding the federal income tax status of the obligations. These opinions generally will be based on covenants by the issuers regarding continuing compliance with federal tax requirements. If the issuer of an obligation fails to comply with its covenants at any time, interest on the obligation could become federally taxable retroactive to the date the obligation was issued.

As a result of The Tax Reform Act of 1986, interest on certain "private activity" securities (referred to as "qualified bonds" in the Internal Revenue Code), is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT), although the interest continues to be excludable from gross income for other purposes. Interest from private activity securities will be considered tax-exempt for purposes of the fund's policies of investing so that at least 80% of its income is free from federal income tax. Interest from private activity securities is a tax-preference item for the purpose of determining whether a taxpayer is subject to the AMT and the amount of AMT to be paid, if any. Private activity securities issued after August 7, 1986 to benefit a private or industrial user or to finance a private facility are affected by this rule.

Corporate investors should note that a tax preference item for purposes of the corporate AMT is 75% of the amount by which adjusted current earnings (which includes tax-exempt interest) exceeds the alternative minimum taxable income of the corporation. If a shareholder receives an exempt-interest dividend and sells shares at a loss after holding them for a period of six months or less, the loss will be disallowed to the extent of the amount of exempt-interest dividend.

CAPITAL GAIN DISTRIBUTIONS. Long-term capital gains earned by the fund on the sale of securities and distributed to shareholders are federally taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of the length of time that shareholders have held their shares. If a shareholder receives a long-term capital gain distribution on shares of the fund and such shares are held six months or less and are sold at a loss, the portion of the loss equal to the amount of the long-term capital gain distribution will be considered a long-term loss for tax purposes.

A portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 and short-term capital gains distributed by the fund are federally taxable to shareholders as dividends, not as capital gains.

Distributions from short-term capital gains do not qualify for the dividends-received deduction. Dividend distributions resulting from a recharacterization of gain from the sale of bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 are not considered income for purposes of the fund's policy of investing so that at least 80% of its income is free from federal income tax. The fund may distribute any net realized short-term capital gains once a year or more often, as necessary, to maintain its net asset value at \$1.00 per share.

TAX STATUS OF THE FUND. The fund has qualified and intends to continue to qualify each year as a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes so that it will not be liable for federal tax on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify as a regulated investment company and avoid being subject to federal income or excise taxes at the fund level, the fund intends to distribute all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains (if any) within each calendar year as well as on a fiscal year basis. The fund is treated as a separate entity from the other funds of Fidelity Court Street Trust II for tax purposes. As of November 30, 1993, the fund had a capital loss carryover aggregating

approximately \$ 10,700 available to offset future capital gains, to the extent provided by regulations of which \$ 1,400 , \$ 400, and \$8,900 will expire on November 30, 1999 , 2000, and 2001 respectively. To the extent that capital loss carryovers are used to offset any future capital gains, it is unlikely that the gains so offset will be distributed to shareholders since any such distributions may be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

CONNECTICUT TAXES. The Connecticut income tax is imposed at the rate of 4.5% on the Connecticut taxable income of resident and non-resident individuals, trusts, and estates. Connecticut taxable income is federal adjusted gross income after certain modifications (Connecticut AGI), less a personal exemption. The amount of the personal exemption varies depending on the taxpayer's filing status and is phased out as the amount of Connecticut AGI increases. For a husband and wife filing a joint return, the personal exemption is \$24,000 but decreases to zero as Connecticut AGI increases between \$48,001 and \$71,001. For an individual filing a separate return, the exemption is \$12,000 but decreases to zero as Connecticut AGI increases between \$24,001 and \$35,001. A credit is also provided depending on the taxpayer's filing status and Connecticut AGI. The credit ranges from 75% to 10% of the Connecticut income tax, decreasing as Connecticut AGI increases. No credit is available if Connecticut AGI exceeds \$96,000 in the case of a husband and wife filing a joint return, or \$48,000 in the case of an individual filing separately. Special exemption and credit rules apply to an individual filing as a head of household or a surviving spouse. The personal exemption and credit, where applicable, lower the effective rate of tax below the flat 4.5% statutory rate. Dividends paid by the fund that qualify as exempt-interest dividends for federal income tax purposes are not subject to the Connecticut income tax to the extent they are derived from obligations issued by or on behalf of the State of Connecticut, any political subdivision thereof, or any public instrumentality, state or local authority, district, or similar public entity created under laws of the State of Connecticut , or derived from obligations of U.S. possessions and territories - the interest on which federal law prohibits the states from taxing. Exempt-interest dividends derived from other sources and any distributions by the fund that are treated as taxable dividends for federal income tax purposes are includable in Connecticut AGI for purposes of the Connecticut income tax. Amounts, if any, treated as capital gains or losses for federal income tax purposes, such as from capital gain distributions on shares of the fund or arising upon the sale, redemption, or other disposition of shares of the fund by a shareholder, are includable in Connecticut AGI for purposes of the Connecticut income tax to the same extent as they are taxable for federal income tax purposes , except that, subject to the adoption of proposed regulations, capital gain dividends would not have to be included in Connecticut AGI to the extent derived from obligations issued by or on behalf of the State of Connecticut or any of its political subdivisions.

The net Connecticut minimum tax is imposed for taxable years commencing after 1992 on taxpayers subject to both the Connecticut income tax and the federal AMT. The net Connecticut minimum tax is based on what the taxpayer's federal AMT tax base would be if computed taking certain Connecticut modifications into account. Included in these modifications, subject to the adoption of proposed regulations, would be the elimination of exempt-interest dividends on private activity bonds issued by the State of Connecticut or any of its political subdivisions, and capital gain dividends to the extent derived from such obligations. In addition, the Connecticut corporation business tax is imposed on any corporation or association carrying on, or having the right to carry on, business in Connecticut. Distributions from any source that are treated as federally tax-exempt dividends are includable in gross income for purposes of the corporation business tax. However, the corporation business tax allows a deduction for 70% of amounts includable in taxable income thereunder that are treated as dividends for federal income tax purposes, such as distributions of taxable net investment income and net short-term capital gains, but disallows deductions for expenses related to such amounts.

OTHER TAX INFORMATION. The information above is only a summary of some of the tax consequences affecting the fund and its shareholders, and no attempt has been made to discuss individual tax consequences. Investors should consult their tax advisers to determine whether the fund is suitable to their particular tax situation.

FMR

FMR is a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR Corp., a parent company organized in 1972. At present, the principal operating activities of FMR Corp. are those conducted by three of its divisions as follows: FSC, which is the transfer and shareholder servicing agent for certain of the funds advised by FMR; Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company, which performs shareholder servicing functions for certain institutional customers; and Fidelity Investments Retail Marketing Company, which provides marketing services to various companies within the Fidelity organization.

Several affiliates of FMR are also engaged in the investment advisory business. Fidelity Management Trust Company provides trustee, investment advisory, and administrative services to retirement plans and corporate employee benefit accounts. Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc.

(FMR U.K.) and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc. (FMR Far East), both wholly owned subsidiaries of FMR formed in 1986, supply investment research, and may supply portfolio management services, to FMR in connection with certain funds advised by FMR. Analysts employed by FMR, FMR U.K., and FMR Far East research and visit thousands of domestic and foreign companies each year. FMR Texas, a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR formed in 1989, supplies portfolio management and research services in connection with certain money market funds advised by FMR.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Trustees and executive officers of the trust are listed below. Except as indicated, each individual has held the office shown or other offices in the same company for the last five years. Trustees and officers elected or appointed prior to the trust's conversion to a Delaware business trust served the Massachusetts business trust in identical capacities. All persons named as Trustees serve in similar capacities for other funds advised by FMR. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each Trustee and officer is 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, which is also the address of FMR. Those Trustees who are "interested persons" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) by virtue of their affiliation with either the Trust or FMR, are indicated by an asterisk (*).

*EDWARD C. JOHNSON 3d, Trustee and President, is Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of FMR Corp.; a Director and Chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee of FMR; Chairman and a Director of FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc., and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.

*J. GARY BURKHEAD, Trustee and Senior Vice President, is President of FMR; and President and a Director of FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.

RALPH F. COX, 200 Rivercrest Drive, Fort Worth, TX, Trustee (1991), is President of Greenhill Petroleum Corporation (petroleum exploration and production, 1990). Prior to his retirement in March 1990, Mr. Cox was President and Chief Operating Officer of Union Pacific Resources Company (exploration and production). He is a Director of Bonneville Pacific Corporation (independent power, 1989) and CH2M Hill Companies (engineering). In addition, he served on the Board of Directors of the Norton Company (manufacturer of industrial devices, 1983-1990) and continues to serve on the Board of Directors of the Texas State Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of advisory boards of Texas A&M University and the University of Texas at Austin.

PHYLLIS BURKE DAVIS, 340 E. 64th Street #22C, New York, NY, Trustee (1992). Prior to her retirement in September 1991, Mrs. Davis was the Senior Vice President of Corporate Affairs of Avon Products, Inc. She is currently a Director of BellSouth Corporation (telecommunications), Eaton Corporation (manufacturing, 1991), and the TJX Companies, Inc. (retail stores, 1990), and previously served as a Director of Hallmark Cards, Inc. (1985-1991) and Nabisco Brands, Inc. In addition, she serves as a Director of the New York City Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and is a member of the Advisory Council of the International Executive Service Corps. and the President's Advisory Council of The University of Vermont School of Business Administration (1988).

RICHARD J. FLYNN, 77 Fiske Hill, Sturbridge, MA, Trustee, is a financial consultant. Prior to September 1986, Mr. Flynn was Vice Chairman and a Director of the Norton Company (manufacturer of industrial devices). He is currently a Director of Mechanics Bank and a Trustee of College of the Holy Cross and Old Sturbridge Village, Inc.

E. BRADLEY JONES, 3881-2 Landes Road, Chagrin Falls, OH, Trustee (1990). Prior to his retirement in 1984, Mr. Jones was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of LTV Steel Company. Prior to May 1990, he was Director of National City Corporation (a bank holding company) and National City Bank of Cleveland. He is a Director of TRW Inc. (original equipment and replacement products), Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. (mining), NACCO Industries, Inc. (mining and marketing), Consolidated Rail Corporation, Birmingham Steel Corporation (1988), Hyster-Yale Materials Handling, Inc. (1989), and RPM, Inc. (manufacturer of chemical products, 1990). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of First Union Real Estate Investments; Chairman of the Board of Trustees and a member of the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, a Trustee and a member of the Executive Committee of University School (Cleveland), and a Trustee of Cleveland Clinic Florida.

DONALD J. KIRK, 680 Steamboat Road, Apartment #1-North, Greenwich, CT, Trustee, is a Professor at Columbia University Graduate School of Business and a financial consultant. Prior to 1987, he was Chairman of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Mr. Kirk is a Director of General Re Corporation (reinsurance) and Valuation Research Corp. (appraisals and valuations, 1993). In addition, he serves as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Arts Stabilization Fund and Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Greenwich Hospital Association (1989).

*PETER S. LYNCH, Trustee (1990) is Vice Chairman of FMR (1992). Prior to his retirement on May 31, 1990, he was a Director of FMR (1989) and Executive Vice President of FMR (a position he held until March 31, 1991); Vice President of Fidelity Magellan Fund and FMR Growth Group Leader; and Managing Director of FMR Corp. Mr. Lynch was also Vice President of Fidelity Investments Corporate Services (1991-1992). He is a Director of W.R. Grace & Co. (chemicals, 1989) and Morrison Knudsen Corporation

(engineering and construction, 1988). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of Boston College, Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary, Historic Deerfield (1989) and Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and as an Overseer of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston (1990).

GERALD C. McDONOUGH, 135 Aspenwood Drive, Cleveland, OH, Trustee (1989), is Chairman of G.M. Management Group (strategic advisory services). Prior to his retirement in July 1988, he was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Leaseway Transportation Corp. (physical distribution services). Mr. McDonough is a Director of ACME-Cleveland Corp. (metal working, telecommunications and electronic products), Brush-Wellman Inc. (metal refining), York International Corp. (air conditioning and refrigeration, 1989), Commercial Intertech Corp. (water treatment equipment, 1992), and Associated Estates Realty Corporation (a real estate investment trust, 1993).

EDWARD H. MALONE, 5601 Turtle Bay Drive #2104, Naples, FL, Trustee (1988). Prior to his retirement in 1985, Mr. Malone was Chairman, General Electric Investment Corporation and a Vice President of General Electric Company. He is a Director of Allegheny Power Systems, Inc. (electric utility), General Re Corporation (reinsurance) and Mattel Inc. (toy manufacturer). He is also a Trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and of Corporate Property Investors and a member of the Advisory Boards of Butler Capital Corporation Funds and Warburg, Pincus Partnership Funds.

MARVIN L. MANN, 55 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, CT, Trustee (1993) is Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Lexmark International, Inc. (office machines, 1991). Prior to 1991, he held the positions of Vice President of International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM") and President and General Manager of various IBM divisions and subsidiaries. Mr. Mann is a Director of M.A. Hanna Company (chemicals, 1993) and Infomart (marketing services, 1991), a Trammell Crow Co. In addition, he serves as the Campaign Vice Chairman of the Tri-State United Way (1993) and is a member of the University of Alabama President's Cabinet (1990).

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, 21st Floor, 191 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, GA, Trustee (1988), is President of The Wales Group, Inc. (management and financial advisory services). Prior to retiring in 1987, Mr. Williams served as Chairman of the Board of First Wachovia Corporation (bank holding company), and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The First National Bank of Atlanta and First Atlanta Corporation (bank holding company). He is currently a Director of BellSouth Corporation (telecommunications), ConAgra, Inc. (agricultural products), Fisher Business Systems, Inc. (computer software, 1988), Georgia Power Company (electric utility), Gerber Alley & Associates, Inc. (computer software), National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, American Software, Inc. (1989), and AppleSouth, Inc. (restaurants, 1992).

GARY L. FRENCH, Treasurer (1991). Prior to becoming Treasurer of the Fidelity funds, Mr. French was Senior Vice President, Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1991); Vice President - Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1990); and Senior Vice President, Chief Financial and Operations Officer - Huntington Advisers, Inc. (1985-1990).

ARTHUR S. LORING, Secretary, is Senior Vice President and General Counsel of FMR, Vice President - Legal of FMR Corp., and Vice President and Clerk of FDC.

THOMAS D. MAHER, Assistant Vice President (1990), is Assistant Vice President of Fidelity's money market funds and Vice President and Associate General Counsel of FMR Texas Inc. (1990).

Under a retirement program that became effective on November 1, 1989, Trustees, upon reaching age 72, become eligible to participate in a defined benefit retirement program under which they receive payments during their lifetime from the fund based on their basic trustee fees and length of service. Currently, Messrs. Robert L. Johnson, William R. Spaulding, Bertram H. Witham, and David L. Yunich participate in the program.

As of November 30, 1993, the Trustees and officers of the fund owned, in the aggregate, less than 1 % of the total outstanding shares of the fund.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

The fund employs FMR to furnish investment advisory and other services. Under its management contract with the fund, FMR acts as investment adviser and, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, directs the investments of the fund in accordance with its investment objective, policies, and limitations. FMR also provides the fund with all necessary office facilities and personnel for servicing the fund's investments, and compensates all officers of the trust, all Trustees who are "interested persons" of the trust or FMR, and of all personnel of the trust or FMR performing services relating to research, statistical, and investment activities.

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

law; developing management and shareholder services for the fund; and furnishing reports, evaluations, and analyses on a variety of subjects to the Board of Trustees.

In addition to the management fee payable to FMR and the fees payable to United Missouri, the fund pays all of its expenses, without limitation, that are not assumed by those parties. The fund pays for typesetting, printing, and mailing proxy material to shareholders, legal expenses, and the fees of the custodian, auditor, and non-interested Trustees. Although the fund's management contract provides that the fund will pay for typesetting, printing, and mailing prospectuses, statements of additional information, notices, and reports to existing shareholders, pursuant to United Missouri's sub-transfer agent agreement with FSC, FSC bears the cost of providing these services to existing shareholders. Other expenses paid by the fund include interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, the fund's proportionate share of insurance premiums and Investment Company Institute dues, and the costs of registering shares under federal and state securities laws. The fund is also liable for such nonrecurring expenses as may arise, including costs of any litigation to which the fund may be a party, and any obligation it may have to indemnify the trust's officers and Trustees with respect to litigation.

FMR is the fund's manager pursuant to a management contract dated February 28, 1992. The contract was approved by Fidelity Court Street Trust as sole shareholder of the fund on February 28, 1992, in conjunction with an Agreement and Plan to convert the fund from a series of a Massachusetts business trust to a series of a Delaware business Trust. The Agreement and Plan of Conversion was approved by public shareholders of the fund on December 11, 1991. The contract is identical to the fund's prior contract with FMR, dated November 30, 1990, which was approved by shareholders on October 3, 1990. For the services of FMR under the contract, the fund pays FMR a monthly management fee composed of the sum of two elements: a group fee rate and an individual fund fee rate.

The group fee rate is based on the monthly average net assets of all the registered investment companies with which FMR has management contracts and is calculated on a cumulative basis pursuant to the graduated fee rate schedule shown on the left of the chart on page 16. On the right, the effective fee rate schedule, shows the results of cumulatively applying the annualized rates at varying asset levels. For example, the effective annual group fee rate at \$ 227 billion of group net assets - their approximate level for November 1993 - was .1627%, which is the weighted average of the respective fee rates for each level of group net assets up to that level.

GROUP FEE RATE SCHEDULE* EFFECTIVE ANNUAL FEE RATES

AVERAGE GROUP ASSETS	ANNUALIZED RATE	GROUP NET ASSETS	EFFECTIVE ANNUAL FEE RATE
0 - \$ 3 billion		.3700%	\$ 0.5 billion .3700%
3 - 6		.3400	25 .2664
6 - 9		.3100	50 .2188
9 - 12		.2800	75 .1986
12 - 15		.2500	100 .1869
15 - 18		.2200	125 .1793
18 - 21		.2000	150 .1736
21 - 24		.1900	175 .1695
24 - 30		.1800	200 .1658
30 - 36		.1750	225 .1629
36 - 42		.1700	250 .1604
42 - 48		.1650	275 .1583
48 - 66		.1600	300 .1565
66 - 84		.1550	325 .1548
84 - 120		.1500	350 .1533
120 - 174		.1450	
174 - 228		.1400	
228 - 282		.1375	

282	-	336	.1350
Over		336	.1325

* The rates shown for average group assets in excess of \$174 billion were adopted by FMR on a voluntary basis on November 1, 1993 pending shareholder approval of a new management contract reflecting the extended schedule. The extended schedule provides for lower management fees as total assets under management increase. The schedule shown above (minus the breakpoints added November 1, 1993) was voluntarily adopted by FMR on January 1, 1992 until shareholders could meet to approve the amended management contract. Prior to January 1, 1992, the fund's group fee rate was based on a schedule with breakpoints ending at .150% for average group assets in excess of \$84 billion. The individual fund fee rate is .25%. Based on the average net assets of funds advised by FMR for November 1993, the annual management fee rate would be calculated as follows:

Group Fee Rate	Individual Fund Fee Rate	Total Management Fee Rate
.1627	% + .25%	= .4127 %

One-twelfth (1/12) of this annual management fee rate is then applied to the fund's average net assets for the current month, giving a dollar amount which is the fee for that month.

FMR may, from time to time, voluntarily reimburse all or a portion of the fund's operating expenses (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses). The table on page 17 outlines expense limitations (as a percentage of the fund's average net assets) in effect from the fund's commencement of operations, August 29, 1989, through the date of this Statement of Additional Information. This table is followed by a second table showing gross management fees payable to FMR for each of the past three fiscal years and amounts reimbursed to the fund during the fiscal years ended November 30, 1993, 1992, and 1991 as a result of the expense limitations.

Expense Limitations

From To Expense Limitation

August 1, 1992	September 30, 1992	.55
June 1, 1992	July 31, 1992	.50
May 1, 1992	May 31, 1992	.45
April 1, 1992	April 30, 1992	.40
March 1, 1992	March 31, 1992	.35
February 1, 1992	February 29, 1992	.30
January 1, 1992	January 31, 1992	.25
December 1, 1991	December 31, 1991	.20
October 1, 1991	November 30, 1991	.15
August 1, 1991	September 30, 1991	.10
July 1, 1991	July 31, 1991	.05
April 8, 1991	June 30, 1991	.00
March 1, 1991	April 7, 1991	.10
October 15, 1990	February 28, 1991	.05

Management Fees and Reimbursements

Fiscal Year	Management Fee Before Reimbursement*	Amount of Reimbursements
1993	\$ 1,250,120	\$ 0
1992	\$1,604,629	\$ 637,836
1991	\$1,784,555	\$2,175,712

* These fee amounts were equal to .4163%, .4225%, and .4301% (annualized), respectively, of the fund's average net assets during the corresponding fiscal year.

SUB-ADVISEE. FMR has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with FMR Texas pursuant to which FMR Texas has primary responsibility for providing portfolio investment management services to the fund. Under the sub-advisory agreement, FMR pays FMR Texas a fee equal to 50% of the

management fee payable to FMR under its current management contract with the fund. The fees paid to FMR Texas are not reduced by any expense reimbursements that may be in effect from time to time. For fiscal 1993, 1992, and 1991, FMR paid FMR Texas fees equal to \$ 616,962 , \$800,764, and \$889,535, respectively, under the sub-advisory agreement.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The fund has adopted a distribution and service plan (the plan) under Rule 12b-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the Rule). The Rule provides in substance that a mutual fund may not engage directly or indirectly in financing any activity that is primarily intended to result in the sale of shares of the fund except pursuant to a plan adopted by the fund under the Rule. The Board of Trustees has adopted the plan to allow the fund and FMR to incur certain expenses that might be considered to constitute indirect payment by the fund of distribution expenses. Under the plan , if payment by the fund to FMR of management fees should be deemed to be indirect financing by the fund of the distribution of its shares, such payment is authorized by the plan . The plan specifically recognizes that FMR, either directly or through FDC, may use its management fee revenue, past profits, or other resources, without limitation, to pay promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of shares of the fund. In addition, the plan provides that FMR may use its resources, including management fee revenues, to make payments to third parties that provide assistance in selling shares of the fund, or to third parties, including banks, that render shareholder support services. For the fiscal years ended November 30, 1993, 1992, and 1991, payments of \$ 16,197 , \$3,102, and \$5,486, respectively, have been made by FMR to third parties for the fund.

As required by the Rule, the Trustees carefully considered all pertinent factors relating to the implementation of the plan prior to its approval, and have determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that the plan will benefit the fund and its shareholders. In particular, the Trustees noted that the plan does not authorize payments by the fund other than those made to FMR under its management contract with the fund. To the extent that the plan gives FMR and FDC greater flexibility in connection with the distribution of shares of the fund, additional sales of the fund's shares may result. Additionally, certain shareholder support services may be provided more effectively under the plan by local entities with whom shareholders have other relationships. The fund's plan was approved by Fidelity Court Street Trust on February 28, 1992, as the then sole shareholder of the fund, pursuant to an Agreement and plan of Conversion approved by the public shareholders of the fund on December 11, 1991.

The Glass-Steagall Act generally prohibits federally and state chartered or supervised banks from engaging in the business of underwriting, selling, or distributing securities. Although the scope of this prohibition under the Glass-Steagall Act has not been clearly defined by the courts or appropriate regulatory agencies, FDC believes that the Glass-Steagall Act should not preclude a bank from performing shareholder support services, or servicing and recordkeeping functions. FDC intends to engage banks only to perform such functions. However, changes in federal or state statutes and regulations pertaining to the permissible activities of banks and their affiliates or subsidiaries, as well as further judicial or administrative decisions or interpretations, could prevent a bank from continuing to perform all or a part of the contemplated services. If a bank were prohibited from so acting, the Trustees would consider what actions, if any, would be necessary to continue to provide efficient and effective shareholder services. In such event, changes in the operations of the fund might occur, including possible termination of any automatic investment or redemption or other services then provided by the bank. It is not expected that shareholders would suffer any adverse financial consequences as a result of any of these occurrences. The fund may execute portfolio transactions with and purchase securities issued by depository institutions that receive payments under the plan. No preference will be shown in the selection of investments for the instruments of such depository institutions. In addition, state securities laws on this issue may differ from the interpretations of federal law expressed herein, and banks and other financial institutions may be required to register as dealers pursuant to state law.

INTEREST OF FMR AFFILIATES

United Missouri is the fund's custodian and transfer agent. United Missouri has entered into a sub-contract with FSC, an affiliate of FMR, under the terms of which FSC performs the processing activities associated with providing transfer agent and shareholder servicing functions for the fund. Under the sub-contract, FSC bears the expense of typesetting, printing, and mailing prospectuses, statements of additional information, and all other reports, notices, and statements to shareholders, except proxy statements. FSC also pays all out-of-pocket expenses associated with transfer agent services.

United Missouri pays FSC an annual fee of \$13.75 per regular account with a balance of \$5,000 or more, \$10.00 per regular account with a balance of less than \$5,000, and a supplemental activity charge of \$5.61 for monetary transactions. The account fee and monetary transaction charge for accounts set up as Core Accounts in the Fidelity Ultra Service Account program are \$12.35 and \$.74, respectively. These fees and charges are subject to

annual cost escalation based on postal rate changes and changes in wage and price levels as measured by the National Consumer Price Index for Urban Areas. With respect to institutional client master accounts, United Missouri pays FSC per account fees of \$95 and monetary transactions charges of \$20 or 17.50, depending on the nature of services provided.

Prior to December 6, 1991, Shawmut Bank, N.A. (Shawmut) served as the fund's custodian and transfer agent and also sub-contracted with FSC to perform the processing activities associated with providing transfer agent and shareholder servicing functions for the fund. Beginning June 1, 1989, FSC was compensated by Shawmut on the same basis as it is currently compensated by United Missouri (although fee rates and charges were adjusted periodically to reflect postal rate changes and changes in wage and price levels as measured by the National Consumer Price Index for Urban Areas). Beginning June 1, 1989, FSC was compensated by Shawmut on the same basis as it is currently compensated by United Missouri (although fee rates and changes were adjusted periodically to reflect postal rate changes and changes in wage and price levels as measured by the National Consumer Price Index for Urban Areas).

Transfer agent fees, including reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses, paid to FSC for the fiscal years ended November 30, 1993, 1992, and 1991 were \$ 448,621 , \$447,021, and \$412,207, respectively.

United Missouri has an additional sub-contract with FSC, pursuant to which FSC performs the calculations necessary to determine the fund's net asset value per share and dividends and maintains the fund's accounting records. The annual fee rates for these pricing and bookkeeping services are based on the fund's average net assets, specifically, .0175% for the first \$500 million of average net assets and .0075% for average net assets in excess of \$500 million. The fee is limited to a minimum of \$20,000 and a maximum of \$750,000 per year.

Prior to December 6, 1991, Shawmut sub-contracted with FSC for pricing and bookkeeping services. Beginning July 1, 1991, FSC was compensated for these services by Shawmut on the same basis as it is currently compensated by United Missouri. Prior to July 1, 1991, the annual fee paid to FSC for pricing and bookkeeping services was based on two schedules, one pertaining to the fund's average net assets and one pertaining to the type and number of transactions the fund made.

Pricing and bookkeeping fees, including reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses, paid to FSC for fiscal 1993, 1992, and 1991 were \$ 61,606 , \$86,609, and \$115,068, respectively. The transfer agent fees and charges and pricing and bookkeeping fees described above are paid to FSC by United Missouri, which is entitled to reimbursement from the fund for these expenses.

FSC has entered into an agreement with Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI), a subsidiary of FMR Corp., pursuant to which FBSI performs certain recordkeeping, communication, and other services for fund shareholders participating in the Fidelity Ultra Service Account program. FBSI directly charges each Ultra Service Account client that chooses the enhanced features an administrative fee at a rate of \$5.00 per month for these services, which is in addition to the transfer agency fee received by FSC. Administrative fees paid to FBSI by fund shareholders participating in the Fidelity Ultra Service Account program amounted to approximately \$ 24,265 for fiscal 1993.

The fund has a distribution agreement with FDC, a Massachusetts corporation organized on July 18, 1960. FDC is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. The distribution agreement calls for FDC to use all reasonable efforts, consistent with its other business, to secure purchasers for shares of the fund, which are continuously offered at net asset value. Promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of shares are paid by FMR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

TRUST ORGANIZATION. Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio is a fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust II (the trust), an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware business trust on June 20, 1991. Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio acquired all the assets of Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio, a series of Fidelity Court Street Trust, on February 28, 1992 pursuant to an agreement approved by shareholders on December 11, 1991. Currently there are four funds of the trust: Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio, Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio, Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio, and Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio. The Trust Instrument permits the trustees to create additional funds.

In the event that FMR ceases to be the investment adviser to the trust or a fund, the right of the trust or fund to use the identifying names "Fidelity" or "Spartan" may be withdrawn.

The assets of the trust received for the issue or sale of shares of each fund and all income, earnings, profits, and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, are especially allocated to such fund, and constitute the underlying assets of such fund. The underlying assets of each fund are segregated on the books of account, and are to be charged with the liabilities with respect to such fund and with a share of the general expenses of the trust. Expenses with respect to the trust are to be allocated in proportion to the asset value of the respective funds, except where allocations of direct expense can otherwise be fairly made.

The officers of the trust, subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, have the power to determine which expenses are allocable to a given fund, or which are general or allocable to all of the funds. In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the trust, shareholders of each fund are entitled to receive as a class the underlying assets of such fund available for distribution.

SHAREHOLDER AND TRUSTEE LIABILITY. The trust is a business trust organized under Delaware law. Delaware law provides that shareholders shall be entitled to the same limitations of personal liability extended to stockholders of private corporations for profit. The courts of some states, however, may decline to apply Delaware law on this point. The Trust Instrument contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for the debts, liabilities, obligations, and expenses of the trust and requires that a disclaimer be given in each contract entered into or executed by the trust or the Trustees. The Trust Instrument provides for indemnification out of each fund's property of any shareholder or former shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the fund. The Trust Instrument also provides that each fund shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the fund and satisfy any judgment thereon. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which Delaware law does not apply, no contractual limitation of liability was in effect, and the fund is unable to meet its obligations. FMR believes that, in view of the above, the risk of personal liability to shareholders is extremely remote.

The Trust Instrument further provides that the Trustees, if they have exercised reasonable care, shall not be personally liable to any person other than the trust or its shareholders; moreover, the Trustees shall not be liable for any conduct whatsoever, provided that a Trustee is not protected against any liability to which he would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his office.

VOTING RIGHTS. The fund's capital consists of shares of beneficial interest. The shares have no preemptive or conversion rights; the voting and dividend rights, the right of redemption, and the privilege of exchange are described in the Prospectus. Shares are fully paid and nonassessable, except as set forth under the heading "Shareholder and Trustee Liability" above. Shareholders representing 10% or more of the trust or a fund may, as set forth in the Trust Instrument, call meetings of the trust or fund for any purpose related to the trust or fund, as the case may be, including, in the case of a meeting of the entire trust, the purpose of voting on removal of one or more Trustees. The trust or any fund may be terminated upon the sale of its assets to, or merger with, another open-end management investment company or series thereof, or upon liquidation and distribution of its assets. Generally such terminations must be approved by vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the trust or the fund; however, the Trustees may, without prior shareholder approval, change the form of organization of the trust by merger, consolidation, or incorporation. If not so terminated or reorganized, the trust and its funds will continue indefinitely. Under the Trust Instrument, the Trustees may, without shareholder vote, cause the trust to merge or consolidate into one or more trusts, partnerships, or corporations or cause the trust to be incorporated under Delaware law, so long as the surviving entity is an open-end management investment company that will succeed to or assume the trust registration statement. The trust may also invest all of its assets in another investment company.

CUSTODIAN. United Missouri Bank, N.A., 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, is custodian of the assets of the fund. The custodian is responsible for the safekeeping of the fund's assets and the appointment of subcustodian banks and clearing agencies. The custodian takes no part in determining the investment policies of the fund or in deciding which securities are purchased or sold by the fund. The fund may, however, invest in obligations of the custodian and may purchase securities from or sell securities to the custodian.

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

AUDITOR. Coopers & Lybrand, 1999 Bryan Street, Dallas, Texas serves as the trust's independent accountant. The auditor examines financial statements for the fund and provides other audit, tax, and related services.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993 is a separate report supplied with this Statement of Additional Information and is incorporated herein by reference.

APPENDIX

The descriptions that follow are examples of eligible ratings for the fund. The fund may, however, consider the ratings for other types of investments and the ratings assigned by other rating organizations when determining the eligibility of a particular investment.

DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S RATINGS OF STATE AND

MUNICIPAL NOTES:

Moody's ratings for state and municipal and other short-term obligations will be designated Moody's Investment Grade (MIG, or VMIG, for variable rate obligations). This distinction is in recognition of the difference between short-term credit risk and long-term credit risk. Factors affecting the liquidity of the borrower and short-term cyclical elements are critical in short-term ratings, while other factors of major importance in bond risk, long-term secular trends for example, may be less important in the short run. Symbols used will be as follows:

MIG-1/VMIG 1 - 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.

MIG-2/VMIG 2 - This designation denotes high quality. Margins of protection are ample although not so large as in the preceding group.

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S RATINGS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL NOTES:

SP-1 - Very strong or strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics will be given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2 - Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest.

DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS:

AAA - Bonds 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 edge." 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 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 risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

Those bonds in the Aa group which Moody's believes possess the strongest investment attributes are designated by the symbol Aal.

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS:

AAA - Debt rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA - Debt rated AA has a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differs from the highest-rated debt issues only in small degree.

The rating AA may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus to show relative standing within the rating category.

Fidelity Court Street Trust:

Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio

Fidelity Court Street Trust II:

Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
FORM N-1A

ITEM NUMBER PROSPECTUS SECTION

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
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2	a	Expenses
	b, c	Contents; The Funds at a Glance; Who May Want to Invest
3	a	Financial History
	b	*
	c	Performance
4	a	i. Charter
		ii. The Funds at a Glance; Investment Principles; Securities and Investment Practices
	b	Securities and Investment Practices
	c	Who May Want to Invest; Investment Principles; Securities and Investment Practices
5	a	Charter

b	i.....	Doing Business with Fidelity; Charter	
	ii.....	Charter; Breakdown of Expenses	
	iii.....	Expenses; Breakdown of Expenses	
c, d	.....	Charter; Breakdown of Expenses; Cover Page; FMR and Its Affiliates	
e	.....	FMR and its Affiliates	
f	.....	Expenses	
g	.....	*
5	.....	Performance	
6	a	i.....	Charter
		ii.....	How to Buy Shares; How to Sell Shares; Transaction Details; Exchange Restrictions
		iii.....	*
	b	.....	*
	c	.....	Exchange Restrictions
	d	.....	*
	e	.....	Doing Business with Fidelity; How to Buy Shares; How to Sell Shares; Investor Services
	f, g	.....	Dividends, Capital Gains, and Taxes
7	a	.....	Charter; Cover Page
	b	.....	How to Buy Shares; Transaction Details
	c	.....	*
	d	.....	How to Buy Shares
	e	.....	*
	f	.....	Breakdown of Expenses
8		.....	How to Sell Shares; Investor Services; Transaction Details; Exchange Restrictions
9		.....	*

</TABLE>

* Not Applicable

Fidelity Court Street Trust:
Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio
Fidelity Court Street Trust II:
Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
(CONTINUED)
FORM N-1A

ITEM NUMBER STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SECTION

<TABLE>			
<CAPTION>			
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
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12		*
13	a - c	Investment Policies and Limitations
	d	*
14	a - c	Trustees and Officers
15	a, b	.....	*
	c	.....	Trustees and Officers

16	a i	.....	FMR
	ii	.....	Trustees and Officers
	iii	.....	Management Contracts
	b	.....	Management Contracts
	c, d	.....	Contracts with Companies Affiliated with FMR
	e	.....	*
	f	.....	Distribution and Service Plans
	g	.....	*
	h	.....	Description of the Trusts
	i	.....	Contracts with Companies Affiliated with FMR
17	a	.....	Portfolio Transactions
	b	.....	*
	c	.....	Portfolio Transactions
	d, e	.....	*
18	a	.....	Description of the Trusts
	b	.....	*
19	a	.....	Additional Purchase and Redemption Information
	b	.....	Additional Purchase and Redemption Information; Valuation of Portfolio Securities
	c	.....	*
20			Distributions and Taxes
21	a, b	.....	Contracts with Companies Affiliated with FMR
	c	.....	*
22		.....	Performance
23		.....	Financial Statements

</TABLE>

* Not Applicable

Please read this prospectus before investing, and keep it on file for future reference. It contains important information, including how each fund invests and the services available to shareholders.

A Statement of Additional Information dated January 14, 1994 has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is incorporated herein by reference (is legally considered a part of this prospectus). The Statement of Additional Information is available free upon request by calling Fidelity at 1-800-544-8888.

Investments in the money market fund are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government, and there can be no assurance that the fund will maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or endorsed or guaranteed by, any bank, nor are they federally insured or otherwise protected by the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency. The funds seek a high level of current income free from federal income tax and the Florida intangible tax. Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market invests in high-quality, short-term instruments and is designed to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. Spartan Florida Municipal Income invests in a broader range of securities.

SPARTAN (Registered trademark)

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL

FUNDS

PROSPECTUS

JANUARY 14, 1994

LIKE ALL MUTUAL

FUNDS, THESE

SECURITIES HAVE NOT

BEEN APPROVED OR

DISAPPROVED BY THE

SECURITIES AND

EXCHANGE

COMMISSION OR ANY

STATE SECURITIES

COMMISSION, NOR HAS
THE SECURITIES AND
EXCHANGE
COMMISSION OR ANY
STATE SECURITIES
COMMISSION PASSED
UPON THE ACCURACY
OR ADEQUACY OF THIS
PROSPECTUS. ANY
REPRESENTATION TO
THE CONTRARY IS A
CRIMINAL OFFENSE.
CTR-pro-194
(Registered trademark)

82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109

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<KEY FACTS>

THE FUNDS AT A GLANCE

MANAGEMENT: Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) is the management arm of Fidelity Investments, which was established in 1946 and is now America's largest mutual fund manager. FMR Texas Inc. (FTX), a subsidiary of FMR, chooses investments for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market.

As with any mutual fund, there is no assurance that a fund will achieve its goal.

SPARTAN CONN. MONEY MARKET

GOAL: High current tax-free income, and exemption from the Florida

intangible tax while maintaining a stable share price .
STRATEGY: Invests mainly in high-quality, short-term Florida municipal securities.
SIZE: As of November 30, 199 3 , the fund had over \$ 306 million in assets.
SPARTAN CONN. HIGH YIELD
GOAL: High current tax-free income, and exemption from the Florida intangible tax.
STRATEGY: Invests mainly in long - term, investment-grade Florida municipal securities.
SIZE: As of November 30, 199 3 , the fund had over \$ 428 million in assets.

WHO MAY WANT TO INVEST

These non-diversified funds may be appropriate for investors in higher tax brackets who seek high current tax-free income and an investment that is free from the Florida intangible tax. Each fund's level of risk, and potential reward, depend on the quality and maturity of its investments. Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market is managed to keep its share price stable at \$1.00. Spartan Florida Municipal Income, with its broader range of investments, has the potential for higher yields, but also carries a higher degree of risk.

These funds do not constitute a balanced investment plan. The value of the funds' investments and the income they generate will vary from day to day, generally reflecting changes, in interest rates, market conditions, and other federal and state political and economic news. When you sell your shares of Spartan Florida Municipal Income, they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them.

The Spartan family of funds is designed for cost-conscious investors looking for higher yields through lower costs. The Spartan Approach (Registered trademark) requires investors to make high minimum investments and, in some cases, to pay for individual transactions.

EXPENSES AND PERFORMANCE

EXPENSES

SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION EXPENSES are charges you pay when you buy or sell shares of a fund. See page 20 for more information.

Maximum sales charge on purchases and reinvested dividends None

Deferred sales charge on redemptions None

Redemption fee

(on shares held less than 180)

for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market None

for Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield .50%

Exchange and wire transaction fees \$5.00

Checkwriting fee, per check written \$2.00

(available for Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market)

Account closeout fee \$5.00

THESE FEES ARE WAIVED (except for the redemption fee) if your account balance at the time of the transaction is \$50,000 or more.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES are paid out of each fund's assets. Each fund pays a management fee to FMR. Expenses are factored into each fund's share price or dividends and are not charged directly to shareholder accounts (see page 25).

The following are projections based on historical expenses, and are calculated as a percentage of average net assets.

SPARTAN CONN. MONEY MARKET

Management fee (after reimbursement) 0.40%

12b-1 fee None

Other expenses 0.00%

Total fund operating expenses 0.40%

SPARTAN CONN. HIGH YIELD

Management fee (after reimbursement) 0.50%

12b-1 fee None

Other expenses 0.00 %

Total fund operating expenses 0.50%

EXAMPLES: Let's say, hypothetically, that each fund's annual return is 5% and that its operating expenses are exactly as just described. For every \$1,000 you invested, here's how much you would pay in total expenses after the number of years indicated, first assuming that you leave your account open, and then assuming that you close your account at the end of the period:

SPARTAN CONN. MONEY MARKET

Account open Account closed

After 1 year \$ 4 \$ 9

After 3 years \$ 13 \$ 18

After 5 years \$ 22 \$ 27

After 10 years \$ 51 \$ 56

SPARTAN CONN. HIGH YIELD

Account open Account closed

After 1 year \$ 5 \$ 10

After 3 years \$ 16 \$ 21

After 5 years \$ 28 \$ 33

After 10 years \$ 63 \$ 68

These examples illustrate the effect of expenses, but are not meant to

suggest actual or expected costs or returns, all of which may vary.

FMR has voluntarily agreed to temporarily limit Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market's and Spartan Florida Municipal Income's operating expenses to .40% and .50%, respectively, of its average net assets. If these agreements were not in effect, the management fee, other expenses, and total operating expenses would be .50%, .00%, and .50% for Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market, and .55%, .00%, and .55% for Spartan Florida Municipal Income, respectively. Expenses eligible for reimbursement do not include interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, or extraordinary expenses.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The tables that follow have been audited by Coopers & Lybrand, independent accountants. Their unqualified report is included in the funds' Annual Report. The funds' Annual Report is incorporated by reference into (is legally a part of) the Statement of Additional Information.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET

<TABLE> <CAPTION> <S>	<C>	<C>
40.Selected Per-Share Data and Ratios		
41.Years ended November 30,	1992B	1993
42.Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
43.Income from Investment Operations Net interest income	.008	.025
44. Dividends from net interest income	(.008)	(.025)
45.Net asset value, end of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
46.Total return C	.78%	2.51%
47.Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 49,467	\$ 306,741
48.Ratio of expenses to average net assets	-%	.18%
49.Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions	.50% A	.50%
50.Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	2.91% A	2.48%

</TABLE>

A ANNUALIZED

B FROM AUGUST 24, 1992 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS) TO NOVEMBER 30, 1992

C TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME

<TABLE> <CAPTION> <S>	<C>	<C>
51.Selected Per-Share Data and Ratios	1992B	1993
52.Years ended November 30,		
53.Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.000	\$ 10.520
54.Income from Investment Operations Net investment income	.459	.615
55. Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.514	.777
56. Total from investment operations	.973	1.392
57.Less Distributions From net interest income	(.459)	(.615)
58. From net realized gain on investments	-	(.010)
59. Total distributions	(.459)	(.625)
60.Redemption fees added to paid in capital	.006	.003
61.Net asset value, end of period	\$ 10.520	\$ 11.290
62.Total returnC	9.94%	13.52%
63.Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 237,109	\$ 428,367
64.Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.03% A	.25%

65. Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions	.55%	.55%
	A	
66. Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	6.25%	5.52%
	A	
67. Portfolio turnover rate	38%	50%
	A	

</TABLE>

A ANNUALIZED

B FROM MARCH 16, 1992 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS) TO NOVEMBER 30, 1992

C TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.

PERFORMANCE

Mutual fund performance can be measured as TOTAL RETURN or YIELD. The total returns and yields that follow are based on historical fund results and do not reflect the effect of any transaction fees you may have paid. The figures would be lower if fees were taken into account.

Each fund's fiscal year runs from December 1 through November 30. The tables below show each fund's performance over past fiscal years compared to a measure of inflation. The charts on page 9 help you compare the yields of these funds to those of their competitors.

SPARTAN CONN. MONEY MARKET

Fiscal periods ended Past 1 Life of
November 30, 199 3 Year fundA

Average annual

total return 2.51% 2.59%

Cumulative

total return 2.51% 3.31%

Consumer Price Index 2.68% n/a

SPARTAN CONN. HIGH YIELD

Fiscal periods ended Past 1 Life of
November 30, 199 3 Year fundB

Average annual

total return 13.52% 13.81%

Cumulative

total return 13.52% 24.80%

Consumer Price Index 2.68% n/a

A FROM AUGUST 24, 1992

B FROM OCTOBER 29, 1987

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

UNDERSTANDING

PERFORMANCE

YIELD illustrates the income earned by a fund over a recent period. Seven-day yields are the most common illustration of money market performance. 30-day yields are usually used for bond funds. Yields change daily, reflecting changes in interest rates.

TOTAL RETURN reflects both the reinvestment of income and capital gain distributions, if any, and any change in a fund's share price.

(checkmark)

TOTAL RETURN is the change in value of an investment in a fund over a given period, assuming reinvestment of any dividends and capital gains. A

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN reflects actual performance over a stated period of time. An AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN is a hypothetical rate of return that, if achieved annually, would have produced the same cumulative total return if performance had been constant over the entire period. Average annual total returns smooth out variations in performance; they are not the same as actual year-by-year results.

YIELD refers to the income generated by an investment in a fund over a given period of time, expressed as an annual percentage rate. When a money market fund yield assumes that income earned is reinvested, it is called an EFFECTIVE YIELD. A TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELD shows what an investor would have to earn before taxes to equal a tax-free yield. Yields for Spartan Florida Income are calculated according to a standard that is required for all stock and bond funds. Because this differs from other accounting methods, the quoted yield may not equal the income actually paid to shareholders.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET

7-day yields

Percent

age %

Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: nil

Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: nil

Row: 2, Col: 1, Value: nil

Row: 2, Col: 2, Value: nil

Row: 3, Col: 1, Value: nil
 Row: 3, Col: 2, Value: nil
 Row: 4, Col: 1, Value: 2.81
 Row: 4, Col: 2, Value: 2.38
 Row: 5, Col: 1, Value: 2.65
 Row: 5, Col: 2, Value: 2.3
 Row: 6, Col: 1, Value: 3.45
 Row: 6, Col: 2, Value: 3.04
 Row: 7, Col: 1, Value: 2.45
 Row: 7, Col: 2, Value: 2.15
 Row: 8, Col: 1, Value: 2.35
 Row: 8, Col: 2, Value: 1.97
 Row: 9, Col: 1, Value: 2.58
 Row: 9, Col: 2, Value: 2.18
 Row: 10, Col: 1, Value: 2.62
 Row: 10, Col: 2, Value: 2.18
 Row: 11, Col: 1, Value: 2.78
 Row: 11, Col: 2, Value: 2.38
 Row: 12, Col: 1, Value: 2.37
 Row: 12, Col: 2, Value: 1.97
 Row: 13, Col: 1, Value: 2.56
 Row: 13, Col: 2, Value: 2.19
 Row: 14, Col: 1, Value: 2.48
 Row: 14, Col: 2, Value: 2.38
 Row: 15, Col: 1, Value: 2.71
 Row: 15, Col: 2, Value: 2.14
 Row: 16, Col: 1, Value: 2.4
 Row: 16, Col: 2, Value: 2.08

Spartan
 Florida
 Municipal
 Money
 Market
 Competitive
 funds average
 1992
 1993

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME
30-day yields

Percent
 age %
 Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 6.34
 Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 5.45
 Row: 2, Col: 1, Value: 6.470000000000001
 Row: 2, Col: 2, Value: 5.51
 Row: 3, Col: 1, Value: 6.319999999999999
 Row: 3, Col: 2, Value: 5.64
 Row: 4, Col: 1, Value: 6.470000000000001
 Row: 4, Col: 2, Value: 5.78
 Row: 5, Col: 1, Value: 6.19
 Row: 5, Col: 2, Value: 5.57
 Row: 6, Col: 1, Value: 6.13
 Row: 6, Col: 2, Value: 5.44
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 Row: 8, Col: 2, Value: 5.109999999999999
 Row: 9, Col: 1, Value: 5.609999999999999
 Row: 9, Col: 2, Value: 4.85
 Row: 10, Col: 1, Value: 5.6
 Row: 10, Col: 2, Value: 4.95
 Row: 11, Col: 1, Value: 5.51
 Row: 11, Col: 2, Value: 4.859999999999999
 Row: 12, Col: 1, Value: 5.319999999999999
 Row: 12, Col: 2, Value: 4.75
 Row: 13, Col: 1, Value: 5.34
 Row: 13, Col: 2, Value: 4.75
 Row: 14, Col: 1, Value: 5.159999999999999
 Row: 14, Col: 2, Value: 4.8
 Row: 15, Col: 1, Value: 4.94
 Row: 15, Col: 2, Value: 4.619999999999999
 Row: 16, Col: 1, Value: 4.819999999999999
 Row: 16, Col: 2, Value: 4.48

Spartan
 Florida
 Municipal
 Income
 Competitive
 funds average
 1992
 1993

THE TOP CHART SHOWS THE 7-DAY EFFECTIVE YIELD FOR THE FUND AND ITS
 COMPETITIVE FUNDS AVERAGE AS OF THE LAST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH FROM
 OCTOBER 1992 THROUGH OCTOBER 1993. THE BOTTOM CHART SHOW THE 30-DAY

ANNUALIZED NET YIELDS FOR THE FUND AND ITS COMPETITIVE FUNDS AVERAGE AS OF THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH FROM JULY 1992 THROUGH OCTOBER 1993. YIELDS FOR THE FUNDS WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER IF FIDELITY HAD NOT REIMBURSED CERTAIN FUND EXPENSES.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX is a widely recognized measure of inflation calculated by the U.S. government.

THE COMPETITIVE FUNDS AVERAGE for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market is the IBC/Donoghue's MONEY FUND AVERAGES(registered trademark)/All Tax-Free category, which currently reflects the performance of over 300 mutual funds with similar objectives. This average is published in the MONEY FUND REPORT(Registered trademark) by IBC USA (Publications), Inc. The competitive funds average for Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield is published by Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. The fund compares its performance to the other single state municipal debt funds which currently reflects the performance of over 40 mutual funds with similar objectives. Both of these averages assume reinvestment of distributions. The funds' recent strategies, performance, and holdings are detailed twice a year in financial reports, which are sent to all shareholders. For current performance or a free annual report, call 1-800-544-8888. TOTAL RETURNS AND YIELDS ARE BASED ON PAST RESULTS AND ARE NOT AN INDICATION OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.
YOUR ACCOUNT

DOING BUSINESS WITH FIDELITY

Fidelity Investments was established in 1946 to manage one of America's first mutual funds. Today, Fidelity is the largest mutual fund company in the country, and is known as an innovative provider of high-quality financial services to individuals and institutions.

In addition to its mutual fund business, the company operates one of America's leading discount brokerage firms, Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI). Fidelity is also a leader in providing tax-sheltered retirement plans for individuals investing on their own or through their employer.

Fidelity is committed to providing investors with practical information to make investment decisions. Based in Boston, Fidelity provides customers with complete service 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, through a network of telephone service centers around the country.

To reach Fidelity for general information, call these numbers:

(bullet) For mutual funds, 1-800-544-8888

(bullet) For brokerage, 1-800-544-7272

If you would prefer to speak with a representative in person, Fidelity has walk-in Investor Centers in over 75 cities across the country.

TYPES OF ACCOUNTS

You may set up an account directly in a fund or, if you own or intend to purchase individual securities as part of your total investment portfolio, you may consider investing in a fund through a brokerage account.

If you are investing through FBSI or another financial institution or investment professional, refer to its program materials for any special provisions regarding your investment in the fund.

The different ways to set up (register) your account with Fidelity are listed below.

WAYS TO SET UP YOUR ACCOUNT

INDIVIDUAL OR JOINT TENANTS

FOR YOUR GENERAL INVESTMENT NEEDS

Individual accounts are owned by one person. Joint accounts can have two or more owners (tenants).

GIFTS OR TRANSFERS TO A MINOR (UGMA, UTMA)

TO INVEST FOR A CHILD'S FUTURE NEEDS

These custodial accounts provide a way to give money to a child and obtain tax benefits. An individual can give up to \$10,000 a year per child without paying federal gift tax. Depending on state laws, you can set up a custodial account under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act (UGMA) or the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (UTMA).

TRUST

FOR MONEY BEING INVESTED BY A TRUST

The trust must be established before an account can be opened.

BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION

FOR INVESTMENT NEEDS OF CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, PARTNERSHIPS, OR OTHER GROUPS

Requires a special application.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

EACH FUND'S SHARE PRICE, called net asset value (NAV), is calculated every business day. Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market is managed to keep its share price stable at \$1.00. Each fund's shares are sold without a sales charge.

Shares are purchased at the next share price calculated after your investment is received and accepted. Share price is normally calculated at 4 p.m. Eastern time.

IF YOU ARE NEW TO FIDELITY, complete and sign an account application and mail it along with your check. You may also open your account in person or by wire as described on page 13. If there is no application accompanying this prospectus, call 1-800-544-8888.

IF YOU ALREADY HAVE MONEY INVESTED IN A FIDELITY FUND, you can:

(bullet) Mail in an application with a check, or

(bullet) Open your account by exchanging from another Fidelity fund. If you buy shares by check or Fidelity Money Line (Registered trademark), and then sell those shares by any method other than by exchange to another Fidelity fund, the payment may be delayed for up to seven business days to ensure that your previous investment has cleared.

MINIMUM INVESTMENTS

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT \$10,000
For Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market \$25,000
TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT \$1,000
Through automatic investment plans \$500
MINIMUM BALANCE \$5,000
For Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market \$10,000

UNDERSTANDING THE

SPARTAN APPROACH (Registered trademark)

Fidelity's Spartan Approach is based on the principle that

lower fund expenses can increase returns. The Spartan funds keep expenses low in two ways. First, higher investment minimums reduce the effect of a fund's fixed costs, many of which are paid on a per-account basis.

Second, unlike most mutual funds that include transaction costs as part of overall fund expenses, Spartan shareholders pay directly for the transactions they make.

(checkmark)

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
	TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT	TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT
PHONE 1-800-544-7777	(bullet) Exchange from another Fidelity fund account with the same registration, including name, address, and taxpayer ID number.	(bullet) Exchange from another Fidelity fund account with the same registration, including name, address, and taxpayer ID number. (bullet) Use Fidelity Money Line to transfer from your bank account. Call before your first use to verify that this service is in place on your account. Maximum Money Line: \$50,000.

</TABLE>

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
MAIL	(bullet) Complete and sign the application. Make your check payable to the complete name of the fund of your choice. Mail to the address indicated on the application.	(bullet) Make your check payable to the complete name of the fund of your choice. Indicate your fund account number on your check. Mail to the address printed on your account statement. (bullet) Exchange by mail: call 1-800-544-6666 for instructions.

</TABLE>

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<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
IN PERSON	(bullet) Bring your application and check to a Fidelity Investor Center. Call 1-800-544-9797 for the center nearest you.	(bullet) Bring your check to a Fidelity Investor Center. Call 1-800-544-9797 for the center nearest you.

</TABLE>

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
WIRE	(bullet) There may be a \$5.00 fee for each wire purchase. (bullet) Call 1-800-544-7777 to set up your account and to arrange a wire transaction. (bullet) Wire within 24 hours to Bankers Trust Company, Bank Routing #021001033, Account #00163053. Specify the complete name of the fund and include your new account number and your name.	(bullet) There may be a \$5.00 fee for each wire purchase. (bullet) Wire to: Bankers Trust Company, Bank Routing #021001033, Account #00163053. Specify the complete name of the fund and include your account number and your name.

</TABLE>

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
AUTOMATICALLY	(bullet) Not available.	(bullet) Use Fidelity Automatic Account Builder. Sign up for this service when opening your account, or call 1-800-544-6666 to add it.

</TABLE>

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<S>	<C>	<C>
TDD - SERVICE FOR THE DEAF AND HEARING-IMPAIRED:	1-800-544-0118	

</TABLE>

HOW TO SELL SHARES

You can arrange to take money out of your fund account at any time by selling (redeeming) some or all of your shares. Your shares will be sold at the next share price calculated after your order is received and accepted. Share price is normally calculated at 4 p.m. Eastern time.

IF YOU ARE SELLING SOME BUT NOT ALL OF YOUR SHARES, leave at least \$5,000 worth of shares in the account (\$10,000 for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market) to keep it open.

TO SELL SHARES BY BANK WIRE OR FIDELITY MONEY LINE, you will need to sign up for these services in advance.

CERTAIN REQUESTS MUST INCLUDE A SIGNATURE GUARANTEE. It is designed to protect you and Fidelity from fraud. Your request must be made in writing and include a signature guarantee if any of the following situations apply:

- (bullet) You wish to redeem more than \$100,000 worth of shares,
- (bullet) Your account registration has changed within the last 30 days,
- (bullet) The check is being mailed to a different address than the one on your account (record address),
- (bullet) The check is being made payable to someone other than the account owner, or
- (bullet) The redemption proceeds are being transferred to a Fidelity account with a different registration.

You should be able to obtain a signature guarantee from a bank, broker (including Fidelity Investor Centers), dealer, credit union (if authorized under state law), securities exchange or association, clearing agency, or

savings association. A notary public cannot provide a signature guarantee.

SELLING SHARES IN WRITING

Write a "letter of instruction" with:

- (bullet) Your name,
- (bullet) The fund's name,
- (bullet) Your fund account number,
- (bullet) The dollar amount or number of shares to be redeemed, and
- (bullet) Any other applicable requirements listed in the table at right.

Unless otherwise instructed, Fidelity will send a check to the record address. Deliver your letter to a Fidelity Investor Center, or mail it to:

Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 660602
Dallas, TX 75266-0602

CHECKWRITING

If you have a checkbook for your account in Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market, you may write an unlimited number of checks. Do not, however, try to close out your account by check.

ACCOUNT TYPE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

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IF YOU SELL SHARES OF SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME AFTER HOLDING THEM FOR LESS THAN 180 DAYS, THE FUND WILL DEDUCT A REDEMPTION FEE EQUAL TO .50% OF THE VALUE OF THOSE SHARES. IF YOUR ACCOUNT BALANCE IS LESS THAN \$50,000, THERE ARE FEES FOR INDIVIDUAL REDEMPTION TRANSACTIONS: \$2.00 FOR EACH CHECK YOU WRITE AND \$5.00 FOR EACH EXCHANGE, BANK WIRE, AND ACCOUNT CLOSEOUT.

<C> <C>

</TABLE>

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<S>

PHONE	<C>	<C>
1-800-544-7777	All account types	(bullet) Maximum check request: \$100,000. (bullet) For Money Line transfers to your bank account; minimum: \$2,500; maximum: \$100,000. (bullet) You may exchange to other Fidelity funds if both accounts are registered with the same name(s), address, and taxpayer ID number.

MAIL OR IN PERSON	Individual, Joint Tenant, Sole Proprietorship, UGMA, UTMA Trust	(bullet) The letter of instruction must be signed by all persons required to sign for transactions, exactly as their names appear on the account. (bullet) The trustee must sign the letter indicating capacity as trustee. If the trustee's name is not in the account registration, provide a copy of the trust document certified within the last 60 days. (bullet) At least one person authorized by corporate resolution to act on the account must sign the letter. (bullet) Include a corporate resolution with corporate seal or a signature guarantee. (bullet) Call 1-800-544-6666 for instructions.
	Business or Organization	
	Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Guardian	

WIRE	All account types	(bullet) You must sign up for the wire feature before using it. To verify that it is in place, call 1-800-544-6666. Minimum wire: \$5,000. (bullet) Your wire redemption request must be received by Fidelity before 4 p.m. Eastern time for money to be wired on the next business day.
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</TABLE>

CHECK	All account types	(bullet) Minimum check: \$1,000. (bullet) All account owners must sign a signature card to receive a
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<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S> <C> <C>
TDD - SERVICE FOR THE DEAF AND HEARING-IMPAIRED: 1-800-544-0118
</TABLE>

INVESTOR SERVICES

Fidelity provides a variety of services to help you manage your account.

INFORMATION SERVICES

FIDELITY'S TELEPHONE REPRESENTATIVES are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Whenever you call, you can speak with someone equipped to provide the information or service you need.

STATEMENTS AND REPORTS that Fidelity sends to you include the following:

- (bullet) Confirmation statements (after every transaction, except reinvestments, that affects your account balance or your account registration)
- (bullet) Account statements (quarterly)
- (bullet) Financial reports (every six months)

24-HOUR SERVICE

ACCOUNT ASSISTANCE

1-800-544-6666

ACCOUNT BALANCES

1-800-544-7544

ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS

1-800-544-7777

PRODUCT INFORMATION

1-800-544-8888

QUOTES

1-800-544-8544

RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

ASSISTANCE

1-800-544-4774

AUTOMATED SERVICE

(checkmark)

To reduce expenses, only one copy of most financial reports will be mailed to your household, even if you have more than one account in the fund. Call 1-800-544-6666 if you need copies of financial reports or historical account information.

TRANSACTION SERVICES

EXCHANGE PRIVILEGE. You may sell your fund shares and buy shares of other Fidelity funds by telephone or in writing. There may be a \$5.00 fee for each exchange out of the funds.

Note that exchanges out of a fund are limited to four per calendar year, and that they may have tax consequences for you. For complete policies and restrictions governing exchanges, including circumstances under which a shareholder's exchange privilege may be suspended or revoked, see page 22. SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PLANS let you set up monthly or quarterly redemptions from your account.

FIDELITY MONEY LINE (Registered trademark) enables you to transfer money by phone between your bank account and your fund account. Most transfers are complete within three business days of your call.

REGULAR INVESTMENT PLANS

One easy way to pursue your financial goals is to invest money regularly. Fidelity offers convenient services that let you transfer money into your fund account, or between fund accounts, automatically. While regular investment plans do not guarantee a profit and will not protect you against loss in a declining market, they can be an excellent way to invest for a home, educational expenses, and other long-term financial goals.

REGULAR INVESTMENT PLANS

FIDELITY AUTOMATIC ACCOUNT BUILDERSM

TO MOVE MONEY FROM YOUR BANK ACCOUNT TO A FIDELITY FUND

MINIMUM	FREQUENCY	SETTING UP OR CHANGING
\$500	Monthly or quarterly	(bullet) For a new account, complete the appropriate section on the fund application. (bullet) For existing accounts, call 1-800-544-6666 for an application. (bullet) To change the amount or frequency of your investment, call 1-800-544-6666 at least three business days prior to your next scheduled investment date.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S> DIRECT DEPOSIT TO SEND ALL OR A PORTION OF YOUR PAYCHECK OR GOVERNMENT CHECK TO A FIDELITY FUNDA <C> <C>

</TABLE>

MINIMUM	FREQUENCY	SETTING UP OR CHANGING
\$500	Every pay period	(bullet) Check the appropriate box on the fund application, or call 1-800-544-6666 for an authorization form. (bullet) Changes require a new authorization form.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S> FIDELITY AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE SERVICE TO MOVE MONEY FROM A FIDELITY MONEY MARKET FUND TO ANOTHER FIDELITY FUND <C> <C>

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<S>	<C>	<C>
MINIMUM	FREQUENCY	SETTING UP OR CHANGING
\$500	Monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, or annually	(bullet) To establish, call 1-800-544-6666 after both accounts are opened. (bullet) To change the amount or frequency of your investment, call 1-800-544-6666.

</TABLE>

A BECAUSE BOND FUND SHARE PRICES FLUCTUATE, THAT FUND MAY NOT BE AN APPROPRIATE CHOICE FOR DIRECT DEPOSIT OF YOUR ENTIRE CHECK.

DIVIDENDS, CAPITAL GAINS, AND TAXES

Each fund distributes substantially all of its net investment income and capital gains, if any, to shareholders each year. Income dividends are declared daily and paid monthly. Capital gains earned by the bond fund are normally distributed in January and December.

DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS

When you open an account, specify on your application how you want to receive your distributions. If the option you prefer is not listed on the application, call 1-800-544-6666 for instructions. Each fund offers four options (three for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market):

- 1 . REINVESTMENT OPTION. Your dividend and capital gain distributions, if any, will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the fund. If you do not indicate a choice on your application, you will be assigned this option.
- 2 . INCOME-EARNED OPTION. Your capital gain distributions, will be automatically reinvested, but you will be sent a check for each dividend distribution. This option is not available for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market.
3. CASH OPTION. You will be sent a check for your dividend and capital gain distributions, if any.
4. DIRECTED DIVIDENDS (Registered trademark) OPTION. Your dividend and capital gain distributions, if any, will be automatically invested in another identically registered Fidelity fund. Dividends will be reinvested at the fund's NAV on the last day of the month. Capital gain distributions, if any, will be reinvested at the NAV as of the date the fund deducts the distribution from its NAV. The mailing of distribution checks will begin within seven days.

UNDERSTANDING

DISTRIBUTIONS

As a fund shareholder, you are entitled to your share of the fund's net income and gains on its investments. The fund passes its earnings along to its investors as DISTRIBUTIONS.

Each fund earns interest from its investments. These are passed along as DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTIONS. The fund may realize capital gains if it sells securities for a higher price than it paid for them. These are passed along as CAPITAL GAIN DISTRIBUTIONS. Money market funds usually don't realize any capital gains. (checkmark)

TAXES

As with any investment, you should consider how an investment in a tax-free fund could affect you. Below are some of the funds' tax implications.

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS. Interest income that a fund earns is distributed to shareholders as income dividends. Interest that is federally tax-free remains tax-free when it is distributed.

However, a gain on the sale of tax-free bonds results in taxable distributions; short-term capital gains and a portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 are taxed as dividends. Long-term capital gain distributions are taxed as long-term capital gains. These distributions are taxable when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them. However, distributions declared in December and paid in January are taxable as if they were paid on December 31. Fidelity will send you and the IRS a statement showing the tax status of the distributions paid to you in the previous year.

The interest from some municipal securities is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. Each fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in these securities. Individuals who are subject to the tax must report this interest on their tax returns.

Each fund has received a ruling from the Florida Department of Revenue that, if on the close of business on the last business day of any calendar year, a fund's assets consist solely of those exempt from Florida intangible tax, shares of the fund owned by Florida residents will be exempt from the tax. Items exempt from Florida intangible tax include Florida municipal obligations, certain obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies, territories, and possessions, and cash.

In the event a fund owns any asset on that day that is subject to the Florida Intangible tax, all or a portion of the value of a fund's shares will be subject to the tax. In order to assure exemption of each fund's shares from the tax, FMR would seek to sell or dispose of any non-qualifying assets on or before the last business day of the calendar year. As a result, a fund could potentially receive a lower price for the securities sold or incur additional costs or taxable capital gains. During fiscal 1993, 100% of each fund's income dividends were free from federal income tax and 28% and 9% of Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market's and Spartan Florida Municipal Income's income dividends, respectively, were subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. FMR anticipates that each fund's shares will be free from the Florida intangible tax.

TAXES ON TRANSACTIONS. Your bond fund redemptions - including exchanges to other Fidelity funds - are subject to capital gains tax. A capital gain or loss is the difference between the cost of your shares and the price you receive when you sell them.

Whenever you sell shares of a fund, Fidelity will send you a confirmation statement showing how many shares you sold and at what price. You will also receive a consolidated transaction statement every January. However, it is up to you or your tax preparer to determine whether this sale resulted in a capital gain and, if so, the amount of tax to be paid. Be sure to keep your regular account statements; the information they contain will be essential in calculating the amount of your capital gains.

"BUYING A DIVIDEND." If you buy shares just before a fund deducts a capital gain distribution from its NAV, you will pay the full price for the shares and then receive a portion of the price back in the form of a taxable distribution.

SHAREHOLDER AND ACCOUNT POLICIES

TRANSACTION DETAILS

THE FUNDS ARE OPEN FOR BUSINESS each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open. Fidelity normally calculates each fund's net asset value as of the close of business of the NYSE, normally 4 p.m. Eastern time.

EACH FUND'S NAV is the value of a single share. The NAV is computed by adding up the value of the fund's investments, cash, and other assets, subtracting its liabilities, and then dividing the result by the number of shares outstanding.

The money market fund values the securities it owns on the basis of amortized cost. This method minimizes the effect of changes in a security's market value and helps the fund to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. For the bond fund, assets are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations, if available. Since market quotations are often unavailable, assets are usually valued by a method that the Board of Trustees believes accurately reflects fair value.

EACH FUND'S OFFERING PRICE (price to buy one share) and REDEMPTION PRICE (price to sell one share) are its NAV.

WHEN YOU SIGN YOUR ACCOUNT APPLICATION, you will be asked to certify that your Social Security or taxpayer identification number is correct and that you are not subject to 31% backup withholding for failing to report income to the IRS. If you violate IRS regulations, the IRS can require a fund to withhold 31% of your taxable distributions and redemptions.

YOU MAY INITIATE MANY TRANSACTIONS BY TELEPHONE. Note that Fidelity will not be responsible for any losses resulting from unauthorized transactions if it follows reasonable procedures designed to verify the identity of the caller. Fidelity will request personalized security codes or other information, and may also record calls. You should verify the accuracy of your confirmation statements immediately after you receive them. If you do

not want the ability to redeem and exchange by telephone, call Fidelity for instructions.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO REACH FIDELITY BY PHONE (for example, during periods of unusual market activity), consider placing your order by mail or by visiting a Fidelity Investor Center.

EACH FUND RESERVES THE RIGHT TO SUSPEND THE OFFERING OF SHARES for a period of time. Each fund also reserves the right to reject any specific purchase order, including certain purchases by exchange. See "Exchange Restrictions" on page 22. Purchase orders may be refused if, in FMR's opinion, they are of a size that would disrupt management of a fund.

WHEN YOU PLACE AN ORDER TO BUY SHARES, your order will be processed at the next offering price calculated after your order is received and accepted. Note the following:

- (bullet) All of your purchases must be made in U.S. dollars and checks must be drawn on U.S. banks.
- (bullet) Fidelity does not accept cash.
- (bullet) When making a purchase with more than one check, each check must have a value of at least \$50.
- (bullet) Each fund reserves the right to limit the number of checks processed at one time.
- (bullet) If your check does not clear, your purchase will be cancelled and you could be liable for any losses or fees a fund or its transfer agent has incurred.
- (bullet) Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market reserves the right to limit all accounts maintained or controlled by any one person to a maximum total balance of \$2 million.
- (bullet) You begin to earn dividends as of the first business day following the day of your purchase.

TO AVOID THE COLLECTION PERIOD associated with check and Money Line purchases, consider buying shares by bank wire, U.S. Postal money order, U.S. Treasury check, Federal Reserve check, or direct deposit instead. YOU MAY BUY OR SELL SHARES OF THE FUNDS THROUGH A BROKER, who may charge you a fee for this service. If you invest through a broker or other institution, read its program materials for any additional service features or fees that may apply.

CERTAIN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS that have entered into sales agreements with Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC) may enter confirmed purchase orders on behalf of customers by phone, with payment to follow no later than the time when a fund is priced on the following business day. If payment is not received by that time, the financial institution could be held liable for resulting fees or losses.

WHEN YOU PLACE AN ORDER TO SELL SHARES, your shares will be sold at the next NAV calculated after your request is received and accepted. Note the following:

- (bullet) Normally, redemption proceeds will be mailed to you on the next business day, but if making immediate payment could adversely affect a fund, it may take up to seven days to pay you.
- (bullet) Shares will earn dividends through the date of redemption; however, shares redeemed on a Friday or prior to a holiday will continue to earn dividends until the next business day.
- (bullet) Fidelity Money Line redemptions generally will be credited to your bank account on the second or third business day after your phone call.
- (bullet) Each fund may hold payment on redemptions until it is reasonably satisfied that investments made by check or Fidelity Money Line have been collected, which can take up to seven business days.
- (bullet) Redemptions may be suspended or payment dates postponed when the NYSE is closed (other than weekends or holidays), when trading on the NYSE is restricted, or as permitted by the SEC.
- (bullet) If you sell shares by writing a check and the amount of the check is greater than the value of your account, your check will be returned to you and you may be subject to additional charges.

THE REDEMPTION FEE for Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield, if applicable, will be deducted from the amount of your redemption. This fee is paid to the fund rather than FMR, and it does not apply to shares that were acquired through reinvestment of distributions. If shares you are redeeming were not all held for the same length of time, those shares you held longest will be redeemed first for purposes of determining whether the fee applies.

The redemption fee applies in addition to the \$5.00 exchange fee and any applicable sales charges associated with purchasing shares of the fund into which you are exchanging.

THE FEES FOR INDIVIDUAL TRANSACTIONS are waived if your account balance at the time of the transaction is \$50,000 or more. Otherwise, you should note the following:

- (bullet) The \$2.00 checkwriting charge will be deducted from your account.
- (bullet) The \$5.00 exchange fee will be deducted from the amount of your exchange.
- (bullet) The \$5.00 wire fee will be deducted from the amount of your wire.
- (bullet) The \$5.00 account closeout fee does not apply to exchanges or wires, but it will apply to checkwriting.

IF YOUR ACCOUNT BALANCE FALLS BELOW \$5,000 (\$10,000 for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market), you will be given 30 days' notice to reestablish the minimum balance. If you do not increase your balance, Fidelity reserves the right to close your account and send the proceeds to

you. Your shares will be redeemed at the NAV on the day your account is closed and the \$5.00 account closeout fee will be charged.

FIDELITY MAY CHARGE A FEE FOR SPECIAL SERVICES, such as providing historical account documents, that are beyond the normal scope of its services.

EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS

As a shareholder, you have the privilege of exchanging shares of a fund for shares of other Fidelity funds. However, you should note the following:

- (bullet) The fund you are exchanging into must be registered for sale in your state.
 - (bullet) You may only exchange between accounts that are registered in the same name, address, and taxpayer identification number.
 - (bullet) Before exchanging into a fund, read its prospectus.
 - (bullet) If you exchange into a fund with a sales charge, you pay the percentage-point difference between that fund's sales charge and any sales charge you have previously paid in connection with the shares you are exchanging. For example, if you had already paid a sales charge of 2% on your shares and you exchange them into a fund with a 3% sales charge, you would pay an additional 1% sales charge.
 - (bullet) Exchanges may have tax consequences for you.
 - (bullet) Because excessive trading can hurt fund performance and shareholders, each fund reserves the right to temporarily or permanently terminate the exchange privilege of any investor who makes more than four exchanges out of the fund per calendar year. Accounts under common ownership or control, including accounts with the same taxpayer identification number, will be counted together for purposes of the four exchange limit.
 - (bullet) Each fund reserves the right to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's judgment, the fund would be unable to invest the money effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected.
 - (bullet) Your exchanges may be restricted or refused if a fund receives or anticipates simultaneous orders affecting significant portions of the fund's assets. In particular, a pattern of exchanges that coincide with a "market timing" strategy may be disruptive to a fund.
- Although the funds will attempt to give you prior notice whenever they are reasonably able to do so, they may impose these restrictions at any time. The funds reserve the right to terminate or modify the exchange privilege in the future.

OTHER FUNDS MAY HAVE DIFFERENT EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS, and may impose administrative fees of up to \$7.50 and redemption fees of up to 1.50% on exchanges. Check each fund's prospectus for details.

<

r>THE FUNDS IN DETAIL</r>

CHARTER

EACH FUND IS A MUTUAL FUND: an investment that pools shareholders' money and invests it toward a specified goal. In technical terms, Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market is currently a non-diversified fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust II, and Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield is currently a non-diversified fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust. Both trusts are open-end management investment companies. Fidelity Court Street Trust II was organized as a Delaware business trust on June 20, 1991. Fidelity Court Street Trust was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on April 21, 1977. There is a remote possibility that one fund might become liable for a misstatement in the prospectus about another fund.

EACH FUND IS GOVERNED BY A BOARD OF TRUSTEES, which is responsible for protecting the interests of shareholders. The trustees are experienced executives who meet throughout the year to oversee the funds' activities, review contractual arrangements with companies that provide services to the funds, and review performance. The majority of trustees are not otherwise affiliated with Fidelity.

THE FUNDS MAY HOLD SPECIAL MEETINGS AND MAIL PROXY MATERIALS. These meetings may be called to elect or remove trustees, change fundamental policies, approve a management contract, or for other purposes. Shareholders not attending these meetings are encouraged to vote by proxy. Fidelity will mail proxy materials in advance, including a voting card and information about the proposals to be voted on. You are entitled to one vote for each share you own.

FMR AND ITS AFFILIATES

FIDELITY FACTS

Fidelity offers the broadest selection of mutual funds in the world.

- (bullet) Number of Fidelity mutual funds: over 200
- (bullet) Assets in Fidelity mutual funds: over \$ 200 billion
- (bullet) Number of shareholder accounts: over 14 million
- (bullet) Number of investment analysts and portfolio managers: over 200

(checkmark)

The funds are managed by FMR, which chooses their investments and handles their business affairs. FTX has primary responsibility for providing investment management services for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market.

Anne Punzak is manager and vice president of Spartan Florida Municipal Income, which she has managed since March of 1992, Insured Tax-Free, Aggressive Tax-Free, and Spartan Aggressive Municipal Income. She joined Fidelity in 1984.

FDC distributes and markets Fidelity's funds and services. Fidelity Service Co. (FSC) performs transfer agent servicing functions for the funds.

FMR Corp. is the parent company of these organizations. Through ownership of voting common stock, Edward C. Johnson 3d (President and a trustee of the trusts), Johnson family members, and various trusts for the benefit of the Johnson family form a controlling group with respect to FMR Corp.

United Missouri Bank, N.A., is each fund's transfer agent, although it employs FSC to perform these functions for the funds. It is located at 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

TO CARRY OUT THE FUNDS' TRANSACTIONS, FMR may use its broker-dealer affiliates and other firms that sell fund shares, provided that a fund receives services and commission rates comparable to those of other broker-dealers.

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENSES

Like all mutual funds, the funds pay fees related to their daily operations. Expenses paid out of a fund's assets are reflected in its share price or dividends; they are neither billed directly to shareholders nor deducted from shareholder accounts.

Each fund pays a management fee to FMR for managing its investments and business affairs. FMR in turn pays fees to an affiliate who provides assistance with these services for Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market. FMR may, from time to time, agree to reimburse the funds for management fees and other expenses above a specified limit. FMR retains the ability to be repaid by a fund if expenses fall below the specified limit prior to the end of the fiscal year. Reimbursement arrangements, which may be terminated at any time without notice, can decrease a fund's expenses and boost its performance.

MANAGEMENT FEE

The management fee is calculated and paid to FMR every month. Each fund pays a management fee at a fixed annual rate of its average net assets: .50% for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market and .55% for Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield. The total management fee rate for Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market and Spartan Florida Municipal Income for fiscal 1993, after reimbursement, were .18 %, and .25 %, respectively.

FMR HAS A SUB-ADVISORY AGREEMENT with FTX, which has primary responsibility for providing investment management for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market, while FMR retains responsibility for providing other management services. FMR pays FTX 50% of its management fee (before expense reimbursements) for these services.

FSC performs many transaction and accounting functions for the funds. These services include processing shareholder transactions and calculating each fund's share price. FMR, and not the funds, pays for these services.

To offset shareholder service costs, FMR or its affiliates also collect the funds' \$5.00 exchange fee, \$5.00 account closeout fee, \$5.00 fee for wire purchases and redemptions, and the \$2.00 checkwriting charge. For fiscal 19 93 , these fees amounted to \$ 2,625 , \$ 327.08 , \$ 305 , and \$ 1,143.57 , respectively, for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market and \$ 3,140 , \$ 845 , \$ 185 , and \$ 0 , respectively, for Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield.

Each fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan. These plans recognize that FMR may use its resources, including management fees, to pay expenses associated with the sale of fund shares. This may include payments to third parties, such as banks or broker-dealers, that provide shareholder support services or engage in the sale of the fund's shares. It is important to note, however, that the funds do not pay FMR any separate fees for this service.

For fiscal 1993, the portfolio turnover rate for Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield was 50 %. This rate varies from year to year.

INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET seeks high current income that is exempt from federal income tax while maintaining a stable \$1.00 share price by investing in high-quality, short-term municipal securities of all types. As a result, when you sell your shares, they should be worth the same amount as when you bought them. Of course, there is no guarantee that the fund will maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

The fund follows industry-standard guidelines on the quality and maturity of its investments, which are designed to help maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. The fund will purchase only high-quality securities that FMR believes present minimal credit risks and will observe maturity restrictions on securities it buys. It is possible that a major change in interest rates or a default on the fund's investments could cause its share price (and the value of your investment) to change.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME seeks high current income that is exempt from federal income tax by focusing on municipal bonds judged by

FMR to be of investment-grade quality, although it can also invest in some lower quality securities. The fund normally invests in long-term bonds, generally maintaining a dollar-weighted average maturity of 15 years or longer, although it may invest in obligations of any maturity.

EACH FUND 'S yield and the bond fund's share price change based on interest rate changes and on the quality and maturity of its investments. In general, bond prices rise when interest rates fall, and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities. Lower-quality securities offer higher yields, but also carry more risk.

Each fund's performance is closely tied to the economic and political conditions within the state of Florida. Because of the importance of foreign trade, agriculture, construction, and tourism in Florida, the state's economy is sensitive to trends in these industries.

FMR normally invests at least 65% of each fund's total assets in securities that are free from the Florida intangible tax, and normally invests so that at least 80% of each fund's income distributions are free from federal income tax.

If you are subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, you should note that each fund may invest all of its assets in municipal securities issued to finance private activities. The interest from these investments is a tax-preference item for purposes of the tax.

FMR normally invests each fund's assets according to its investment strategy, expects to invest only in federally tax-free obligations, and expects the fund's shares to be exempt from the Florida intangible tax. When FMR considers it appropriate, however, it may temporarily invest substantially in cash that is not earning interest or short-term instruments, or may invest more than normally permitted in federally taxable obligations.

SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT PRACTICES

The following pages contain more detailed information about types of instruments in which the funds may invest, and strategies FMR may employ in pursuit of the funds' investment objectives. A summary of risks and restrictions associated with these instrument types and investment practices is included as well. Policies and limitations are considered at the time of purchase; the sale of instruments is not required in the event of a subsequent change in circumstances.

FMR may not buy all of these instruments or use all of these techniques to the full extent permitted unless it believes that doing so will help the funds achieve their goals. As a shareholder, you will receive financial reports every six months detailing fund holdings and describing recent investment activities.

DEBT SECURITIES. Bonds and other debt instruments are used by issuers to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest, and must repay the amount borrowed at maturity. Some debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not pay current interest, but are purchased at a discount from their face values. Debt securities have varying degrees of quality and varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Longer-term bonds are generally more sensitive to interest rate changes than short-term bonds.

Lower-quality debt securities may have speculative characteristics, and involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the issuer's credit worthiness. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than higher-quality securities and may decline significantly in periods of general or regional economic difficulty.

The table below provides a summary of ratings assigned to debt holdings (not including money market instruments) in Spartan Florida Municipal Income's portfolio. These figures are dollar-weighted averages of month-end portfolio holdings during fiscal 1993, and are presented as a percentage of total investments. These percentages are historical and do not necessarily indicate the fund's current or future debt holdings.

RESTRICTIONS: Spartan Florida Municipal Income does not currently intend to invest more than one-third of its assets in bonds of equivalent quality to Ba or lower by Moody's and BB or lower by S&P, and does not currently intend to invest in bonds whose quality is judged by FMR to be equivalent to bonds rated lower than B. The fund does not currently intend to invest in bonds rated below Caa by Moody's or CCC by S&P.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME
FISCAL 1993 DEBT HOLDINGS, BY RATING MOODY'S STANDARD & P;
POOR'S

Rating	Average	A	Rating	Average
INVESTMENT GRADE				
Highest quality	Aaa	AAA		
High quality	Aa	64.3	% AA	77.0
Upper-medium grade	A	A		
Medium grade	Baa	17.8	% BBB	9.93
LOWER QUALITY				
Moderately speculative	Ba	0.0	% BB	0.0
Speculative	B	0.0	% B	0.0
Highly speculative	Caa	0.0	% CCC	0.0
Poor quality	Ca	0.0	% CC	0.0
Lowest quality, no interest	C	C		
In default, in arrears	--	D		0.0

82.10 % 86.93 %

A THE DOLLAR-WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF DEBT SECURITIES NOT RATED BY MOODY'S OR S&P AMOUNTED TO 6.6 %. THIS MAY INCLUDE SECURITIES RATED BY OTHER NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED RATING SERVICES, AS WELL AS UNRATED SECURITIES. UNRATED SECURITIES ARE NOT NECESSARILY LOWER-QUALITY SECURITIES. REFER TO THE FUND'S STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR A MORE COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF THESE RATINGS.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES are issued to raise money for a variety of public purposes, including general financing for state and local governments, or financing for specific projects or public facilities. Municipal securities may be issued in anticipation of future revenues, and may be backed by the full taxing power of a municipality, the revenues from a specific project, or the credit of a private organization. A security's credit may be enhanced by a bank, insurance company, or other financial institution. A fund may own a municipal security directly or may own one through a participation interest.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL SECURITIES include obligations issued by the state of Florida or its counties, municipalities, authorities, or other subdivisions. The ability of issuers to repay their debt can be affected by many factors that impact the economic vitality of either the state or a region within the state.

Other securities include general obligations of the U.S. territories and possessions such as Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, and their political subdivisions and public corporations. The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked to the U.S. economy, and will depend on the strength of the U.S. dollar, interest rates, the price stability of oil imports, and the continued existence of favorable tax incentives. Recent legislation reduced these incentives, but it is impossible to predict what impact the changes will have.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS are used by municipalities to acquire land, equipment, or facilities. If the municipality stops making payments or transfers its obligations to a private entity, the obligation could lose value or become taxable.

PRIVATE ENTITIES may be involved in some municipal securities. For example, industrial revenue bonds are backed by private entities, and resource recovery bonds often involve private corporations. The viability of a project or tax incentives could affect the value and credit quality of these securities.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES may include pools of purchase contracts, financing leases, or sales agreements entered into by municipalities. These securities usually rely on continued payments by a municipality, and may also be subject to prepayment risk.

VARIABLE- AND FLOATING-RATE INSTRUMENTS may have interest rates that move in tandem with a benchmark, helping to stabilize their prices. Inverse floaters have interest rates that move in the opposite direction from the benchmark, making the instrument's market value more volatile.

PUT FEATURES entitle the holder to put (sell back) an instrument to the issuer or a financial intermediary. In exchange for this benefit, a fund may pay periodic fees or accept a lower interest rate. Demand features, standby commitments, and tender options are types of put features.

ADJUSTING INVESTMENT EXPOSURE. A fund can use various techniques to increase or decrease its exposure to changing security prices, interest rates, or other factors that affect security values. These techniques may involve derivative transactions such as buying and selling options and futures contracts and purchasing indexed securities.

FMR can use these practices to adjust the risk and return characteristics of a fund's portfolio of investments. If FMR judges market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with the fund's investments, these techniques could result in a loss, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return. These techniques may increase the volatility of the fund and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed. In addition, these techniques could result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.

WHEN-ISSUED AND DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS are trading practices in which payment and delivery for the securities take place at a future date. The market value of a security could change during this period, which could affect a fund's yield or the market value of its assets.

ILLIQUID AND RESTRICTED SECURITIES. Some investments may be determined by FMR, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, to be illiquid, which means that they may be difficult to sell promptly at an acceptable price. The sale of other securities may be subject to legal restrictions. Difficulty in selling securities may result in a loss or may be costly to a fund.

RESTRICTIONS: A fund may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 10% of its assets would be invested in illiquid securities.

DIVERSIFICATION. Diversifying a fund's investment portfolio can reduce the risks of investing. This may include limiting the amount of money invested in any one issuer or, on a broader scale, in any one industry or type of project. Economic, business, or political changes can affect all securities of a similar type. A fund that is not diversified may be more sensitive to these changes, and also to changes in the market value of a single issuer or industry.

RESTRICTIONS: The funds are considered non-diversified. To meet quarterly federal tax requirements, however, a fund generally does not invest more than 25% of its total assets in any one issuer and, with respect to 50% of total assets, does not invest more than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer. These limitations do not apply to U.S. government securities. A fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in tax-free securities that finance similar types of projects.

BORROWING. A fund may borrow from banks or from other funds advised by FMR, or through reverse repurchase agreements. If a bond fund borrows money, its share price may be subject to greater fluctuation until the borrowing is paid off. If the fund makes additional investments while borrowings are outstanding, this may be considered a form of leverage.

RESTRICTIONS: A fund may borrow only for temporary or emergency purposes, but not in an amount exceeding 33% of its total assets.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

Some of the policies and restrictions discussed on the preceding pages are fundamental, that is, subject to change only by shareholder approval. The following paragraphs restate all those that are fundamental. All policies stated throughout this prospectus, other than those identified in the following paragraphs, can be changed without shareholder approval.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal income tax, as is consistent with preservation of capital and liquidity by investing in high-quality, short-term municipal obligations.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME seeks the highest level of current income, exempt from federal income tax, available from municipal bonds judged by FMR to be of investment-grade quality. The fund may also invest a portion of its assets in bonds rated below investment-grade quality.

EACH FUND will normally invest so that at least 80% of its income distributions are free from federal income tax. Each fund may borrow only for temporary or emergency purposes, but not in an amount exceeding 33% of its total assets.

SPARTAN(registered trademark) FLORIDA MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

A FUND OF FIDELITY COURT STREET TRUST II

SPARTAN(registered trademark) FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME PORTFOLIO

A FUND OF FIDELITY COURT STREET TRUST

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

JANUARY 14, 1994

This Statement is not a prospectus but should be read in conjunction with the funds' current Prospectus (dated January 14, 1994). Please retain this document for future reference. The Annual Reports of the money market fund and the income fund for the fiscal periods ended November 30, 1993 are incorporated herein by reference. To obtain an additional copy of the Prospectus or the Annual Report, please call Fidelity Distributors Corporation at 1-800-544-8888.

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INVESTMENT ADVISER

Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR)

INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER (money market fund only)

FMR Texas Inc. (FTX)

DISTRIBUTOR

Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC)

TRANSFER AGENT S

United Missouri Bank, N.A. (United Missouri) and Fidelity Service Co. (FSC)

SFC-ptb-194

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND LIMITATIONS

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

Each fund's fundamental investment policies and limitations cannot be changed without approval by a " " majority of the outstanding voting

securities" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) of the fund. However, except for the fundamental investment limitations set forth below, the investment policies and limitations described in this Statement of Additional Information are not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS OF SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO (MONEY MARKET FUND)

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MONEY MARKET FUND'S FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS SET FORTH IN THEIR ENTIRETY. THE FUND MAY NOT:

- (1) issue senior securities, except as permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
 - (2) borrow money, except that the fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes (not for leveraging or investment) in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings). Any borrowings that come to exceed this amount will be reduced within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation;
 - (3) underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that the fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in the disposition of restricted securities;
 - (4) purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or tax-exempt obligations issued or guaranteed by a U.S. territory or possession or a state or local government, or a political subdivision of any of the foregoing) if, as a result, more than 25% of the fund's total assets would be invested in securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry;
 - (5) purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business);
 - (6) purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments; or
 - (7) lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements.
 - (8) The fund may, notwithstanding any other fundamental investment policy or limitation, invest all of its assets in the securities of a single open-end management investment company with substantially the same fundamental investment objectives, policies, and limitations as the fund.
- THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS ARE NOT FUNDAMENTAL AND MAY BE CHANGED WITHOUT SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL.

- (i) To meet federal tax requirements for qualification as a "regulated investment company," the fund limits its investments so that at the close of each quarter of its taxable year: (a) with regard to at least 50% of total assets, no more than 5% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (b) no more than 25% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to "Government securities" as defined for federal tax purposes.
- (ii) The fund does not currently intend to sell securities short, unless it owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short, and provided that transactions in futures contracts and options are not deemed to constitute selling securities short.
- (iii) The fund does not currently intend to purchase securities on margin, except that the fund may obtain such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions, and provided that margin payments in connection with futures contracts and options on futures contracts shall not constitute purchasing securities on margin.
- (iv) The fund may borrow money only (a) from a bank or from a registered investment company or portfolio for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or (b) by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements with any party (reverse repurchase agreements are treated as borrowings for purposes of fundamental investment limitation (2)). The fund will not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding. The fund will not borrow from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates if total outstanding borrowings immediately after such borrowing would exceed 15% of the fund's total assets.
- (v) The fund does not currently intend to purchase any security if, as a result, more than 10% of its net assets would be invested in securities that are deemed to be illiquid because they are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or because they cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued.
- (vi) The fund does not currently intend to invest more than 25% of its total assets in industrial revenue bonds related to a single industry.
- (vi i) The fund does not currently intend to purchase or sell futures contracts or call options. This limitation does not apply to options attached to, or acquired or traded together with, their underlying securities, and does not apply to securities that incorporate features similar to options or futures contracts.
- (vii i) The fund does not currently intend to engage in repurchase

agreements or make loans, but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities.

(ix) The fund does not currently intend to (a) purchase securities of other investment companies, except in the open market where no commission except the ordinary broker's commission is paid, or (b) purchase or retain securities issued by other open-end investment companies. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to securities received as dividends, through offers of exchange, or as a result of a reorganization, consolidation, or merger.

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

For purposes of limitations (4) and (i), FMR identifies the issuer of a security depending on its terms and conditions. In identifying the issuer, FMR will consider the entity or entities responsible for payment of interest and repayment of principal and the source of such payments; the way in which assets and revenues of an issuing political subdivision are separated from those of other political entities; and whether a governmental body is guaranteeing the security.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS OF SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME PORTFOLIO (INCOME FUND)

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE INCOME FUND'S FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS SET FORTH IN THEIR ENTIRETY. THE FUND MAY NOT:

- (1) issue senior securities, except as permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- (2) borrow money, except that the fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes (not for leveraging or investment) in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings). Any borrowings that come to exceed this amount will be reduced within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation;
- (3) underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that the fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in the disposition of restricted securities;
- (4) purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or tax-exempt obligations issued or guaranteed by a U.S. territory or possession or a state or local government, or a political subdivision of any of the foregoing) if, as a result, more than 25% of the fund's total assets would be invested in securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry;
- (5) purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business);
- (6) purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the fund from purchasing or selling options and futures contracts or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities); or
- (7) lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements.

THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS ARE NOT FUNDAMENTAL AND MAY BE CHANGED WITHOUT SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL.

(i) To meet federal tax requirements for qualification as a "regulated investment company," the fund limits its investments so that at the close of each quarter of its taxable year: (a) with regard to at least 50% of total assets, no more than 5% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (b) no more than 25% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to "Government securities" as defined for federal tax purposes.

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

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

(iv) The fund may borrow money only (a) from a bank or from a registered investment company or portfolio for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or (b) by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements with any party (reverse repurchase agreements are treated as borrowings for purposes of fundamental investment limitation (2)). The fund will not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding. The fund will not borrow from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates if total outstanding borrowings immediately after such borrowing would exceed 15% of the fund's total assets.

(v) The fund does not currently intend to purchase any security if, as a result, more than 10% of its net assets would be invested in securities that are deemed to be illiquid because they are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or because they cannot be disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued.

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

(vii) The fund does not currently intend to (a) purchase securities of other investment companies, except in the open market where no commission except the ordinary broker's commission is paid, or (b) purchase or retain securities issued by other open-end investment companies. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to securities received as dividends, through offers of exchange, or as a result of a reorganization, consolidation, or merger. For purposes of limitations (4) and (i), FMR identifies the issuer of a security depending on its terms and conditions. In identifying the issuer, FMR will consider the entity or entities responsible for payment of interest and repayment of principal and the source of such payments; the way in which assets and revenues of an issuing political subdivision are separated from those of other political entities; and whether a governmental body is guaranteeing the security.

For the fund's limitations on futures and options transactions, see the section entitled "Limitations on Futures and Options Transactions" on page 7.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

QUALITY AND MATURITY. Pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, the money market fund may purchase only high-quality securities that FMR believes present minimal credit risks. To be considered high-quality, a security must be a U.S. government security; rated in accordance with applicable rules in one of the two highest categories for short-term securities by at least two nationally recognized rating services (or by one, if only one rating service has rated the security); or, if unrated, judged to be of equivalent quality by FMR.

High-quality securities are divided into "first tier" and "second tier" securities. First tier securities have received the highest rating (e.g., Standard & Poor's A-1 rating) from at least two rating services (or one, if only one has rated the security). Second tier securities have received ratings within the two highest categories (e.g., Standard & Poor's A-1 or A-2) from at least two rating services (or one, if only one has rated the security), but do not qualify as first tier securities. If a security has been assigned different ratings by different ratings services, at least two rating services must have assigned the higher rating in order for FMR to determine eligibility on the basis of that higher rating. Based on procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, FMR may determine that an unrated security is of equivalent quality to a rated first or second tier security.

The fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in second tier securities. In addition, the fund may not invest more than 1% of its total assets or \$1 million (whichever is greater) in the second tier securities of a single issuer.

The fund must limit its investments to securities with remaining maturities of 397 days or less and must maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity of 90 days or less.

AFFILIATED BANK TRANSACTIONS. Pursuant to exemptive orders issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the funds may engage in transactions with banks that are, or may be considered to be, "affiliated persons" of the funds under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Such transactions may be entered into only pursuant to procedures established and periodically reviewed by the Board of Trustees. These transactions may include repurchase agreements with custodian banks; purchases, as principal, of short-term obligations of, and repurchase agreements with, the 50 largest U.S. banks (measured by deposits); transactions in municipal securities; and transactions in U.S. government securities with affiliated banks that are primary dealers in these securities.

DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. Each fund may buy and sell securities on a delayed-delivery or when-issued basis. These transactions involve a commitment by a fund to purchase or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place after the customary settlement period for that type of security (and more than seven days in the future). Typically, no interest accrues to the purchaser until the security is delivered. The income fund may receive fees for entering into delayed delivery transactions.

When purchasing securities on a delayed-delivery basis, each fund assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations. Because a fund is not required to pay for securities until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with the fund's other investments. If a fund remains substantially fully invested at a time when delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, the delayed-delivery purchases may result in a form of leverage. When delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, the fund will set aside appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its purchase obligations. When a fund has sold a security on a delayed-delivery basis, the fund does not participate in further gains or losses with

respect to the security. If the other party to a delayed-delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity, or could suffer a loss.

Each fund may renegotiate delayed-delivery transactions after they are entered into, and may sell underlying securities before they are delivered, which may result in capital gains or losses.

REFUNDING CONTRACTS. Spartan Florida Income may purchase securities on a when-issued basis in connection with the refinancing of an issuer's indebtedness. Refinancing contracts require the issuer to sell and the fund to buy refinanced municipal obligations at a stated price and yield on a settlement date that may be several months or several years in the future. The fund generally will not be obligated to pay the full purchase price if it fails to perform under a refunding contract. Instead, refunding contracts generally provide for payment of liquidated damages to the issuer (currently 15-20% of the purchase price). The fund may secure its obligations under a refunding contract by depositing collateral or a letter of credit equal to the liquidated damages provisions of the refunding contract. When required by SEC guidelines, the fund will place liquid assets in a segregated custodial account equal in amount to its obligations under refunding contracts.

INVERSE FLOATERS Spartan Florida Income may invest in inverse floaters, which are instruments whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index. Changes in the interest rate on the other security or index inversely affect the residual interest rate paid on the inverse floater, with the result that the inverse floater's price will be considerably more volatile than that of a fixed-rate bond. For example, a municipal issuer may decide to issue two variable rate instruments instead of a single long-term, fixed-rate bond. The interest rate on one instrument reflects short-term interest rates, while the interest rate on the other instrument (the inverse floater) reflects the approximate rate the issuer would have paid on a fixed-rate bond, multiplied by two, minus the interest rate paid on the short-term instrument. Depending on market availability, the two portions may be recombined to form a fixed-rate municipal bond. The market for inverse floaters is relatively new.

VARIABLE OR FLOATING RATE DEMAND OBLIGATIONS bear variable or floating interest rates and carry rights that permit holders to demand payment of the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest from the issuers or certain financial intermediaries. Floating rate instruments have interest rates that change whenever there is a change in a designated base rate while variable rate instruments provide for a specified periodic adjustment in the interest rate. These formulas are designed to result in a market value for the VRDO or FRDO that approximates its par value.

With respect to the money market fund, a demand instrument with a conditional demand feature must have received both a short-term and a long-term high-quality rating or, if unrated, have been determined to be of comparable quality pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. A demand instrument with an unconditional demand feature may be acquired solely in reliance upon a short-term high-quality rating or, if unrated, upon a finding of comparable short-term quality pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees.

The funds may invest in fixed-rate bonds that are subject to third party puts and in participation interests in such bonds held in trust or otherwise. These bonds and participation interests have tender options or demand features that permit the funds to tender (or put) its bonds to an institution at periodic intervals and to receive the principal amount thereof. The funds consider variable rate instruments structured in this way (Participating VRDOs) to be essentially equivalent to other VRDOs they purchase. The IRS has not ruled whether the interest on Participating VRDOs is tax-exempt, and, accordingly the funds intend to purchase these instruments based on opinions of bond counsel.

Spartan Florida Money Market may invest in variable or floating rate instruments that ultimately mature in more than 397 days, if the fund acquires a right to sell the instruments that meets certain requirements set forth in Rule 2a-7. Variable rate instruments (including instruments subject to a demand feature) that mature in 397 days or less may be deemed to have maturities equal to the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate. Other variable rate instruments with demand features may be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the next adjustment of the interest rate or the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand. A floating rate instrument subject to a demand feature may be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand. The money market fund may purchase a demand instrument with a remaining final maturity in excess of 397 days only if the demand feature can be exercised on no more than 30 days' notice (a) at any time or (b) at specific intervals not exceeding 397 days.

TENDER OPTION BONDS are created by coupling an intermediate-or long-term fixed-rate tax-exempt bond (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) with a tender agreement that gives the holder the option to tender the bond at its face value. As consideration for providing the tender option, the sponsor (usually a bank, broker-dealer, or other financial institution) receives periodic fees equal to the difference between the bond's fixed coupon rate and the rate (determined by a remarketing or similar agent) that would cause the bond, coupled with the

tender option, to trade at par on the date of such determination. After payment of the tender option fee, a fund effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term tax-exempt rate. Subject to applicable regulatory requirements, the money market fund may buy tender option bonds if the agreement gives the fund the right to tender the bond to its sponsor no less frequently than once every 397 days. In selecting tender option bonds for the funds, FMR will consider the creditworthiness of the issuer of the underlying bond, the custodian, and the third party provider of the tender option. In certain instances, a sponsor may terminate a tender option if, for example, the issuer of the underlying bond defaults on interest payments.

ZERO COUPON BONDS. do not make regular interest payments. Instead, they are sold at a deep discount from their face value and are redeemed at face value when they mature. Because zero coupon bonds do not pay current income, their prices can be very volatile when interest rates change. In calculating its daily dividend, a fund takes into account as income a portion of the difference between a zero coupon bond's purchase price and its face value.

STANDBY COMMITMENTS are puts that entitle holders to same-day settlement at an exercise price equal to the amortized cost of the underlying security plus accrued interest, if any, at the time of exercise. Each fund may acquire standby commitments to enhance the liquidity of portfolio securities, but, in the case of the money market fund, only when the issuers of the commitments present minimal risk of default.

Ordinarily a fund will not transfer a standby commitment to a third party, although it could sell the underlying municipal security to a third party at any time. A fund may purchase standby commitments separate from or in conjunction with the purchase of securities subject to such commitments. In the latter case, the fund would pay a higher price for the securities acquired, thus reducing their yield to maturity. Standby commitments will not affect the dollar-weighted average maturity of the money market fund, or the valuation of the securities underlying the commitments.

Issuers or financial intermediaries may obtain letters of credit or other guarantees to support their ability to buy securities on demand. FMR may rely upon its evaluation of a bank's credit in determining whether to support an instrument supported by a letter of credit. In evaluating a foreign bank's credit, FMR will consider whether adequate public information about the bank is available and whether the bank may be subject to unfavorable political or economic developments, currency controls, or other governmental restrictions that might affect the bank's ability to honor its credit commitment.

Standby commitments are subject to certain risks, including the ability of issuers of standby commitments to pay for securities at the time the commitments are exercised; the fact that standby commitments are not marketable by the funds; and the possibility that the maturities of the underlying securities may be different from those of the commitments.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS. Each fund may invest a portion of its assets in municipal leases and participation interests therein. These obligations, which may take the form of a lease, an installment purchase, or a conditional sale contract, are issued by state and local governments and authorities to acquire land and a wide variety of equipment and facilities. Generally, the funds will not hold such obligations directly as a lessor of the property, but will purchase a participation interest in a municipal obligation from a bank or other third party. A participation interest gives a fund a specified, undivided interest in the obligation in proportion to its purchased interest in the total amount of the obligation.

Municipal leases frequently have risks distinct from those associated with general obligation or revenue bonds. State constitutions and statutes set forth requirements that states or municipalities must meet to incur debt. These may include voter referenda, interest rate limits, or public sale requirements. Leases, installment purchases, or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass to the governmental issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting their constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. Many leases and contracts include " non-appropriation clauses" providing that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purposes by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. Non-appropriation clauses free the issuer from debt issuance limitations.

FEDERALLY TAXABLE OBLIGATIONS. The funds do not intend to invest in securities whose interest is federally taxable; however, from time to time, each fund may invest a portion of its assets on a temporary basis in fixed-income obligations whose interest is subject to federal income tax. For example, each fund may invest in obligations whose interest is federally taxable pending the investment or reinvestment in municipal securities of proceeds from the sale of its shares or sales of portfolio securities.

Should a fund invest in federally taxable obligations, it would purchase securities that in FMR's judgment are of high quality. These would include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities; obligations of domestic banks; and repurchase agreements. The income fund's standards for high quality taxable obligations are essentially the same as those described by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) in rating corporate obligations within

its two highest ratings of Prime-1 and Prime-2, and those described by Standard and Poor's Corporation (S&P) in rating corporate obligations within its two highest ratings of A-1 and A-2. The money market fund will purchase taxable obligations only if they meet its quality requirements. Proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on municipal obligations are introduced before Congress from time to time. Proposals also may be introduced before the Florida legislature that would affect the state tax treatment of the funds' distributions. If such proposals were enacted, the availability of municipal obligations and the value of each fund's holdings would be affected and the Trustees would reevaluate each fund's investment objective and policies.

Each fund anticipates being as fully invested as practicable in municipal securities; however, there may be occasions when, as a result of maturities of portfolio securities, sales of fund shares, or in order to meet redemption requests, a fund may hold cash that is not earning income. In addition, there may be occasions when, in order to raise cash to meet redemptions, a fund may be required to sell securities at a loss.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, FMR determines the liquidity of each fund's investments and, through reports from FMR, the Board monitors investments in illiquid instruments. In determining the liquidity of each fund's investments, FMR may consider various factors, including (1) the frequency of trades and quotations, (2) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace, (3) dealer undertakings to make a market, (4) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features), and (5) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset a fund's rights and obligations relating to the investment). Investments currently considered by the income fund to be illiquid include over-the-counter options. With respect to both funds, FMR may determine some, restricted securities and municipal lease obligations to be illiquid. However, with respect to over-the-counter options the income fund writes, all or a portion of the value of the underlying instrument may be illiquid depending on the assets held to cover the option and the nature and terms of any agreement the fund may have to close out the option before expiration. In the absence of market quotations, illiquid investments for the money market fund are valued for purposes of monitoring amortized cost valuation and for the income fund are priced at fair value as determined in good faith by a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees. If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, a fund were in a position where more than 10% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, a fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time a fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, a fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security. However, in general, the money market fund anticipates holding restricted securities to maturity or selling them in an exempt transaction.

LOWER-RATED MUNICIPAL SECURITIES. The income fund may invest a portion of its assets in lower-rated municipal securities as described in the Prospectus.

While the market for Florida municipal securities is considered to be adequate, adverse publicity and changing investor perceptions may affect the ability of outside pricing services used by the fund to value its portfolio securities, and the fund's ability to dispose of lower-rated bonds. The outside pricing services are monitored by FMR and reported to the Board to determine whether the servicers are furnishing prices that accurately reflect fair value. The impact of changing investor perceptions may be especially pronounced in markets where municipal securities are thinly traded.

The income fund may choose, at its expense or in conjunction with others, to pursue litigation or otherwise exercise its rights as a security holder to seek to protect the interests of security holders if it determines this to be in the best interest of the fund's shareholders.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. In a repurchase agreement, a fund purchases a security and simultaneously commits to resell that security to the seller at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date within a number of days from the date of purchase. The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed upon incremental amount which is unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased security. A repurchase agreement is a taxable obligation which involves the obligation of the seller to pay the agreed upon price, which obligation is in effect secured by the value (at least equal to the amount of the agreed upon resale price and marked to market daily) of the underlying security. Each fund may engage in a repurchase agreement with respect to any security in which it is authorized to invest, even if the underlying security matures in more than 397 days. While it does not presently appear possible to eliminate all risks from these transactions (particularly the possibility of a decline in the market value

of the underlying securities, as well as delays and costs to the fund in connection with bankruptcy proceedings), it is each fund's current policy to limit repurchase agreement transactions to those parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by FMR.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. In a reverse repurchase agreement, a fund sells a portfolio instrument to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, in return for cash and agrees to repurchase the instrument at a particular price and time. While a reverse repurchase agreement is outstanding, the fund will maintain appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its obligation under the agreement. The fund will enter into reverse repurchase agreements only with parties whose creditworthiness has been found satisfactory by FMR. Such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of the funds' assets and may be viewed as a form of leverage.

INDEXED SECURITIES. The income fund may purchase securities whose prices are indexed to the prices of other securities, securities indices, or other financial indicators. Indexed securities typically, but not always, are debt securities or deposits whose value at maturity or coupon rate is determined by reference to a specific instrument or statistic. Indexed securities may have principal payments as well as coupon payments that depend on the performance of one or more interest rates. Their coupon rates or principal payments may change by several percentage points for every 1% interest rate change. One example of indexed securities is inverse floaters.

The performance of indexed securities depends to a great extent on the performance of the security or other instrument to which they are indexed, and may also be influenced by interest rate changes. At the same time, indexed securities are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer of the security, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. Indexed securities may be more volatile than the underlying instruments.

LIMITATIONS ON FUTURES AND OPTIONS TRANSACTIONS. The fund has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the National Futures Association, which regulate trading in the futures markets. The fund intends to comply with Section 4.5 of the regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act, which limits the extent to which the fund can commit assets to initial margin deposits and option premiums.

In addition, the fund will not: (a) sell futures contracts, purchase put options, or write call options if, as a result, more than 25% of the fund's total assets would be hedged with futures and options under normal conditions; (b) purchase futures contracts or write put options if, as a result, the fund's total obligations upon settlement or exercise of purchased futures contracts and written put options would exceed 25% of its total assets; or (c) purchase call options if, as a result, the current value of option premiums for call options purchased by the fund would exceed 5% of the fund's total assets. These limitations do not apply to options attached to or acquired or traded together with their underlying securities, and do not apply to securities that incorporate features similar to options.

The above limitations on the fund's investments in futures contracts and options, and the fund's policies regarding futures contracts and options discussed elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information, may be changed as regulatory agencies permit.

FUTURES CONTRACTS. When the fund purchases a futures contract, it agrees to purchase a specified underlying instrument at a specified future date. When the fund sells a futures contract, it agrees to sell the underlying instrument at a specified future date. The price at which the purchase and sale will take place is fixed when the fund enters into the contract. Some currently available futures contracts are based on specific securities, such as U.S. Treasury bonds or notes, and some are based on indices of securities prices, such as the Bond Buyer Index of municipal bonds. Futures can be held until their delivery dates, or can be closed out before then if a liquid secondary market is available.

The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of its underlying instrument. Therefore, purchasing futures contracts will tend to increase the fund's exposure to positive and negative price fluctuations in the underlying instrument, much as if the fund had purchased the underlying instrument directly. When the fund sells a futures contract, by contrast, the value of its futures position will tend to move in a direction contrary to the market. Selling futures contracts, therefore, will tend to offset both positive and negative market price changes, much as if the underlying instrument had been sold.

FUTURES MARGIN PAYMENTS. The purchaser or seller of a futures contract is not required to deliver or pay for the underlying instrument unless the contract is held until the delivery date. However, both the purchaser and seller are required to deposit "initial margin" with a futures broker known as a futures commission merchant (FCM), when the contract is entered into. Initial margin deposits are typically equal to a percentage of the contract's value. If the value of either party's position declines, that party will be required to make additional "variation margin" payments to settle the change in value on a daily basis. The party that has a gain may be entitled to receive all or a portion of this amount. Initial and variation margin payments do not constitute purchasing securities on

margin for purposes of the fund's investment limitations. In the event of the bankruptcy of an FCM that holds margin on behalf of the fund, the fund may be entitled to return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the fund.

PURCHASING PUT AND CALL OPTIONS. By purchasing a put option, the fund obtains the right (but not the obligation) to sell the option's underlying instrument at a fixed strike price. In return for this right, the fund pays the current market price for the option (known as the option premium). Options have various types of underlying instruments, including specific securities, indices of securities prices, and futures contracts. The fund may terminate its position in a put option it has purchased by allowing it to expire or by exercising the option. If the option is allowed to expire, the fund will lose the entire premium it paid. If the fund exercises the option, it completes the sale of the underlying instrument at the strike price. The fund may also terminate a put option position by closing it out in the secondary market at its current price, if a liquid secondary market exists.

The buyer of a typical put option can expect to realize a gain if security prices fall substantially. However, if the underlying instrument's price does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer can expect to suffer a loss (limited to the amount of the premium paid, plus related transaction costs).

The features of call options are essentially the same as those of put options, except that the purchaser of a call option obtains the right to purchase, rather than sell, the underlying instrument at the option's strike price. A call buyer typically attempts to participate in potential price increases of the underlying instrument with risk limited to the cost of the option if security prices fall. At the same time, the buyer can expect to suffer a loss if security prices do not rise sufficiently to offset the cost of the option.

WRITING PUT AND CALL OPTIONS. When the fund writes a put option, it takes the opposite side of the transaction from the option's purchaser. In return for receipt of the premium, the fund assumes the obligation to pay the strike price for the option's underlying instrument if the other party to the option chooses to exercise it. When writing an option on a futures contract the fund will be required to make margin payments to an FCM as described above for futures contracts. The fund may seek to terminate its position in a put option it writes before exercise by closing out the option in the secondary market at its current price. If the secondary market is not liquid for a put option the fund has written, however, the fund must continue to be prepared to pay the strike price while the option is outstanding, regardless of price changes, and must continue to set aside assets to cover its position.

If security prices rise, a put writer would generally expect to profit, although its gain would be limited to the amount of the premium it received. If security prices remain the same over time, it is likely that the writer will also profit, because it should be able to close out the option at a lower price. If security prices fall, the put writer would expect to suffer a loss. This loss should be less than the loss from purchasing the underlying instrument directly, however, because the premium received for writing the option should mitigate the effects of the decline. Writing a call option obligates the fund to sell or deliver the option's underlying instrument, in return for the strike price, upon exercise of the option. The characteristics of writing call options are similar to those of writing put options, except that writing calls generally is a profitable strategy if prices remain the same or fall. Through receipt of the option premium, a call writer mitigates the effects of a price decline. At the same time, because a call writer must be prepared to deliver the underlying instrument in return for the strike price, even if its current value is greater, a call writer gives up some ability to participate in security price increases.

COMBINED POSITIONS. The fund may purchase and write options in combination with each other, or in combination with futures or forward contracts, to adjust the risk and return characteristics of the overall position. For example, the fund may purchase a put option and write a call option on the same underlying instrument, in order to construct a combined position whose risk and return characteristics are similar to selling a futures contract. Another possible combined position would involve writing a call option at one strike price and buying a call option at a lower price, in order to reduce the risk of the written call option in the event of a substantial price increase. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to open and close out.

CORRELATION OF PRICE CHANGES. Because there are a limited number of types of exchange-traded options and futures contracts, it is likely that the standardized contracts available will not match the fund's current or anticipated investments exactly. The fund may invest in options and futures contracts based on securities with different issuers, maturities, or other characteristics from the securities in which it typically invests, which involves a risk that the options or futures position will not track the performance of the fund's other investments.

Options and futures prices can also diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the underlying instruments match the fund's investments well. Options and futures prices are affected by such factors

as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract, which may not affect security prices the same way. Imperfect correlation may also result from differing levels of demand in the options and futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how options and futures and securities are traded, or from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading halts. The fund may purchase or sell options and futures contracts with a greater or lesser value than the securities it wishes to hedge or intends to purchase in order to attempt to compensate for differences in volatility between the contract and the securities, although this may not be successful in all cases. If price changes in the fund's options or futures positions are poorly correlated with its other investments, the positions may fail to produce anticipated gains or result in losses that are not offset by gains in other investments.

LIQUIDITY OF OPTIONS AND FUTURES CONTRACTS. There is no assurance a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular options or futures contract at any particular time. Options may have relatively low trading volume and liquidity if their strike prices are not close to the underlying instrument's current price. In addition, exchanges may establish daily price fluctuation limits for options and futures contracts, and may halt trading if a contract's price moves upward or downward more than the limit in a given day. On volatile trading days when the price fluctuation limit is reached or a trading halt is imposed, it may be impossible for the fund to enter into new positions or close out existing positions. If the secondary market for a contract is not liquid because of price fluctuation limits or otherwise, it could prevent prompt liquidation of unfavorable positions, and potentially could require the fund to continue to hold a position until delivery or expiration regardless of changes in its value. As a result, the fund's access to other assets held to cover its options or futures positions could also be impaired.

OTC OPTIONS. Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size, and strike price, the terms of over-the-counter options (options not traded on exchanges) generally are established through negotiation with the other party to the option contract. While this type of arrangement allows the fund greater flexibility to tailor an option to its needs, OTC options generally involve greater credit risk than exchange-traded options, which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchanges where they are traded.

ASSET COVERAGE FOR FUTURES AND OPTIONS POSITIONS. The fund will comply with guidelines established by the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to coverage of options and futures strategies by mutual funds, and if the guidelines so require will set aside appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account in the amount prescribed. Securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold while the futures or option strategy is outstanding, unless they are replaced with other suitable assets. As a result, there is a possibility that segregation of a large percentage of the fund's assets could impede portfolio management or the fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES INDUSTRY. The electric utilities industry has been experiencing, or may experience in the future, problems, including (a) the effects of inflation upon construction and operating costs, (b) the availability and cost of fuel, (c) the availability and cost of capital, (d) the effects of conservation on energy demand, (e) the effects of rapidly changing environmental, safety, and licensing requirements, and other federal, state, and local regulations, (f) timely and sufficient rate increases, (g) opposition to nuclear power, and (h) increased competition.

HOUSING. Housing revenue bonds are generally issued by a state, county, city, local housing authority, or other public agency. They are secured by the revenues derived from mortgages purchased with the proceeds of the bond issue. It is extremely difficult to predict the supply of available mortgages to be purchased with the proceeds of an issue or the future cash flow from the underlying mortgages. Consequently, there are risks that proceeds will exceed supply, resulting in early retirement of bonds, or that homeowner repayments will create an irregular cash flow.

Many factors may affect the financing of multi-family housing projects, including acceptable completion of construction, proper management, occupancy and rent levels, economic conditions, and changes to current laws and regulations.

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

SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING FLORIDA

THE STATE BUDGET. The State operates under a biennial budget which is formulated in even numbered years and presented for approval to the Legislature in odd numbered years. A supplemental budget request process is utilized in the even numbered years for refining and modifying the primary budget. Under the State Constitution and applicable statutes, the State budget as a whole and each separate fund within the State budget, must be kept in balance from currently available revenues during each State fiscal year. (The State's fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30.) The Governor and the Comptroller of the State are charged with the responsibility of ensuring that sufficient revenues are collected to meet appropriations and that no deficit occurs in any State fund.

The financial operations of the State covering all receipts and expenditures are maintained through the use of three types of funds; the General Revenue Fund, Trust Funds, and Working Capital Fund. The majority of the State's tax revenues are deposited in the General Revenue Fund and moneys in the General Revenue Fund are expended pursuant to appropriations acts. In fiscal year 199 2 -199 3 , expenditures for education, health and welfare, and public safety represented approximately 49 % , 30 % , and 11 % respectively, of expenditures from the General Revenue Fund. The Trust Funds consist of moneys received by the State which, under law or trust agreement, are segregated for a purpose authorized by law. Revenues in the General Revenue Fund exceeding the amount needed to meet appropriations may be transferred to the Working Capital Fund.

REVENUES. Estimated revenues of \$13,010 million for 1993-94 (excluding Hurricane Andrew related revenues and expenses) represent an increase of 7.9% over revenues for 1992-93. Estimated revenues for 1994-95 of \$13,947 million (excluding Hurricane Andrew impacts) represent an increase of 7.2% over 1993-1994.

In fiscal year 199 2 -199 3 , the State derived approximately 6 2 % of its total direct revenues for deposit in the General Revenue Fund, Trust Funds, and Working Capital Fund from State taxes. Federal grants and other special revenues account for the remaining revenues. The greatest single source of tax receipts in the State is the sales and use tax. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 199 3 , receipts from the sales and use tax totaled \$ 9,426 million, an increase of approximately 12.5 % over fiscal year 19 91 -9 2 . This amount includes non-recurring increases attributable to the rebuilding and reconstruction following the hurricane. The second largest source of State tax receipts is the tax on motor fuels. Receipts from the taxes on motor fuels are almost entirely dedicated to Trust Funds for specific purposes and are not included in the General Revenue Fund. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 199 2 , preliminary data indicate that collections of this tax totaled \$1, 475.5 million .

The State does not impose a personal income tax or ad valorem taxes on real property or tangible personal property. The imposition of any such tax by the State would require approval by referendum of an amendment to the State Constitution. However, the State does impose a corporate income tax on the net income of corporations, organizations, associations, and other artificial entities for the privilege of conducting business, deriving income or existing within the State. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 199 3 , receipts from the corporate income tax totaled \$ 846 .6 million, a n increase of approximately 5.6 % from fiscal year 19 92 -9 3 . The Documentary Stamp Tax collections totaled \$ 639 million during fiscal year 199 2 -9 3 , an increase of approximately 2.7 % over fiscal year 19 91 -9 2 . The Alcoholic Beverage Tax, an excise tax on beer, wine, and liquor, totaled

\$442.2 million in 1992-93, an increase of 1.6% from fiscal year 1991-92 . The Florida lottery produced sales of \$2.1 3 billion of which \$8 10.4 million was used for education in fiscal year 199 1 -9 2 .

The primary source of revenue for local governments is ad valorem taxes on real estate and tangible personal property. Under the State Constitution, ad valorem taxes may not be levied by counties, municipalities, school districts, and water management districts in excess of the following respective millages upon the assessed value of real estate and tangible personal property: for all county purposes, 10 mills; for all municipal purposes, 10 mills; for all school purposes, 10 mills; and for water management purposes, either 0.05 mill or 1.0 mill, depending upon geographic location. These millage limitations do not apply to taxes levied for payment of bonds and taxes levied for periods not longer than two years when authorized by a vote of the electors. (Note: one mill equals one-tenth of one cent).

The State Constitution and statutes provide for the exemption of homesteads from certain taxes. The homestead exemption is an exemption from all taxation, except for assessments for special benefits, up to a specific amount of the assessed valuation of the homestead. This exemption is available to every person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon his or her permanent home. All permanent residents of the State are currently entitled to a \$25,000 homestead exemption from levies by all taxing authorities, however, such exemption is subject to change upon voter approval.

On November 3, 1992, the voters of the State of Florida passed an amendment to the Florida Constitution establishing a limitation on the annual

increase in assessed valuation of homestead property, of the lesser of 3% or the increase in the Consumer Price Index during the relevant year, except in the event of a sale thereof during such year, and except as to improvements thereto during such year. Assessments as of January 1, 1993 will not be subject to the foregoing limitation. The amendment did not alter any of the millage rates described above.

Since municipalities, counties, school districts and other special purpose units of local governments with power to issue general obligation bonds have authority to increase the millage levy for voter approved general obligation debt to the amount necessary to satisfy the related debt service requirements, the amendment is not expected to adversely affect the ability of these entities to pay the principal of or interest on such general obligation bonds. However, in periods of high inflation, those local government units whose operating millage levies are approaching the constitutional cap and whose tax base consists largely of residential real estate, may, as a result of the above-described amendment, need to place greater reliance on non-ad valorem revenue sources to meet their operating budget needs.

STATE BONDS. The State Constitution does not permit the State to issue debt obligations to fund governmental operations. Generally, the State Constitution authorizes State bonds pledging the full faith and credit of the State only to finance or refinance the cost of State fixed capital outlay projects, upon approval by a vote of the electors, and provided that the total outstanding principal amount of such bonds does not exceed 50% of the total tax revenues of the State for the two preceding fiscal years. Revenue bonds may be issued by the State or its agencies without a vote of the electors only to finance or refinance the cost of State fixed capital outlay projects which are payable solely from funds derived directly from sources other than State tax revenues.

Exceptions to the general provisions regarding the full faith and credit pledge of the State are contained in specific provisions of the State Constitution which authorize the pledge of the full faith and credit of the State, without electorate approval, but subject to specific coverage requirements, for: certain road projects, county education projects, State higher education projects, the State system of public education, construction of air and water pollution control and abatement facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, and certain other water facilities.

LOCAL BONDS. The State Constitution provides that counties, school districts, municipalities, special districts, and local governmental bodies with taxing powers may issue debt obligations payable from ad valorem taxation and maturing more than 12 months after issuance, only (i) to finance or refinance capital projects authorized by law, provided that electorate approval is obtained; or (ii) to refund outstanding debt obligations and interest and redemption premium thereon at a lower net average interest cost rate.

Counties, municipalities, and special districts are authorized to issue revenue bonds to finance a variety of self-liquidating projects pursuant to the laws of the State. Such revenue bonds are to be secured by and payable from the rates, fees, tolls, rentals, and other charges for the services and facilities furnished by the financed projects. Under State law, counties and municipalities are permitted to issue bonds payable from special tax sources for a variety of purposes, and municipalities and special districts may issue special assessment bonds.

THE STATE ECONOMY. The State has grown dramatically since 1980 and ranks fourth among the 50 states with an estimated population of 13.4 million, an increase of approximately 41.5 % since 1980. Since 1980, the prime working age population (18-44) has grown at an average annual rate of 3.3 %. Florida's total working age population (18-59) comprises 54 % of the total state population. Non-farm employment grew by approximately 57.9 % since 1980. The service sector is Florida's largest employment sector, presently accounting for 31.7 % of total non-farm employment. Manufacturing jobs in Florida are concentrated in the area of high-tech and value added sectors, such as electrical and electronic equipment as well as printing and publishing. Job gains in Florida's manufacturing sector have exceeded national averages, increasing by 8.4 % between 1980 and 1992.

Although the job creation rate for the State of Florida since 1980 is over two times the rate for the nation as a whole, since 1989 the unemployment rate for the State has risen faster than the national average. The average rate of unemployment for Florida since 1980 is 6.5%, while the national average is 7.1%.

On August 24, 1992 Hurricane Andrew passed through South Florida. Property damage is estimated to be between \$20 and \$30 billion. The office of the Governor has estimated that the costs to State and local governments for emergency services and damage to public facilities and infrastructure are approximately \$1 billion. The Governor's office has estimated lost State revenue to be between \$21.5 million and \$38.5 million including utilities taxes, lottery revenues, tolls and State Park fees. For the local governments in Dade County and the Dade County School Board lost revenues are estimated to be between \$155.9 million and \$258.6 million as a result of reduction in property values.

The U.S. Congress has passed a disaster aid package which will provide \$10.6 billion in aid to South Florida. This includes Federal Emergency Management Agency (" FEMA") payment to State and local governments for repair to facilities owned by local governments, schools and

universities, additional costs for debris removal and public safety services related to the hurricane and grants to State and local governments to make up for lost revenue. Also included is funding for grants and loans to individuals for small business assistance, economic development, housing allowance and repairs. The State will be required to match the FEMA funding for those grants and loans with \$32.5 million of State and local money. FEMA also has an Individual and Family Grants Program which is available to uninsured and under-insured households through which up to \$11,500 per household is available to help cover losses. The State will be required to match this program 25% to the FEMA's 75%. At this time, the State estimates its matching requirement will not exceed \$100 million.

The Florida Revenue Estimating Conference has estimated additional non-recurring General Revenues as a result of the hurricane totaling \$ 645.8 million during fiscal years 1992-93 , 1993-94 and 1994-95 . In a special session of the Legislature held December 9 to December 11, 1992, the Legislature enacted a law that sets aside an estimated \$ 630.4 million of the \$ 645.8 million to be used by State and local government agencies to defray a wide array of expenditures related to Hurricane Andrew.

The ability of the State and its local units of government to repay indebtedness may be affected by numerous factors which impact on the economic vitality of the State in general and the particular region of the State in which the issuer of the debt is located. South Florida is particularly susceptible to international trade and currency imbalances and to economic dislocations in Central and South America, due to its geographical location and its involvement with foreign trade, tourism, and investment capital. The central and northern portions of the State are impacted by problems in the agricultural sector, particularly with regard to the citrus and sugar industries. Short-term adverse economic conditions may be created in these areas, and in the State as a whole, due to crop failures, severe weather conditions, or other agriculture-related problems. The State economy also has historically been somewhat dependent on the tourism and construction industries and is sensitive to trends in those sectors.

The foregoing information regarding the State and its local units of government constitutes only a brief summary and does not purport to be a complete description of the matters covered. This summary is based solely upon information drawn from official statements relating to offerings of general obligation bonds of the State and has not been independently verified.

SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING PUERTO RICO

The following only highlights some of the more significant financial trends and problems affecting the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the " Commonwealth" or " Puerto Rico"), and is based on information drawn from official statements and prospectuses relating to the securities offerings of Puerto Rico, its agencies and instrumentalities, as available on the date of this Statement of Additional Information. FMR has not independently verified any of the information contained in such official statements, prospectuses and other publicly available documents, but is not aware of any fact which would render such information materially inaccurate.

The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked with that of the United States, and in fiscal 1992 trade with the United States accounted for approximately 88% of Puerto Rico's exports and approximately 68% of its imports. In this regard, in fiscal 1992 Puerto Rico experienced a \$2,940,300 positive adjusted merchandise trade balance. Since fiscal 1987 personal income, both aggregate and per capita, have increased consistently each fiscal year. In fiscal 1992 aggregate personal income was \$22.7 billion and personal per capita income was \$6,360. Gross domestic product in fiscal 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992 was \$19,954,000, \$21,619,000, 22,857,000, and \$23,620,000 respectively. For fiscal 1993, an increase in gross domestic product of 2.9% over fiscal 1992 is forecasted. However, actual growth in the Puerto Rico economy will depend on several factors including the condition of the U.S. economy, the exchange rate for the U.S. dollar, the price stability of oil imports, and interest rates. Due to these factors there is no assurance that the economy of Puerto Rico will continue to grow.

Puerto Rico has made marked improvements in fighting unemployment. Unemployment is at a low level compared to that of the late 1970s, but it still remains significantly above the United States average. Despite long term improvements the unemployment rate rose from 15.2% to 16.5% from fiscal 1991 to fiscal 1992. At the end of the third quarter of fiscal 1993 the unemployment rate in Puerto Rico stood at 17.3%. There is a possibility that the unemployment rate will continue to increase.

The economy of Puerto Rico has undergone a transformation in the later half of this century from one centered around agriculture, to one dominated by the manufacturing and service industries. Manufacturing is the cornerstone of Puerto Rico's economy, accounting for \$13.2 billion or 38.7% of gross domestic product in 1992. However, manufacturing has experienced a basic change over the years as a result of the influx of higher wage, high technology industries such as the pharmaceutical industry, electronics, computers, micro-processors, scientific instruments and high technology machinery. The service sector, which includes wholesale and retail trade, finance and real estate, ranks second in its contribution to gross domestic product and is the sector that employs the greatest number of people. In

fiscal 1992, the service sector generated \$13.0 billion in gross domestic product or 38.3% of the total and employed over 449,000 workers providing 46% of total employment. The government sector and tourism also contribute to the island economy each accounting for \$3.7 billion and \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1992, respectively.

Much of the development of the manufacturing sector of the economy of Puerto Rico is attributable to federal and Commonwealth tax incentives, most notably section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended

(" Section 936") and the Commonwealth's Industrial Incentives Program. Section 936 currently grants U.S. corporations that meet certain criteria and elect its application a credit against their U.S. corporate income tax on the portion of the tax attributable to (i) income derived from the active conduct of a trade or business in Puerto Rico

(" active income"), or from the sale or exchange of substantially all the assets used in the active conduct of such trade or business, and (ii) qualified possession source investment income (" passive income"). The Industrial Incentives Program, through the 1987 Industrial Incentives Act, grants corporations engaged in certain qualified activities a fixed 90% exemption from Commonwealth income and property taxes and a 60% exemption from municipal license taxes.

On August 16, 1993, President Clinton signed a bill amending Section 936. Under the amendments, U.S. corporations with operations in Puerto Rico can elect to receive a federal income tax credit equal to: 40% of the credit currently available, phased in over a five year period, starting at 60% of the current credit, or a credit based on investment and wages. The investment and wage credit would equal the sum of (i) 60% of qualified compensation to employees, (ii) a specified percentage of depreciation deductions with respect to tangible property located in Puerto Rico, and (iii) a portion of income taxed paid to Puerto Rico, up to a 9% effective tax rate, subject to certain requirements. It is not possible to determine at this time whether the reductions in tax incentives for operations in Puerto Rico will have a significant impact on the economy of Puerto Rico or the time period in which such impact would arise.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

All orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities are placed on behalf of the funds by FMR (either directly or through affiliated sub-advisers) pursuant to authority contained in the management contracts. FMR is also responsible for the placement of transaction orders for other investment companies and accounts for which it or its affiliates act as investment adviser. Securities purchased and sold by the money market fund generally will be traded on a net basis (i.e., without commission). In selecting broker-dealers, subject to applicable limitations of the federal securities laws, FMR will consider various relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the size and type of the transaction; the nature and character of the markets for the security to be purchased or sold; the execution efficiency, settlement capability, and financial condition of the broker-dealer firm; the broker-dealer's execution services rendered on a continuing basis; and the reasonableness of any commissions.

The funds may execute portfolio transactions with broker-dealers who provide research and execution services to a funds or other accounts over which FMR or its affiliates exercise investment discretion. Such services may include advice concerning the value of securities; the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities; the availability of securities or the purchasers or sellers of securities; furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and performance of accounts; and effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance and settlement). FMR maintains a listing of broker-dealers who provide such services on a regular basis. However, as many transactions on behalf of the funds are placed with broker-dealers (including broker-dealers on the list) without regard to the furnishing of such services, it is not possible to estimate the proportion of such transactions directed to such broker-dealers solely because such services were provided. The selection of such broker-dealers is generally made by FMR (to the extent possible consistent with execution considerations) based upon the quality of research and execution services provided.

The receipt of research from broker-dealers that execute transactions on behalf of the funds may be useful to FMR in rendering investment management services to the funds or their other clients, and, conversely, such research provided by broker-dealers who have executed transaction orders on behalf of other FMR clients may be useful to FMR in carrying out its obligations to the funds. The receipt of such research has not reduced FMR's normal independent research activities; however, it enables FMR to avoid additional expenses that could be incurred if FMR tried to develop comparable information through its own efforts.

Subject to applicable limitations of the federal securities laws, broker-dealers may receive commissions for agency transactions that are in excess of the amount of commissions charged by other broker-dealers in recognition of their research and execution services. In order to cause the funds to pay such higher commissions, FMR must determine in good faith that such commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such executing broker-dealers, viewed in terms of a particular transaction or FMR's overall responsibilities to the funds and its other clients. In reaching this determination, FMR will not attempt to place a specific dollar value on the brokerage and research

services provided, or to determine what portion of the compensation should be related to those services.

FMR is authorized to use research services provided by and to place portfolio transactions with brokerage firms that have provided assistance in the distribution of shares of the funds or shares of other Fidelity funds, to the extent permitted by law. FMR may use research services provided by and place agency transactions with Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI), a member of the New York Stock Exchange and subsidiary of FMR Corp., if the commissions are fair and reasonable and comparable to commissions charged by non-affiliated, qualified brokerage firms for similar services.

Section 11(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prohibits members of national securities exchanges from executing exchange transactions for accounts which they or their affiliates manage, except in accordance with regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Pursuant to such regulations, the Board of Trustees has approved a written agreement that permits FBSI to effect portfolio transactions on national securities exchanges and to retain compensation in connection with such transactions. The Trustees periodically review FMR's performance of its responsibilities in connection with the placement of portfolio transactions on behalf of the funds and review the commissions paid by the funds over representative periods of time to determine if they are reasonable in relation to the benefits to the fund.

The income fund's portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal period March 16, 1992 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1992 and fiscal 1993 was 38% (annualized) and 50 %, respectively.

From time to time the Trustees will review whether the recapture for the benefit of the funds of some portion of the brokerage commissions or similar fees paid by the funds on portfolio transactions is legally permissible and advisable. The funds seek to recapture soliciting broker-dealer fees on the tender of portfolio securities, but at present no other recapture arrangements are in effect. The Trustees intend to continue to review whether recapture opportunities are available and are legally permissible and, if so, to determine in the exercise of their business judgment whether it would be advisable for the funds to seek such recapture.

Although the Trustees and officers of the funds are substantially the same as those of other funds managed by FMR, investment decisions for the funds are made independently from those of other funds managed by FMR or accounts managed by FMR affiliates. It sometimes happens that the same security is held in the portfolio of more than one of these funds or accounts. Simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several funds are managed by the same investment adviser, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objective of more than one fund.

When two or more funds are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, the prices and amounts are allocated in accordance with a formula considered by the officers of the funds involved to be equitable to each fund. In some cases, this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security as far as a fund is concerned. In other cases, however, the ability of the funds to participate in volume transactions will produce better executions and prices for the funds. It is the current opinion of the Trustees that the desirability of retaining FMR as investment adviser to the funds outweighs any disadvantages that may be said to exist from exposure to simultaneous transactions.

VALUATION OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

INCOME FUND. Valuations of portfolio securities furnished by the pricing service employed by the income fund are based upon a computerized matrix system or appraisals by the pricing service, in each case in reliance upon information concerning market transactions and quotations from recognized municipal securities dealers. The methods used by the pricing service and the quality of valuations so established are reviewed by officers of the fund and FSC under the general supervision of the Board of Trustees. There are a number of pricing services available, and the Trustees, or officers acting on behalf of the Trustees, on the basis of on-going evaluation of these services, may use other pricing services or discontinue the use of any pricing service in whole or in part. Futures contracts and options are valued on the basis of market quotations, if available.

MONEY MARKET FUND. The money market fund values its investments on the basis of amortized cost. This technique involves valuing an instrument at its cost as adjusted for amortization of premium or accretion of discount rather than its value based on current market quotations or appropriate substitutes which reflect current market conditions. The amortized cost value of an instrument may be higher or lower than the price the money market fund would receive if it sold the instrument.

Valuing the money market fund's instruments on the basis of amortized cost and use of the term " money market fund" are permitted by Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. The fund must adhere to certain conditions under Rule 2a-7; these conditions are summarized in the Prospectus.

The Board of Trustees of the money market fund oversee FMR's adherence to SEC rules concerning money market funds, and has established procedures designed to stabilize the money market fund's NAV at \$1.00. At such intervals as they deem appropriate, the Trustees consider the extent to which NAV calculated by using market valuations would deviate from \$1.00 per share. If the Trustees believe that a deviation from the money market fund's amortized cost per share may result in material dilution or other

unfair results to shareholders, the Trustees have agreed to take such corrective action, if any, as they deem appropriate to eliminate or reduce, to the extent reasonably practicable, the dilution or unfair results. Such corrective action could include selling portfolio instruments prior to maturity to realize capital gains or losses or to shorten average portfolio maturity; withholding dividends; redeeming shares in kind; establishing NAV by using available market quotations; and such other measures as the Trustees may deem appropriate.

During periods of declining interest rates, the money market fund's yield based on amortized cost may be higher than the yield based on market valuations. Under these circumstances, a shareholder in the money market fund would be able to obtain a somewhat higher yield than would result if the fund utilized market valuations to determine its NAV. The converse would apply in a period of rising interest rates.

PERFORMANCE

The funds may quote performance in various ways. All performance information supplied by the funds in advertising is historical and is not intended to indicate future returns. The income fund's share price and both funds' yields and total returns fluctuate in response to market conditions and other factors. The value of the income fund's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than their original cost.

YIELD CALCULATIONS. To compute the MONEY MARKET FUND'S yield for a period, the net change in value of a hypothetical account containing one share reflects the value of additional shares purchased with dividends from the one original share and dividends declared on both the original share and any additional shares. The net change is then divided by the value of the account at the beginning of the period to obtain a base period return. This base period return is annualized to obtain a current annualized yield. The money market fund may also calculate a compound effective yield by compounding the base period return over a one-year period. In addition to the current yield, the money market fund may quote yields in advertising based on any historical seven-day period. Yields for the money market fund are calculated on the same basis as other money market funds, as required by regulation.

The INCOME FUND'S yields used in advertising are computed by dividing the fund's interest income for a given 30-day or one-month period, net of expenses, by the average number of shares entitled to receive dividends during the period, dividing this figure by the fund's (NAV) at the end of the period, and annualizing the result (assuming compounding of income) in order to arrive at an annual percentage rate. Yields do not reflect the income fund's .50% redemption fee, which applies to shares held less than 180 days. Income is calculated for purposes of the income fund's yield quotations in accordance with standardized methods applicable to all stock and bond funds. In general, interest income is reduced with respect to bonds trading at a premium over their par value by subtracting a portion of the premium from income on a daily basis, and is increased with respect to bonds trading at a discount by adding a portion of the discount to daily income. Capital gains and losses generally are excluded from the calculation.

Income calculated for purposes of determining the income fund's yield differs from income as determined for other accounting purposes. Because of the different accounting methods used, and because of the compounding of income assumed in yield calculations, the income fund's yield may not equal its distribution rate, the income paid to your account, or the income reported in the income fund's financial statements.

A fund's tax-equivalent yield is the rate an investor would have to earn from a fully taxable investment to equal the fund's tax-free yield.

Tax-equivalent yields are calculated by dividing a fund's yield by the result of one minus a stated federal tax rate. (If only a portion of the fund's yield is tax-exempt, only that portion is adjusted in the calculation.)

The table below shows the effect of a shareholder's tax status on effective yield under federal income tax laws for 1994. It shows the approximate yield a taxable security must earn at various income brackets to produce after-tax yields equivalent to those of tax-exempt obligations yielding from 2.0% to 8.0%. Of course, no assurance can be given that a fund will achieve any specific tax-exempt yield. While each fund invests principally in obligations whose interest is exempt from federal income tax, other income received by the funds may be taxable.

1994 TAX RATES AND TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELDS

Taxable	Federal Tax-Free Yield is:									
Income*	Tax	2.00%	3.00%	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%		
	Single	Return	Joint	Return	Bracket	Then				

taxable-equivalent yield is:

\$22,751 - \$55,100	\$38,001 - \$91,850	28%	2.78%	4.17%	5.56%	6.94%	8.33%
9.72%	11.11%						
\$55,101 - \$115,000	\$91,851 - \$140,000	31%	2.90%	4.35%	5.80%	7.25%	8.70%
10.14%	11.59%						
\$115,001 - \$250,000	\$140,001 - \$250,000	36%	3.13%	4.69%	6.25%	7.81%	
9.38%	10.94%	12.50%					
\$250,001 - + \$250,001 - +	39.6%	3.31%	4.97%	6.62%	8.28%	9.93%	11.59%
13.25%							

* Taxable income (gross income after all exemptions, adjustments, and deductions) based on 1994 tax rates.

Each fund may invest a portion of its assets in obligations that are subject to federal income tax. When a fund invests in these obligations, its tax-equivalent yield will be lower. In the table above, tax-equivalent yields are calculated assuming investments are 100% federally tax-free. In fiscal 1993, 0% of each fund's income was subject to federal tax. Yield information may be useful in reviewing the funds' performance and in providing a basis for comparison with other investment alternatives. However, the funds' yields fluctuate, unlike investments that pay a fixed interest rate over a stated period of time. When comparing investment alternatives, investors should also note the quality and maturity of the portfolio securities of the respective investment companies they have chosen to consider.

Investors should recognize that in periods of declining interest rates, the funds' yields will tend to be somewhat higher than prevailing market rates, and in periods of rising interest rates, the funds' yields will tend to be somewhat lower. Also, when interest rates are falling, the inflow of net new money to the funds from the continuous sale of shares will likely be invested in instruments producing lower yields than the balance of the funds' holdings, thereby reducing the funds' current yields. In periods of rising interest rates, the opposite can be expected to occur.

TOTAL RETURN CALCULATIONS. Total returns quoted in advertising reflect all aspects of a fund's returns, including the effect of reinvesting dividends and capital gain distributions (if any), and any change in the funds' NAV over the period. Average annual total returns are calculated by determining the growth or decline in value of a hypothetical historical investment in a fund over a stated period, and then calculating the annually compounded percentage rate that would have produced the same result if the rate of growth or decline in value had been constant over the entire period. For example, a cumulative return of 100% over ten years would produce an average annual return of 7.18%, which is the steady annual rate that would equal 100% growth on a compounded basis in ten years. While average annual total returns are a convenient means of comparing investment alternatives, investors should realize that a fund's performance is not constant over time, but changes from year to year, and that average annual total returns represent averaged figures as opposed to actual year-to-year performance of a fund.

In addition to average annual total returns, a fund may quote unaveraged or cumulative total returns reflecting the simple change in value of an investment over a stated period. Average annual and cumulative total returns may be quoted as a percentage or as a dollar amount, and may be calculated for a single investment, a series of investments, or a series of redemptions, over any time period. Total returns may be broken down into their components of income and capital (including capital gains and changes in share price) in order to illustrate the relationship of these factors and their contributions to total return. An example of this type of illustration is given below. Total returns, yields, and other performance information may be quoted numerically or in a table, graph, or similar illustration and may omit or include the effect of each fund's \$5.00 account closeout fee and, with respect to the income fund, the .50% redemption fee applicable to shares held less than 180 days, or other charges for special transactions or services. Omitting fees and charges will cause the funds' total return figures to be higher.

NET ASSET VALUE. Charts and graphs using the income fund's net asset values, adjusted net asset values, and benchmark indicators may be used to exhibit performance. An adjusted NAV includes any distributions paid by the fund and reflects all elements of its return. Unless otherwise indicated, the fund's adjusted NAV's are not adjusted for sales charges, if any.

HISTORICAL RETURNS. The following table shows the funds' total returns for the periods ended November 30, 1993. Figures include the effect of each fund's \$5 account closeout fee based on an average size account. The income fund's total returns do not include the effect of the .50% redemption fee applicable to shares held less than 180 days.

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

	One Year	Life of Fund*	One Year	Life of Fund*
Money Market Fund	2.50 %	3.30 %	2.50 %	2.59 %
Income Fund	13.51 %	24.79 %	13.51 %	13.81 %

* The money market fund commenced operations on August 24, 1992 and the income fund commenced operations on March 16, 1992.

The money market fund's 7-day yield as of November 30, 1993 was

2.26 % with a corresponding tax-equivalent yield of 3.53 %. The income fund's 30-day yield as of November 30, 1993 was 5.06 % with a corresponding tax-equivalent yield of 7.91 %. Tax-equivalent yields are based on the 1994 federal income tax bracket of 36 %. If FMR had not reimbursed certain fund expenses during the period, the yields and tax-equivalent yields would have been 1.94 % and 3.03 %, respectively, for the money market fund and 4.76 % and 7.44 %, respectively, for the income fund, and both funds' total returns would have been lower. These figures do not reflect the funds' \$5 account closeout fees.

The following tables show the income and capital elements of each fund's total returns from commencement of operations through November 30, 1993. The tables compare each fund's return to the record of the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index (S&P 500), the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), and the cost of living (measured by the Consumer Price Index, or CPI) over the same period. The S&P 500 and DJIA

comparisons are provided to show how each fund's total return compared to the return of a broad average of common stocks and a narrower set of stocks of major industrial companies, respectively, over the same period. Of course, since the funds invest in money market and fixed-income securities, common stocks represent a different type of investment from the funds. Common stocks generally offer greater potential growth than the funds, but generally experience greater price volatility which means a greater potential for loss. In addition, common stocks generally provide lower income than a money market or bond fund investment such as the funds. The S&P 500 and DJIA are based on the prices of unmanaged groups of stocks and, unlike the funds' returns, their returns do not include the effect of paying brokerage commissions or other costs of investing.

MONEY MARKET FUND. During the period August 24, 1992 (commencement of operations) through November 30, 1993, a hypothetical \$10,000 investment in the money market fund would have grown to \$ 10,331 , assuming all distributions were reinvested. This was a period of fluctuating interest rates and should not be considered representative of the dividend income or capital gain or loss that could be realized from an investment in the fund today.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO INDICES

	Value of	Value of	Value of	Cost			
Year Ended \$10,000	Initial	Reinvested	Reinvested	Capital Gain	Total	of	
November 30	Investment	Distributions	Distributions	Value	S&P	500	DJIA
1992*	\$10,000	\$78	\$0	\$10,078	\$10,489	\$10,24	1
1993	\$ 10,000	\$ 331	\$ 0	\$ 10,331	\$ 11,548		
	\$ 11,750	\$ 10,348					

* From August 24, 1992 (commencement of operations).

** From month-end closest to initial investment date.

Explanatory Notes: With an initial investment of \$10,000 made on August 24, 1992, the net amount invested in fund shares was \$10,000. The cost of the initial investment (\$10,000), together with the aggregate cost of reinvested dividends for the period covered (their cash value at the time they were reinvested), amounted to \$ 10,331 . If distributions had not been reinvested, the amount of distributions earned from the fund over time would have been smaller, and cash payments (dividends) for the period would have amounted to \$ 326. The fund did not distribute any capital gains during the period. If FMR had not reimbursed certain fund expenses, the fund's total returns would have been lower. The figures in the table do not include the effect of the fund's \$5 account closeout fee.

INCOME FUND. During the period March 16, 1992 (commencement of operations) through November 30, 1993, a hypothetical \$10,000 investment in the fund would have grown to \$ 12,480 assuming all distributions were reinvested. This was a period of fluctuating interest rates and bond prices, and should not be considered representative of the dividend income or capital gain or loss that could be realized from an investment in the fund today.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND INDICES

	Value of	Value of	Value of	Cost			
Year Ended \$10,000	Initial	Reinvested	Reinvested	Capital Gain	Total	of	
November 30	Investment	Distributions	Distributions	Value	S&P	500	DJIA
1992*	\$10,520	\$474	\$0	\$10,994	\$10,864	\$10,4	31
1993	\$ 11,290	\$ 1,179	\$ 11	\$ 12,480	\$ 11,962		
	\$ 11,968	\$ 10,467					

*From March 16, 1992 (commencement of operations).

**From month-end closest to initial investment date.

Explanatory Notes: With an initial investment of \$10,000 made on March 16, 1992, the net amount invested in fund shares was \$10,000. The cost of the initial investment (\$10,000), together with the aggregate cost of reinvested dividends for the period covered (their cash value at the time they were reinvested), amounted to \$ 11,139 . If distributions had not been reinvested, the amount of distributions earned from the fund over time would have been smaller, and cash payments for the period would have amounted to \$ 1,074 for income dividends and \$ 10 for capital gain distributions. If FMR had not reimbursed certain fund expenses, the fund's total returns would have been lower. The figures in the table do not include the effect of the fund's \$5 account closeout fee, or the .50% redemption fee applicable to shares held less than 180 days. A fund's performance may be compared to the performance of other mutual funds in general, or to the performance of particular types of mutual funds. These comparisons may be expressed as mutual fund rankings prepared by Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. (Lipper), an independent service located in Summit, New Jersey that monitors the performance of mutual funds. Lipper generally ranks funds on the basis of total return, assuming reinvestment of distributions, but does not take sales charges or redemption fees into consideration, and is prepared without regard to tax consequences. Lipper may also rank funds based on yield. In addition to the mutual fund rankings, the fund's performance may be compared to mutual fund performance indices prepared by Lipper.

From time to time, the fund's performance may also be compared to other mutual funds tracked by financial or business publications and periodicals.

For example, the fund may quote Morningstar, Inc. in its advertising materials. Morningstar, Inc. is a mutual fund rating service that rates mutual funds on the basis of risk-adjusted performance. Rankings that compare the performance of Fidelity funds to one another in appropriate categories over specific period of time may also be quoted in advertising. Fidelity may provide information designed to help individual understand their investment goals and explore various financial strategies. For example, Fidelity's FundMatch Program includes a workbook describing general principles of investing, such as assets allocation, diversification, risk tolerance, and goal setting; a questionnaire designed to help create a personal financial profile; and an action plan offering investment alternatives. Materials may also include discussions of Fidelity's three asset allocation funds and Portfolio Advisory Services.

Ibbotson Associates of Chicago, Illinois (Ibbotson) provides historical returns of the capital markets in the United States, including common stocks, small capitalization stocks, long-term corporate bonds, intermediate-term government bonds, long-term government bonds, Treasury bills, the U.S. rate of inflation (based on the CPI), and combination of various capital markets. The performance of these capital markets is based on the returns of different indices.

Fidelity funds may use the performance of these capital markets in order to demonstrate general risk-versus-reward investment scenarios. Performance comparisons may also include the value of a hypothetical investment in any of these capital markets. The risks associated with the security types in any capital market may or may not correspond directly to those of the funds. Ibbotson calculates total returns in the same method as the funds. The funds may also compare performance to that of other compilations or indices that may be developed and made available in the future. The funds may compare their performance or the performance of securities in which they may invest to averages published by IBC USA (Publications), Inc. of Ashland, Massachusetts. These averages assume reinvestment of distributions. The IBC/Donoghue's MONEY FUND AVERAGES (registered trademark) /All Tax-Free, which is reported in the MONEY FUND REPORT, covers over 300 tax-free money market funds. The BOND FUND REPORT AVERAGES (registered trademark),

Municipal which is reported in the BOND FUND REPORT (Registered trademark), covers over 350 municipal bond funds. When evaluating comparisons to money market funds, investors should consider the relevant differences in investment objectives and policies. Specifically, money markets funds invest in short-term, high-quality instruments and seek to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. The income fund, however, invests in longer-term instruments and its share price changes daily in response to a variety of factors.

A fund may compare and contrast in advertising the relative advantages of investing in a mutual fund versus an individual municipal bond. Unlike tax-free mutual funds, individual municipal bonds offer a stated rate of interest and, if held to maturity, repayment of principal. Although some individual municipal bonds might offer a higher return, they do not offer the reduced risk of a mutual fund that invests in many different securities. The initial investment requirements and sales charges of many tax-free mutual funds are lower than the purchase cost of individual municipal bonds, which are generally issued in \$5,000 denominations and are subject to direct brokerage costs.

In advertising materials, Fidelity may reference or discuss its products and services, which may include: other Fidelity funds; retirement investing; brokerage products and services; the effects of periodic investment plans and dollar cost averaging; saving for college; charitable giving; and the Fidelity credit card. In addition, Fidelity may quote financial or business publications and periodicals, including model portfolios or allocations, as they relate to fund management, investment philosophy, and investment techniques. Fidelity may also reprint, and use as advertising and sales literature, articles from Fidelity Focus, a quarterly magazine provided free of charge to Fidelity fund shareholders. The fund may present its fund number, Quotron number, and CUSIP number, and discuss or quote its current portfolio manager.

The income fund may advertise examples of the effects of periodic investment plans, including the principle of dollar cost averaging. In such a program, an investor invests a fixed dollar amount in a fund at periodic intervals, thereby purchasing fewer shares when prices are high and more shares when prices are low. While such a strategy does not assure a profit or guard against loss in a declining market, the investor's average cost per share can be lower than if fixed numbers of shares are purchased at the same intervals. In evaluating such a plan, investors should consider their ability to continue purchasing shares during periods of low price levels. As of November 30, 1993, FMR advised 40 tax-free funds with a total value of over \$ 26 billion. As of November 30, 1993, FMR managed

30 Spartan funds with approximately \$ 20 billion in assets. According to the Investment Company Institute, over the past ten years, assets in tax-exempt funds increased from \$7.3 billion in 1981 to approximately \$ 353 billion as of October 30, 1993. The funds may reference the growth and variety of money market mutual funds and the adviser's innovation and participation in the industry.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Each fund is open for business and its NAV is calculated each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. The NYSE has designated the

following holiday closings for the remainder of 1994: Washington's Birthday (observed), Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Independence Day (observed), Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day

(observed). Although FMR expects the same holiday schedule, with the addition of New Year's Day, to be observed in the future, the NYSE may modify its holiday schedule at any time.

FSC normally determines each fund's NAV as of the close of the NYSE (normally 4:00pm Eastern Time). However, NAV may be calculated earlier if trading on the NYSE is restricted or as permitted by the SEC. To the extent that portfolio securities are traded in other markets on days when the NYSE is closed, a fund's NAV may be affected on days when investors do not have access to the funds to purchase or redeem shares.

If the Trustees determine that existing conditions make cash payment undesirable, redemption payments may be made in whole or in part in securities or other property, valued for this purpose as they are valued in computing a fund's NAV. Shareholders receiving securities or other property on redemption may realize either a gain or loss for tax purposes and will incur any costs of sale as well as the associated inconveniences.

Pursuant to Rule 11a-3 under the 1940 Act, each fund is required to give shareholders at least 60 days' notice prior to terminating or modifying its exchange privilege. Under the Rule, the 60-day notification requirement may be waived if (i) the only effect of a modification would be to reduce or eliminate an administrative fee, redemption fee, or deferred sales charge ordinarily payable at the time of exchange, or (ii) a fund suspends the redemption of shares to be exchanged as permitted under the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations thereunder, or the fund to be acquired suspends the sale of its shares or because it is unable to invest amounts effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies.

In the Prospectus, each fund has notified shareholders that it reserves the right at any time, without prior notice, to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's judgment, the fund would be unable to invest effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

DISTRIBUTIONS. If you request to have distributions mailed to you and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your checks, or if your checks remain uncashed for six months, Fidelity may reinvest your distributions at the then-current NAV. All subsequent distributions will then be reinvested until you provide Fidelity with alternate instructions.

DIVIDENDS. To the extent that each fund's income is derived from federally tax-exempt interest, the daily dividends declared by the fund are also federally tax-exempt. The funds will send each shareholder a notice in January describing the tax status of dividends and capital gain distributions (if any) for the prior year.

Shareholders are required to report tax-exempt income on their federal tax returns. Shareholders who earn other income, such as social security benefits, may be subject to federal income tax on up to one half of such benefits to the extent that their income, including tax-exempt income, exceeds certain base amounts.

The funds purchase municipal obligations based on opinions of bond counsel regarding the federal income tax status of the obligations. These opinions generally will be based upon covenants by the issuers regarding continuing compliance with federal tax requirements. If the issuer of an obligation fails to comply with its covenants at any time, interest on the obligation could become federally taxable retroactive to the date the obligation was issued.

As a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, interest on certain "private activity" securities (referred to in the Internal Revenue Code as "qualified bonds") is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT), although the interest continues to be excludable from gross income for other purposes. Interest from private activity securities will be considered tax-exempt for purposes of the funds' policies of investing so that at least 80% of their income is free from federal income tax. Interest from private activity securities is a tax preference item for the purpose of determining whether a taxpayer is subject to the AMT and the amount of AMT to be paid, if any. Private activity securities issued after August 7, 1986 to benefit a private or industrial user or to finance a private facility are affected by this rule.

Corporate investors should note that a tax preference item for purposes of the corporate AMT is 75% of the amount by which adjusted current earnings (which includes tax-exempt interest) exceeds alternative minimum taxable income of the corporation.

If a shareholder receives an exempt-interest dividend and sells shares at a loss after holding them for a period of six months or less, the loss will be disallowed to the extent of the amount of the exempt-interest dividend.

CAPITAL GAIN DISTRIBUTIONS. Long-term capital gains earned by the income fund on the sale of securities and distributed to shareholders are federally taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of the length of time that the shareholders have held their shares. If a shareholder receives a long-term capital gain distribution on shares of the fund and such shares are held for six months or less and are sold at a loss, the portion of the loss equal to the amount of the long-term capital gain distribution will be considered a long-term loss for tax purposes.

A portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 and short-term capital gains distributed by the funds are federally

taxable to shareholders as dividends, not as capital gains. Distributions from short-term capital gains do not qualify for the dividends-received deduction. Dividend distributions resulting from a recharacterization of gain from the sale of bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 are not considered income for purposes of the funds' policy of investing so that at least 80% of their income is free from federal income tax. The money market fund may distribute any net realized short-term capital gains once a year or more often as necessary to maintain its net asset value at \$1.00 a share.

As of November 30, 1993, the money market fund had a capital loss carry forward aggregating \$ 1240 available to offset future capital gains, to the extent provided by regulations, of which \$114 will expire on November 30, 2000, and \$1,126 will expire on November 30, 2001. To the extent that capital loss carryovers are used to offset any future capital gains, it is unlikely that the gains so offset will be distributed to shareholders since any such distributions may be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

TAX STATUS OF THE FUNDS. Each fund intends to qualify each year as a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes, so that it will not be liable for federal tax on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify as a regulated investment company and avoid being subject to federal income or excise taxes at the fund level, each fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains (if any) within each calendar year as well as on a fiscal year basis. Each fund also intends to comply with other tax rules applicable to regulated investment companies, including a requirement that capital gains from the sale of securities held less than three months constitute less than 30% of each fund's gross income for each fiscal year. Gains from some futures contracts and options are included in this 30% calculation, which may limit the income fund's investments in such instruments. The money market fund is treated as a separate entity from the other funds of Fidelity Court Street Trust II for tax purposes. The income fund is treated as a separate entity from the other funds of Fidelity Court Street Trust for tax purposes.

FLORIDA TAX MATTERS. The State of Florida does not currently impose an income tax on individuals. Thus, individual shareholders of the funds will not be subject to any Florida income tax on distributions received from the fund. However, Florida does currently impose an income tax on limited liability companies and certain corporations. Consequently, distributions may be taxable to corporate and limited liability companies and shareholders.

The State of Florida currently imposes an "intangible tax" at the annual rate of two mills, or .20% on certain securities and other intangible personal property owned by Florida residents. With respect to the first mill, or first .10%, of the intangible tax, every natural person is entitled each year to an exemption of the first \$20,000 of the value of the property subject to the tax. A husband and wife filing jointly will have an exemption of \$40,000. With respect to the last mill, or last .10%, of the intangible tax, every natural person is entitled each year to an exemption of the first \$100,000 of the value of the property subject to the tax. A husband and wife filing jointly will have an exemption of \$200,000. Notes, bonds, and other obligations issued by the State of Florida or its municipalities, counties, and other taxing districts, or by the U.S. government, its agencies and certain U.S. territories and possessions (such as Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) are exempt from this intangible tax. If on the last business day of any year, the fund consists solely of such exempt assets, then the fund's shares will be exempt from the Florida intangible tax payable in the following year.

In order to take advantage of the exemption from the intangible tax in any year, a fund must sell any non-exempt assets held in its portfolio during the year and reinvest the proceeds in exempt assets on or before the last business day of the calendar year. Transaction costs involved in restructuring a fund in this fashion would likely reduce investment return and might exceed any increased investment return the fund achieved by investing in non-exempt assets during the year.

The foregoing is a general and abbreviated summary of certain provisions of Florida law. You should consult your tax adviser to determine the precise application of Florida or other state law to your particular situation.

OTHER TAX INFORMATION. The information above is only a summary of some of the tax considerations generally affecting the funds and its shareholders, and no attempt has been made to discuss individual tax consequences. Investors should consult their tax advisers to determine whether the funds are suitable to their particular tax situations.

FMR
FMR is a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR Corp., a parent company organized in 1972. At present, the principal operating activities of FMR Corp. are those conducted by three of its divisions as follows: FSC, which is the transfer and shareholder servicing agent for certain of the funds advised by FMR; Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company, which performs shareholder servicing functions for certain institutional customers; and Fidelity Investments Retail Marketing Company, which provides marketing services to various companies within the Fidelity organization.

Several affiliates of FMR are also engaged in the investment advisory business. Fidelity Management Trust Company provides trustee, investment

advisory, and administrative services to retirement plans and corporate employee benefit accounts. Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. (FMR U.K.) and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc. (FMR Far East), both wholly owned subsidiaries of FMR formed in 1986, supply investment research, and may supply portfolio management services, to FMR in connection with certain funds advised by FMR. Analysts employed by FMR, FMR U.K., and FMR Far East research and visit thousands of domestic and foreign companies each year. FMR Texas, a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR formed in 1989, supplies portfolio management and research services in connection with certain money market funds advised by FMR.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Trustees and executive officers of the trusts are listed below. Except as indicated, each individual has held the office shown or other offices in the same company for the last five years. All persons named as Trustees and officers also serve in similar capacities for other funds advised by FMR. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each Trustee and officer is 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, which is also the address of FMR. Those Trustees who are "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) by virtue of their affiliation with either trust or FMR, are indicated by an asterisk (*).

*EDWARD C. JOHNSON 3d, Trustee and President, is Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of FMR Corp.; a Director and Chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee of FMR; Chairman and a Director of FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc., and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.

*J. GARY BURKHEAD, Trustee and Senior Vice President, is President of FMR; and President and a Director of FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.

RALPH F. COX, 200 Rivercrest Drive, Fort Worth, TX, Trustee (1991 - money market fund only), is President of Greenhill Petroleum Corporation (petroleum exploration and production, 1990). Prior to his retirement in March 1990, Mr. Cox was President and Chief Operating Officer of Union Pacific Resources Company (exploration and production). He is a Director of Bonneville Pacific Corporation (independent power, 1989) and CH2M Hill Companies (engineering). In addition, he served on the Board of Directors of the Norton Company (manufacturer of industrial devices, 1983 - 1990) and continues to serve on the Board of Directors of the Texas State Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of advisory boards of Texas A&M University and the University of Texas at Austin.

PHYLLIS BURKE DAVIS (money market fund only - 1993) 340 E. 64th Street #22C, New York, NY, Trustee (1992). Prior to her retirement in September 1991, Mrs. Davis was the Senior Vice President of Corporate Affairs of Avon Products, Inc. She is currently a Director of BellSouth Corporation (telecommunications), Eaton Corporation (manufacturing, 1991), and the TJX Companies, Inc. (retail stores, 1990), and previously served as a Director of Hallmark Cards, Inc. (1985-1991) and Nabisco Brands, Inc. In addition, she serves as a Director of the New York City Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and is a member of the Advisory Council of the International Executive Service Corps. and the President's Advisory Council of The University of Vermont School of Business Administration (1988).

RICHARD J. FLYNN, 77 Fiske Hill, Sturbridge, MA, Trustee, is a financial consultant. Prior to September 1986, Mr. Flynn was Vice Chairman and a Director of the Norton Company (manufacturer of industrial devices). He is currently a Director of Mechanics Bank and a Trustee of College of the Holy Cross and Old Sturbridge Village, Inc.

E. BRADLEY JONES, 30195 Chagrin Blvd., Suite 104W, Pepper Pike, OH, Trustee (1990). Prior to his retirement in 1984, Mr. Jones was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of LTV Steel Company. Prior to May 1990, he was Director of National City Corporation (a bank holding company) and National City Bank of Cleveland. He is a Director of TRW Inc. (original equipment and replacement products), Cleveland - Cliffs Inc. (mining), NACCO Industries, Inc. (mining and marketing), Consolidated Rail Corporation, Birmingham Steel Corporation (1988), Hyster - Yale Materials Handling, Inc. (1989), and RPM, Inc. (manufacturer of chemical products, 1990). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of First Union Real Estate Investments; Chairman of the Board of Trustees and a member of the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, a Trustee and a member of the Executive Committee of University School (Cleveland), and a Trustee of Cleveland Clinic, Florida.

DONALD J. KIRK, 680 Steamboat Road, Apartment #1 - North, Greenwich, CT, Trustee, is a Professor at Columbia University Graduate School of Business and a financial consultant. Prior to 1987, he was Chairman of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Mr. Kirk is a Director of General Re Corporation (reinsurance), the National Arts Stabilization Fund, Greenwich Hospital Association (1989), and Valuation Research Corp. (appraisals and valuations, 1993).

*PETER S. LYNCH, Trustee (1990) is Vice Chairman of FMR (1992). Prior to his retirement on May 31, 1990, he was a Director of FMR (1989) and Executive Vice President of FMR (a position he held until March 31, 1991); Vice President of Fidelity Magellan Fund and FMR Growth Group Leader; and Managing Director of FMR Corp. Mr. Lynch was also Vice President of Fidelity Investments Corporate Services (1991-1992). He is a Director of W.R. Grace & Co. (chemicals, 1989) and Morrison Knudsen Corporation

(engineering and construction, 1988). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of Boston College, Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary, Historic Deerfield (1989) and Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and as an Overseer of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston (1990).

GERALD C. McDONOUGH, 135 Aspenwood Drive, Cleveland, OH, Trustee (1989), is Chairman of G.M. Management Group (strategic advisory services). Prior to his retirement in July 1988, he was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Leaseway Transportation Corp. (physical distribution services). Mr. McDonough is a Director of ACME - Cleveland Corp. (metal working, telecommunications and electronic products), Brush - Wellman Inc. (metal refining), York International Corp. (air conditioning and refrigeration, 1989), and Commercial Intertech Corp. (water treatment equipment, 1992), and Associated Estates Realty Corporation (a real estate investment trust, 1993).

EDWARD H. MALONE, 5601 Turtle Bay Drive #2104, Naples, FL, Trustee (1988). Prior to his retirement in 1985, Mr. Malone was Chairman, General Electric Investment Corporation and a Vice President of General Electric Company. He is a Director of Allegheny Power Systems, Inc. (electric utility), General Re Corporation (reinsurer) and Mattel Inc. (toy manufacturer). He is also a Trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and of Corporate Property Investors and a member of the Advisory Boards of Butler Capital Corporation Funds and Warburg, Pincus Partnership Funds.

MARVIN L. MANN, 55 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, CT, Trustee (money market fund only - 1993) is Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Lexmark International, Inc. (office machines, 1991). Prior to 1991, he held the positions of Vice President of International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM") and President and General Manager of various IBM divisions and subsidiaries. Mr. Mann is a Director of M.A. Hanna Company (chemicals, 1993) and Infomart (marketing services, 1991), a Trammell Crow Co. In addition, he serves as the Campaign Vice Chairman of the Tri-State United Way (1993) and is a member of the University of Alabama President's Cabinet (1990).

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, 21st Floor, 191 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, GA, Trustee (1988), is President of The Wales Group, Inc. (management and financial advisory services). Prior to retiring in 1987, Mr. Williams served as Chairman of the Board of First Wachovia Corporation (bank holding company), and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The First National Bank of Atlanta and First Atlanta Corporation (bank holding company). He is currently a Director of BellSouth Corporation (telecommunications), ConAgra, Inc. (agricultural products), Fisher Business Systems, Inc. (computer software, 1988), Georgia Power Company (electric utility), Gerber Alley & Associates, Inc. (computer software), National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, American Software, Inc. (1989), and AppleSouth, Inc. (restaurants, 1992).

GARY L. FRENCH, Treasurer (1991). Prior to becoming Treasurer of the Fidelity funds, Mr. French was Senior Vice President, Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1991); Vice President, Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1990); and Senior Vice President, Chief Financial and Operations Officer - Huntington Advisers, Inc. (1985 - 1990).

ANNE PUNZAK, is Vice President of the Income Fund and a Vice President of other funds advised by FMR, and a Vice President of FMR.

ARTHUR S. LORING, Secretary, is Senior Vice President and General Counsel of FMR, Vice President - Legal of FMR Corp., and Clerk of FDC.

Under a retirement program that became effective on November 1, 1989, Trustees, upon reaching age 72, become eligible to participate in a defined benefit retirement program under which they receive payments during their lifetime from the fund based on their basic trustee fees and length of service. Currently, Messrs. Robert L. Johnson, William R. Spaulding, Bertram H. Witham, and David L. Yunich participate in the program. As of November 30, 1993, the Trustees and officers of each fund owned in the aggregate less than 1% of the outstanding shares of each fund.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Each fund employs FMR to furnish investment advisory and other services. Under FMR's management contract with each fund, FMR acts as investment adviser and, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, directs the investments of the fund in accordance with its investment objective, policies, and limitations. FMR also provides the funds with all necessary office facilities and personnel for servicing the funds' investments, and compensates all officers of the trust, all Trustees who are "interested persons" of the trust or of FMR, and all personnel of the trust or FMR performing services relating to research, statistical, and investment activities.

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

the Board of Trustees.

FMR is responsible for the payment of all expenses of the funds with certain exceptions. Specific expenses payable by FMR include, without limitation, the fees and expenses of registering and qualifying the funds and their shares for distribution under federal and state securities laws; expenses of typesetting for printing Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information; custodian charges; audit and legal expenses; insurance expense; association membership dues; and the expenses of mailing reports to shareholders, shareholder meetings, and proxy solicitations. FMR also provides for transfer agent and dividend disbursing services and portfolio and general accounting record maintenance through FSC.

FMR pays all other expenses of the funds with the following exceptions: fees and expenses of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the trust or of FMR (the non-interested Trustees); interest on borrowings; taxes; brokerage commissions (if any); and such nonrecurring expenses as may arise, including costs of any litigation to which the funds may be a party, and any obligation it may have to indemnify the officers and Trustees with respect to litigation.

FMR is the money market fund's manager pursuant to a management contract dated July 16, 1992 which was approved by FMR, then sole shareholder of the fund, on August 22, 1992. FMR is the income fund's manager pursuant to a contract dated February 20, 1992 which was approved by FMR, then sole shareholder of the fund on March 13, 1992.

For the services of FMR under the management contracts, each fund pays FMR a monthly management fee at the annual rate of .50% (money market fund) and .55% (income fund), respectively, of average net assets throughout the month. FMR reduces its fee by an amount equal to the fees and expenses of the non-interested Trustees.

FMR may, from time to time, voluntarily reimburse all or a portion of each fund's operating expenses (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses).

The tables below outline expense limitations (as a percentage of each fund's average net assets) in effect from each fund's commencement of operations (August 24, 1992 - money market fund; March 16, 1992 - income fund) through the date of this Statement of Additional Information. The tables also show the amount of management fees incurred under each contract and the amounts reimbursed by FMR for each fiscal period from commencement of operations through the date of this Statement of Additional Information.

MONEY MARKET FUND:

From	To	Expense Limitation
August 24, 1992	February 28, 1993	.00%
March 1, 1993	April 30, 1993	.05%
May 1, 1993	May 31, 1993	.10%
June 1, 1993	June 30, 1993	.15%
July 1, 1993	July 31, 1993	.20%
August 1, 1993	August 31, 1993	.25%
September 1, 1993	September 30, 1993	.30%
October 1, 1993	October 31, 1993	.35%
November 1, 1993	--	.40%

Fiscal Period	Before Reimbursement	Amount of Reimbursements
1992*	\$21,467	\$21,474
1993	\$1,021,002	\$655,781

INCOME FUND:

From	To	Expense Limitation
March 16, 1992	August 31, 1992	.00%
September 1, 1992	January 31, 1993	.05%
February 1, 1993	February 28, 1993	.10%
April 1, 1993	May 31, 1993	.15%
June 1, 1993	July 31, 1993	.25%
August 1, 1993	August 31, 1993	.30%
September 1, 1993	September 30, 1993	.35%
October 1, 1993	October 31, 1993	.40%
November 1, 1993	--	.50%

Fiscal Period	Before Reimbursement	Amount of Reimbursements
1992**	\$463,640	\$438,561
1993	\$2,073,795	\$1,147,661

* From August 24, 1992 (commencement of operations) through November 30, 1992.

** From March 16, 1992 (commencement of operations) through November 30, 1992.

If FMR were not temporarily reimbursing these expenses, the money market and income funds' yields would be lower and their total operating expenses would be .50% and .55%, respectively, of each fund's net assets.

To defray shareholder service costs, FMR or its affiliates also collect the funds' \$5.00 exchange fees, \$5.00 account closeout fees, \$5.00 fees for wire purchases and redemptions, and the money market fund's \$2.00 checkwriting charge. Shareholder transaction fees and charges collected for the fiscal periods ended November 30, 1993 and 1992 are indicated in the tables below.

MONEY MARKET FUND:

Exchange Fees	Account Closeout Fees	Wire Fees	Checkwriting Charge
1992	\$275	\$0	\$30
		\$50	

1993 \$2,625 \$327 \$305 \$1,144

INCOME FUND:

Exchange Fees Account Closeout Fees Wire Fees

1992 \$1,030 \$185 \$50

1993 \$3,140 \$845 \$185

SUB-ADVISER . With respect to the money market fund, FMR has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with FMR Texas Inc. (FTX) pursuant to which FTX has primary responsibility for providing portfolio investment management services to the fund. Under the sub-advisory agreement, FMR pays FTX a fee equal to 50% of the management fee payable to FMR under its current management contract with the fund. The fees paid to FTX are not reduced by any voluntary or mandatory expense reimbursements that may be in effect from time to time. During the fiscal period August 24, 1992 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 199 2 and fiscal 199 3 FMR paid FTX \$510,511 and \$10,734, respectively under the sub-advisory agreement.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLANS

Each fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the Plans) under Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act (the Rule). The Rule provides in substance that a mutual fund may not engage directly or indirectly in financing any activity that is primarily intended to result in the sale of shares of the fund except pursuant to a plan adopted by the fund under the Rule. The Board of Trustees has adopted the Plans to allow the funds and FMR to incur certain expenses that might be considered to constitute indirect payment by the funds of distribution expenses. Under the Plans, if payment by a fund to FMR of management fees should be deemed to be indirect financing by the fund of the distribution of its shares, such payment is authorized by the fund's Plan.

The Plans specifically recognize that FMR, either directly or through FDC, may use its management fee revenue, past profits, or other resources, without limitation, to pay promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of the funds' shares. In addition, the Plans provide that FMR may use its resources, including management fee revenues, to make payments to third parties that provide assistance in selling the funds' shares, or to third parties, including banks, that render shareholder support services. The Trustees have not authorized such payments to date.

Each fund's Plan has been approved by the Trustees. As required by the Rule, the Trustees carefully considered all pertinent factors relating to implementation of the Plan prior to its approval, and have determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit the funds and their shareholders. In particular, the Trustees noted that the Plans do not authorize payments by each fund other than those made to FMR under its management contract with the fund. To the extent that the Plans give FMR and FDC greater flexibility in connection with the distribution of shares of the funds, additional sales of each fund's shares may result. Additionally, certain shareholder support services may be provided more effectively under the Plans by local entities with whom shareholders have other relationships. The Plans were approved by FMR, then sole shareholder of the funds, on August 22, 1992 (money market fund) and March 13, 1992 (income fund).

The Glass-Steagall Act generally prohibits federally and state chartered or supervised banks from engaging in the business of underwriting, selling, or distributing securities. Although the scope of this prohibition under the Glass-Steagall Act has not been clearly defined by the courts or appropriate regulatory agencies, FDC believes that the Glass-Steagall Act should not preclude a bank from performing shareholder support services, or servicing and recordkeeping functions. FDC intends to engage banks only to perform such functions. However, changes in federal or state statutes and regulations pertaining to the permissible activities of banks and their affiliates or subsidiaries, as well as further judicial or administrative decisions or interpretations, could prevent a bank from continuing to perform all or a part of the contemplated services. If a bank were prohibited from so acting, the Trustees would consider what actions, if any, would be necessary to continue to provide efficient and effective shareholder services. In such event, changes in the operation of the funds might occur, including possible termination of any automatic investment or redemption or other services then provided by the bank. It is not expected that shareholders would suffer any adverse financial consequences as a result of any of these occurrences. The funds may execute portfolio transactions with and purchase securities issued by depository institutions that receive payments under the Plans. No preference will be shown in the selection of investments for the instruments of such depository institutions. In addition, state securities laws on this issue may differ from the interpretations of federal law expressed herein, and banks and other financial institutions may be required to register as dealers pursuant to state law.

INTEREST OF FMR AFFILIATES

United Missouri is each fund's custodian and transfer agent. United Missouri has entered into sub-contracts with FSC, an affiliate of FMR, under the terms of which FSC performs the processing activities associated with providing transfer agent and shareholder servicing functions for each fund. United Missouri has additional sub-contracts with FSC, pursuant to which FSC performs the calculations necessary to determine each fund's NAV and dividends and maintains the funds' accounting records. United Missouri

is entitled to reimbursement for fees paid to FSC from FMR, which must bear these costs pursuant to its management contract with each fund. Each fund has a distribution agreement with FDC, a Massachusetts corporation organized on July 18, 1960. FDC is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. The distribution agreement calls for FDC to use all reasonable efforts, consistent with its other business, to secure purchasers for shares of the funds, which are continuously offered at NAV. Promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of shares of the funds are paid by FMR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUSTS

TRUST ORGANIZATION. Fidelity Court Street Trust (the Massachusetts trust) is an open-end management investment company organized as a Massachusetts business trust on April 21, 1977. On August 1, 1987, the

Massachusetts trust's name was changed from Fidelity High Yield Municipals to Fidelity Court Street Trust. Currently, there are four funds of the Massachusetts trust: Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio, Fidelity High Yield Tax-Free Portfolio, Spartan New Jersey Municipal High Yield Portfolio, and Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio. The Massachusetts trust's Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to create additional funds.

Fidelity Court Street Trust II (the Delaware trust) is an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware business trust on June 20, 1991. Currently, there are four funds of the Delaware trust: Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio, Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio, Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio, and Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio. The Delaware trust's Trust Instrument permits the Trustees to create additional funds.

In the event that FMR ceases to be the investment adviser to the trust or a fund, the right of the trust or fund to use the identifying names

" Fidelity" or " Spartan" may be withdrawn. There is a remote possibility that one fund might become liable for any misstatement in its prospectus or statement of additional information about another fund. The assets of each trust received for the issue or sale of shares of each of its funds and all income, earnings, profits, and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, are especially allocated to such fund, and constitute the underlying assets of such fund. The underlying assets of each fund are segregated on the books of account, and are to be charged with the liabilities with respect to such fund and with a share of the general expenses of their respective trusts. Expenses with respect to the trusts are to be allocated in proportion to the asset value of their respective funds, except where allocations of direct expense can otherwise be fairly made. The officers of the trusts, subject to the general supervision of the Boards of Trustees, have the power to determine which expenses are allocable to a given fund, or which are general or allocable to all of the funds of a certain trust. In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of a trust, shareholders of each fund of that trust are entitled to receive as a class the underlying assets of such fund available for distribution.

SHAREHOLDER AND TRUSTEE LIABILITY - MASSACHUSETTS TRUST. The

Massachusetts trust is an entity of the type commonly known as " Massachusetts business trust." Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of such a trust may, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the trust. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Massachusetts trust shall not have any claim against shareholders except for the payment of the purchase price of shares and requires that each agreement, obligation, or instrument entered into or executed by the Massachusetts trust or its Trustees shall include a provision limiting the obligations created thereby to the Massachusetts trust and its assets. The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of each fund's property of any shareholders held personally liable for the obligations of the fund. The Declaration of Trust also provides that each fund shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the fund and satisfy any judgment thereon. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the fund itself would be unable to meet its obligations. FMR believes that, in view of the above, the risk of personal liability to shareholders is remote. The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trustees, if they have exercised reasonable care, will not be liable for any neglect or wrongdoing, but nothing in the Declaration of Trust protects a Trustee against any liability to which he would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his office.

SHAREHOLDER AND TRUSTEE LIABILITY - DELAWARE TRUST. The Delaware trust is a business trust organized under Delaware law. Delaware law provides that shareholders shall be entitled to the same limitations of personal liability extended to stockholders of private corporations for profit. The courts of some states, however, may decline to apply Delaware law on this point. The Trust Instrument contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for the debts, liabilities, obligations, and expenses of the Delaware Trust and requires that a disclaimer be given in each contract entered into or executed by the Delaware Trust or its Trustees. The Trust Instrument provides for indemnification out of each fund's property of any

shareholder or former shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the fund. The Trust Instrument also provides that each fund shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the fund and satisfy any judgment thereon. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which Delaware law does not apply, no contractual limitation of liability was in effect, and the fund is unable to meet its obligations. FMR believes that, in view of the above, the risk of personal liability to shareholders is extremely remote.

The Trust Instrument further provides that the Trustees shall not be personally liable to any person other than the Delaware trust or its shareholders; moreover, the Trustees shall not be liable for any conduct whatsoever, provided that a Trustee is not protected against any liability to which they would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of their office.

VOTING RIGHTS - BOTH TRUSTS. Each fund's capital consists of shares of beneficial interest. The shares have no preemptive or conversion rights; voting and dividend rights, the right of redemption, and the privilege of exchange are described in the Prospectus. Shares are fully paid and nonassessable, except as set forth under the respective "Shareholder and Trustee Liability" headings above. Shareholders representing 10% or more of a trust or one of its funds may, as set forth in the Declaration of Trust or Trust Instrument, call meetings of the trust or fund for any purpose related to the trust or fund, as the case may be, including, in the case of a meeting of an entire trust, the purpose on voting on removal of one or more Trustees.

A trust or any fund may be terminated upon the sale of its assets to (or, in the case of the Delaware trust and its funds, merger with) another open-end management investment company or series thereof, or upon liquidation and distribution of its assets. Generally such terminations must be approved by vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the trust or the fund, however, the Trustees of the Delaware trust may, without prior shareholder approval, change the form of the organization of the Delaware trust by merger, consolidation, or incorporation. If not so terminated or reorganized, the trusts and their funds will continue indefinitely.

Under the Trust Instrument, the Trustees may, without shareholder vote, cause the Delaware trust to merge or consolidate into one or more trusts, partnerships, or corporations, so long as the surviving entity is an open-end management investment company that will succeed to or assume the Delaware trust registration statement, or cause the Delaware trust to be incorporated under Delaware law. The Delaware trust may also invest all of its assets in another investment company.

CUSTODIAN. United Missouri Bank, N.A., 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, 64106, is custodian of the assets of the funds. The custodian is responsible for the safekeeping of the funds' assets and the appointment of subcustodian banks and clearing agencies. The custodian takes no part in determining the investment policies of the funds or in deciding which securities are purchased or sold by the funds. The funds may, however, invest in obligations of the custodian and may purchase securities from or sell securities to the custodian.

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

AUDITOR. Coopers & Lybrand, One Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts, (income fund) and 1999 Bryan Street, Dallas, Texas (money market fund) serves as the trust's independent accountant. The auditor examines financial statements for the funds and provides other audit, tax, and related services.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The funds' Annual Reports for the fiscal periods ended November 30, 199 3 are separate reports supplied with this Statement of Additional Information and are incorporated herein by reference.

DOLLAR-WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY is derived by multiplying the value of each investment by the number of days remaining to its maturity, adding these calculations, and then dividing the total by the value of the fund's portfolio. An obligation's maturity is typically determined on a stated final maturity basis, although there are some exceptions to this rule. For example, if it is probable that the issuer of an instrument will take advantage of a maturity-shortening device, such as a call, refunding, or redemption provision, the date on which the instrument will probably be called, refunded, or redeemed may be considered to be its maturity date. When a municipal bond issuer has committed to call an issue of bonds and has established an independent escrow account that is sufficient to, and is pledged to, refund that issue, the number of days to maturity for the prerefunded bond is considered to be the number of days to the announced call date of the bonds.

APPENDIX

The descriptions that follow are examples of eligible ratings for the

funds. A fund may, however, consider the ratings for other types of investments and the ratings assigned by other rating organizations when determining the eligibility of a particular investment.

DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S RATINGS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL NOTES:

Moody's ratings for state and municipal and other short-term obligations will be designated Moody's Investment Grade (MIG, or VMIG for variable rate obligations). This distinction is in recognition of the difference between short-term credit risk and long-term credit risk. Factors affecting the liquidity of the borrower and short-term cyclical elements are critical in short-term ratings, while other factors of major importance in bond risk, long-term secular trends for example, may be less important over the short run. Symbols used will be as follows:

MIG-1/VMIG-1 - 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.

MIG-2/VMIG-2 - This designation denotes high quality. Margins of protection are ample although not so large as in the preceding group.

MIG-3/VMIG-3 - This designation denotes favorable quality, with all security elements accounted for but there is lacking the undeniable strength of the preceding grades. Liquidity and cash flow protection may be narrow and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well established.

MIG-4/VMIG-4 - This designation denotes adequate quality protection commonly regarded as required of an investment security is present and, although not distinctly or predominantly speculative, there is specific risk.

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S RATINGS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL NOTES:

SP-1 - Very strong or strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics will be given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2 - Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest.

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

DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS:

Aaa - Bonds 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 edge." 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 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 risks appear somewhat larger than Aaa securities.

A - Bonds 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 sometime in the future.

Baa - Bonds rated Baa are considered as medium-grade obligations, i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Ba - Bonds rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements. Their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times in the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B - Bonds rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

Caa - Bonds rated Caa are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

Those bonds in the Aa, A, Baa, Ba, and B groups which Moody's believes possess the strongest investment attributes are designated by the symbols Aal, Al, Baal, Bal, and Bl.

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS:

AAA - Debt rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA - Debt rated AA has a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differs from the highest-rated debt issues only in small degree.

A - Debt rated A has a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal, although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.

BBB - Debt rated BBB is regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal for debt in this category than in higher-rated categories.

BB - Debt rated BB has less near-term vulnerability to default than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments.

B - Debt rated B has a greater vulnerability to default but currently has the capacity to meet interest payments and principal repayments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair capacity or willingness to pay interest and repay principal. The B rating category is also used for debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied BB or BB- rating.

CCC - Debt rated CCC has a currently identifiable vulnerability to default, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet timely payment of interest and repayment of principal. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, it is not likely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The ratings from AA to B may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

FIDELITY NEW JERSEY TAX-FREE MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO
CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

<TABLE>	<C>
<CAPTION>	
<S>	
Part A - Prospectus	
Form N-1A Item Number:	Prospectus Caption:
1 a,b.....	Cover Page
2 a.....	Expenses
b,c.....	*
3 a.....	Financial Highlights
b.....	*
c.....	Performance
4 a(i).....	Charter
a(ii).....	Securities and Investment Practices; Investment Principles; The Fund at a Glance
b.....	Securities and Investment Policies
c.....	Investment Principles; Securities and Investment Limitations
5 a.....	Charter
b.....	Cover Page; Breakdown of Expenses
c.....	*
d,e,f.....	Charter
5A.....	Performance
6 a(i).....	Charter
a(ii).....	Transaction Details; Exchange Restrictions; How to Sell Securities
a(iii).....	*
b.....	Charter
c,d.....	*
e.....	Cover Page; How to Buy Shares; How to Sell Shares; Transaction Details; Doing Business with Fidelity
f.....	Dividends, Capital Gains, and Taxes
g.....	Dividends, Capital Gains, and Taxes; The Fund at a Glance

7 a.....	Charter
b(i-iv).....	Transaction Details
b(v).....	Doing Business with Fidelity
c.....	*
d.....	How to Buy Shares
e.....	*
f.....	Breakdown of Expenses
8 a.....	How to Sell Shares; Breakdown of Expenses; Exchange Restrictions
b.....	Doing Business with Fidelity
c.....	Transaction Details
d.....	How to Sell Shares; Transaction Details; Exchange Restrictions
9.....	*

* Not Applicable

</TABLE>

FIDELITY NEW JERSEY TAX-FREE MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO
CROSS REFERENCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S>

<C>

Part B Statement of Additional Information Caption

10, 11.....	Cover Page
12.....	*
13 a,b,c.....	Investment Policies and Limitations
d.....	Portfolio Transactions
14 a,b.....	Trustees and Officers
c.....	*
15 a,b.....	*
c.....	Trustees and Officers
16 a(i).....	Portfolio Transactions; FMR
a(ii).....	Trustees and Officers
a(iii),b.....	Management Contract; Interest of FMR Affiliates
c,d.....	Interest of FMR Affiliates
e, f, g.....	*
h.....	Description of the Trust
i.....	Interest of FMR Affiliates
17 a,b,c,d.....	Portfolio Transactions
e.....	*
18 a.....	Description of the Trust
b.....	*
19 a.....	Additional Purchase and Redemption Information

b.....	Valuation of Portfolio Securities; Additional Purchase and Redemption Information
c.....	*
20.....	Distributions and Taxes
21 a.....	Interest of FMR Affiliates
b, c.....	*
22.....	Performance
23.....	Financial Statements

* Not Applicable

</TABLE>

Please read this prospectus before investing, and keep it on file for future reference. It contains important information, including how the fund invests and the services available to shareholders.

A Statement of Additional Information dated January 14, 1994 has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is incorporated herein by reference (is legally considered a part of this prospectus). The Statement of Additional Information is available free upon request by calling Fidelity at 1-800-544-8888.

Investments in the fund are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government, and there can be no assurance that the fund will maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or endorsed or guaranteed by, any bank, nor are they federally insured or otherwise protected by the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency. New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market seeks a high level of current income exempt from federal income tax and the New Jersey Gross Income Tax. It maintains a stable \$1.00 share price by investing in high-quality, short-term municipal obligations.

FIDELITY
NEW JERSEY
TAX-FREE
MONEY MARKET
PORTFOLIO
PROSPECTUS
JANUARY 14, 1994
LIKE ALL MUTUAL
FUNDS, THESE
SECURITIES HAVE NOT
BEEN APPROVED OR
DISAPPROVED BY THE
SECURITIES AND
EXCHANGE
COMMISSION OR ANY
STATE SECURITIES
COMMISSION, NOR HAS
THE SECURITIES AND
EXCHANGE
COMMISSION OR ANY
STATE SECURITIES
COMMISSION PASSED
UPON THE ACCURACY
OR ADEQUACY OF THIS
PROSPECTUS. ANY
REPRESENTATION TO
THE CONTRARY IS A
CRIMINAL OFFENSE.
CTR-pro-194
(Registered trademark)
82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109
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	3	WHO MAY WANT TO INVEST
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	5	FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS A summary of the fund's financial data.

	6	PERFORMANCE How the fund has done over time.
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	9	INVESTOR SERVICES Services to help you manage your account.
	10	HOW TO BUY SHARES Opening an account and making additional investments.
	12	HOW TO SELL SHARES Taking money out and closing your account.
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SHAREHOLDER AND ACCOUNT POLICIES	15	TRANSACTION DETAILS Share price calculations and the timing of purchases and redemptions.
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THE FUND IN DETAIL	18	CHARTER How the fund is organized.
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<r>KEY FACTS</r>

THE FUND AT A GLANCE

GOAL: High current tax-free income for New Jersey residents while maintaining a stable share price. As with any mutual fund, there is no assurance that the fund will achieve its goal.

STRATEGY: Invests mainly in high-quality, short-term municipal obligations whose interest is exempt from federal income tax and the New Jersey Gross Income Tax.

MANAGEMENT: Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) is the management arm of Fidelity Investments, which was established in 1946 and is now America's largest mutual fund manager. FMR Texas Inc. (FTX), a subsidiary of FMR, chooses investments for the fund.

SIZE: As of November 30, 1993, the fund had over \$ 359 million in assets.

WHO MAY WANT TO INVEST

This non-diversified fund may be appropriate for investors in higher tax brackets who seek current income that is exempt from federal and New Jersey income taxes. The rate of income will vary from day to day, generally reflecting changes in interest rates. The fund is managed to keep its share price stable at \$1.00.

By itself, this fund does not constitute a balanced investment plan. However, because it emphasizes stability, it could be well-suited for a portion of your savings.

THE SPECTRUM OF FIDELITY FUNDS

Broad categories of Fidelity funds are presented here in order of ascending risk. Generally, investors seeking to maximize return must assume greater risk. Fidelity Spartan Connecticut

Municipal Money Market is in the MONEY MARKET category. (arrow) MONEY MARKET Seeks income and stability by investing in high-quality, short-term investments. (bullet) INCOME Seeks income by investing in bonds. (bullet) GROWTH AND INCOME Seeks long-term growth and income by investing in stocks and bonds. (bullet) GROWTH Seeks long-term growth by investing mainly in stocks. (checkmark) EXPENSES AND PERFORMANCE

EXPENSES
 SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION EXPENSES are charges you pay when you buy or sell shares of a fund.

Maximum sales charge on purchases and reinvested dividends None
 Deferred sales charge on redemptions None
 Exchange fee None

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES are paid out of the fund's assets. The fund pays a management fee to FMR. It also incurs other expenses for services such as maintaining shareholder records and furnishing shareholder statements and fund reports. The fund's expenses are factored into its share price or dividends and are not charged directly to shareholder accounts (see page 19).

The following are projections based on historical expenses, and are calculated as a percentage of average net assets.

Management fee .42 %
 12b-1 fee None
 Other expenses .21 %
 Total fund operating expenses .63 %

EXAMPLES: Let's say, hypothetically, that the fund's annual return is 5% and that its operating expenses are exactly as just described. For every \$1,000 you invested, here's how much you would pay in total expenses if you close your account after the number of years indicated:

After 1 year \$ 6
 After 3 years \$ 20
 After 5 years \$ 35
 After 10 years \$ 79

These examples illustrate the effect of expenses, but are not meant to suggest actual or expected costs or returns, all of which may vary.

UNDERSTANDING

EXPENSES
 Operating a mutual fund involves a variety of expenses for portfolio management, shareholder statements, tax reporting, and other services. These costs are paid from the fund's assets; their effect is already factored into any quoted share price or return. (checkmark)

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The table that follows has been audited by Coopers & Lybrand, independent accountants. Their unqualified report is included in the fund's Annual Report. The Annual Report is incorporated by reference into (is legally a part of) the Statement of Additional Information.

SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA

<TABLE>
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	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
68.Years ended November	1988	C	1989	1990	1991	1992
30,						1993

69. Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
70. Income from Investment Operations Net interest income	.037	.063	.056	.042	.028	.019
71. Dividends from net interest income	(.037)	(.063)	(.056)	(.042)	(.028)	(.019)
72. Net asset value, end of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
73. Total return B	3.76%	6.45%	5.72%	4.29%	2.81%	1.94%
74. RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
75. Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 137,425	\$ 347,485	\$ 443,585	\$ 368,333	\$ 359,093	\$ 359,587
76. Ratio of expenses to average net assets	-%	.15%	.27%	.65%	.64%	.63%
77. Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions	.94% A	.68%	.61%	.65%	.64%	.63%
78. Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	5.61% A	6.24%	5.57%	4.23%	2.78%	1.92%

</TABLE>

A ANNUALIZED

B TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED

C FROM MARCH 17, 1988 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS) TO NOVEMBER 30, 1988

PERFORMANCE

Money market fund performance can be measured as TOTAL RETURN or YIELD. The total returns and yields that follow are based on historical fund results and do not reflect the effect of taxes.

The fund's fiscal year runs from December 1 through November 30. The tables below show the fund's performance over past fiscal years compared to a measure of inflation. The chart on page 7 helps you compare the yield of this fund to those of its competitors.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

Fiscal periods ended Past 1 Past 5 Life of
November 30, 1993 year years fundA

Spartan Conn. Money Market	1.94%	4.23%	4.36%
----------------------------	-------	-------	-------

Consumer Price

Index	2.68%	3.92%	n/a
-------	-------	-------	-----

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS

Fiscal periods ended Past 1 Past 5 Life of
November 30, 1993 year years fundA

Spartan Conn. Money Market	1.94%	23.00%	27.62%
----------------------------	-------	--------	--------

Consumer Price

Index	2.68%	21.20%	n/a
-------	-------	--------	-----

A FROM MARCH 4, 1991

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

UNDERSTANDING

PERFORMANCE

SEVEN-DAY YIELD illustrates the income earned by a money market fund over a recent seven-day period. TOTAL RETURN reflects both the reinvestment of income and the change in a fund's share price. Since money market funds maintain a stable \$1.00 share price, current seven-day yields are the most common illustration of money market fund performance.

(checkmark)

TOTAL RETURN is the change in value of an investment in the fund over a given period, assuming reinvestment of any dividends and capital gains. A CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN reflects actual performance over a stated period of time. An AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN is a hypothetical rate of return that, if achieved annually, would have produced the same cumulative total return if performance had been constant over the entire period. Average annual total returns smooth out variations in performance; they are not the same

as actual year-by-year results.
 YIELD refers to the income generated by an investment in the fund over a given period of time, expressed as an annual percentage rate. When a yield assumes that income earned is reinvested, it is called an EFFECTIVE YIELD. A TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELD shows what an investor would have to earn before taxes to equal a tax-free yield.
 THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX is a widely recognized measure of inflation calculated by the U.S. government.

7-D AY YIELDS

Percent
 age %

Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 4.48
Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 4.49
Row: 2, Col: 1, Value: 4.04
Row: 2, Col: 2, Value: 4.0
Row: 3, Col: 1, Value: 4.53
Row: 3, Col: 2, Value: 4.29
Row: 4, Col: 1, Value: 4.46
Row: 4, Col: 2, Value: 4.33
Row: 5, Col: 1, Value: 4.1
Row: 5, Col: 2, Value: 4.01
Row: 6, Col: 1, Value: 3.86
Row: 6, Col: 2, Value: 3.85
Row: 7, Col: 1, Value: 4.0
Row: 7, Col: 2, Value: 3.99
Row: 8, Col: 1, Value: 4.04
Row: 8, Col: 2, Value: 4.05
Row: 9, Col: 1, Value: 4.38
Row: 9, Col: 2, Value: 4.38
Row: 10, Col: 1, Value: 3.82
Row: 10, Col: 2, Value: 3.89
Row: 11, Col: 1, Value: 3.78
Row: 11, Col: 2, Value: 3.71
Row: 12, Col: 1, Value: 4.26
Row: 12, Col: 2, Value: 4.33
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Row: 14, Col: 2, Value: 2.62
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Row: 26, Col: 2, Value: 1.87
Row: 27, Col: 1, Value: 1.92
Row: 27, Col: 2, Value: 1.96
Row: 28, Col: 1, Value: 1.95
Row: 28, Col: 2, Value: 1.98
Row: 29, Col: 1, Value: 2.09
Row: 29, Col: 2, Value: 2.13
Row: 30, Col: 1, Value: 1.64
Row: 30, Col: 2, Value: 1.79
Row: 31, Col: 1, Value: 1.82
Row: 31, Col: 2, Value: 1.86
Row: 32, Col: 1, Value: 1.94
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Row: 33, Col: 2, Value: 2.16
Row: 34, Col: 1, Value: 1.98
Row: 34, Col: 2, Value: 1.95
Row: 35, Col: 1, Value: 1.92
Row: 35, Col: 2, Value: 1.91

Spartan
 Conn. Money
 Market

Competitive
funds average
1992
1991
1993

THE CHART SHOWS THE SEVEN-DAY EFFECTIVE YIELDS FOR THE FUND AND ITS COMPETITIVE FUNDS AVERAGE AS OF THE LAST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH FROM JANUARY 1991 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1993.

THE COMPETITIVE FUNDS AVERAGES are the IBC/Donoghue's MONEY FUND AVERAGES (registered trademark), which assume reinvestment of distributions. The fund compares its performance to the All Tax-Free category. These averages, which currently reflect the performance of over 325 mutual funds with similar objectives, are published in the MONEY FUND REPORT (Registered trademark) by IBC USA (Publications), Inc.

The funds' recent strategies, performance, and holdings are detailed twice a year in financial reports, which are sent to all shareholders. For current performance call 1-800-544-8888.

TOTAL RETURNS AND YIELDS ARE BASED ON PAST RESULTS AND ARE NOT AN INDICATION OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

YOUR ACCOUNT

DOING BUSINESS WITH FIDELITY

Fidelity Investments was established in 1946 to manage one of America's first mutual funds. Today, Fidelity is the largest mutual fund company in the country, and is known as an innovative provider of high-quality financial services to individuals and institutions.

In addition to its mutual fund business, the company operates one of America's leading discount brokerage firms, Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI). Fidelity is also a leader in providing tax-sheltered retirement plans for individuals investing on their own or through their employer.

Fidelity is committed to providing investors with practical information to make investment decisions. Based in Boston, Fidelity provides customers with complete service 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, through a network of telephone service centers around the country.

To reach Fidelity for general information, call these numbers:

(bullet) For mutual funds, 1-800-544-8888

(bullet) For brokerage, 1-800-544-7272

If you would prefer to speak with a representative in person, Fidelity has over 75 walk-in Investor Centers across the country.

TYPES OF ACCOUNTS

You may set up an account directly in the fund or, if you own or intend to purchase individual securities as part of your total investment portfolio, you may consider investing in the fund through a brokerage account. You can choose the fund as your core account for your Fidelity Ultra Service Account or FidelityPlusSM brokerage account.

If you are investing through FBSI or another financial institution or investment professional, refer to its program materials for any special provisions regarding your investment in the fund.

The different ways to set up (register) your account with Fidelity are listed below.

WAYS TO SET UP YOUR ACCOUNT

INDIVIDUAL OR JOINT TENANTS

FOR YOUR GENERAL INVESTMENT NEEDS

Individual accounts are owned by one person. Joint accounts can have two or more owners (tenants).

GIFTS OR TRANSFERS TO A MINOR (UGMA, UTMA)

TO INVEST FOR A CHILD'S FUTURE NEEDS

These custodial accounts provide a way to give money to a child and obtain tax benefits. An individual can give up to \$10,000 a year per child without paying federal gift tax. Depending on state laws, you can set up a custodial account under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act (UGMA) or the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (UTMA).

TRUST

FOR MONEY BEING INVESTED BY A TRUST

The trust must be established before an account can be opened.

BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION

FOR INVESTMENT NEEDS OF CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, PARTNERSHIPS, OR OTHER GROUPS

Requires a special application.

INVESTOR SERVICES

Fidelity provides a variety of services to help you manage your account.

INFORMATION SERVICES

FIDELITY'S TELEPHONE REPRESENTATIVES are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Whenever you call, you can speak with someone equipped to provide the information or service you need.

STATEMENTS AND REPORTS that Fidelity sends to you include the following:

(bullet) Confirmation statements (after every transaction, except reinvestments, that affects your account balance or your account registration)

(bullet) Account statements (quarterly)

(bullet) Financial reports (every six months)

To reduce expenses, only one copy of most financial reports will be mailed to your household, even if you have more than one account in the fund. Call

1-800-544-6666 if you need copies of financial reports or historical account information.

TRANSACTION SERVICES

EXCHANGE PRIVILEGE. You may sell your fund shares and buy shares of other Fidelity funds by telephone or in writing.

Exchanges may have tax consequences for you. For complete policies and restrictions governing exchanges, including circumstances under which a shareholder's exchange privilege may be suspended or revoked, see page 17. **FIDELITY MONEY LINE** (Registered trademark) enables you to transfer money by phone between your bank account and your fund account. Most transfers are complete within three business days of your call.

REGULAR INVESTMENT PLANS

One easy way to pursue your financial goals is to invest money regularly. Fidelity offers services that let you transfer money into your fund account, or between fund accounts, automatically.

FIDELITY AUTOMATIC ACCOUNT BUILDERS

TO MOVE MONEY FROM YOUR BANK ACCOUNT TO A FIDELITY FUND

MINIMUM \$100

FREQUENCY Monthly or quarterly

SETTING UP Complete the appropriate section on the fund application. For existing accounts, call 1-800-544-6666 for an application.

DIRECT DEPOSIT

TO SEND ALL OR A PORTION OF YOUR PAYCHECK OR GOVERNMENT CHECK TO A FIDELITY FUND

MINIMUM \$100

FREQUENCY Every pay period

SETTING UP Check the appropriate box on the fund application, or call 1-800-544-6666 for an authorization form.

FIDELITY AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE SERVICE

TO MOVE MONEY FROM A FIDELITY MONEY MARKET FUND TO ANOTHER FIDELITY FUND

MINIMUM \$100

FREQUENCY Monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, or annually

SETTING UP To establish, call 1-800-544-6666 after both accounts are opened.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

THE FUND'S SHARE PRICE, called net asset value (NAV), is calculated every business day. The fund is managed to keep its share price stable at \$1.00. The fund's shares are sold without a sales charge.

Shares are purchased at the next share price calculated after your investment is received and accepted. Share price is normally calculated at 4 p.m. Eastern time.

IF YOU ARE NEW TO FIDELITY, complete and sign an account application and mail it along with your check. You may also open your account in person or by wire as described on page 11. If there is no application accompanying this prospectus, call 1-800-544-8888.

IF YOU ALREADY HAVE MONEY INVESTED IN A FIDELITY FUND, you can:

(bullet) Mail in an application with a check, or

(bullet) Open your account by exchanging from another Fidelity fund.

If you buy shares by check or Fidelity Money Line (Registered trademark), and then sell those shares by any method other than by exchange to another Fidelity fund, the payment may be delayed for up to seven business days to ensure that your previous investment has cleared.

MINIMUM INVESTMENTS

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT \$5,000

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT \$250

Through automatic investment plans \$100

MINIMUM BALANCE \$1,000

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
	TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT	TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

PHONE (bullet) Exchange from another (bullet) Exchange from another

1-800-544-7777 Fidelity fund account with the same registration, including name, address, and taxpayer ID number.

Fidelity fund account with the same registration, including name, address, and taxpayer ID number.
(bullet) Use Fidelity Money Line to transfer from your bank account. Call before your first use to verify that this service is in place on your account. Maximum Money Line: \$50,000.

</TABLE>

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S> <C>

MAIL (bullet) Complete and sign the application. Make your check payable to "Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio." Mail to the address indicated on the application.

<C>

(bullet) Make your check payable to "Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio." Indicate your fund account number on your check, and mail to the address printed on your account statement.
(bullet) Exchange by mail: call 1-800-544-6666 for instructions.

</TABLE>

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S> <C>

IN PERSON (bullet) Bring your application and check to a Fidelity Investor Center. Call 1-800-544-9797 for the center nearest you.

<C>

(bullet) Bring your check to a Fidelity Investor Center. Call 1-800-544-9797 for the center nearest you.

</TABLE>

WIRE (bullet) Call 1-800-544-7777 to set up your account and to arrange a wire transaction.
(bullet) Wire within 24 hours to: Bankers Trust Company, Bank Routing #021001033, Account #00163053. Specify "Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio" and include your new account number and your name.

(bullet) Wire to: Bankers Trust Company, Bank Routing #021001033, Account #00163053. Specify "Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio" and include your account number and your name.

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

AUTOMATICALLY

<C>

(bullet) Not available.

<C>

(bullet) Use Fidelity Automatic Account Builder. Sign up for this service when opening your account, or call 1-800-544-6666 to add it.

TDD - SERVICE FOR THE DEAF AND HEARING-IMPAIRED: 1-800-544-0118

</TABLE>

HOW TO SELL SHARES

You can arrange to take money out of your fund account at any time by selling (redeeming) some or all of your shares. Your shares will be sold at the next share price calculated after your order is received and accepted. Share price is normally calculated at 4 p.m. Eastern time.

TO SELL SHARES THROUGH YOUR FIDELITY ULTRA SERVICE OR FIDELITYPLUS ACCOUNT, call 1-800-544-6262 to receive a handbook with instructions.

IF YOU ARE SELLING SOME BUT NOT ALL OF YOUR SHARES, leave at least \$1,000 worth of shares in the account to keep it open.

TO SELL SHARES BY BANK WIRE OR FIDELITY MONEY LINE, you will need to sign up for these services in advance.

CERTAIN REQUESTS MUST INCLUDE A SIGNATURE GUARANTEE. It is designed to protect you and Fidelity from fraud. Your request must be made in writing and include a signature guarantee if any of the following situations apply:

- (bullet) You wish to redeem more than \$100,000 worth of shares,
- (bullet) Your account registration has changed within the last 30 days,
- (bullet) The check is being mailed to a different address than the one on your account (record address),
- (bullet) The check is being made payable to someone other than the account owner, or
- (bullet) The redemption proceeds are being transferred to a Fidelity account with a different registration.

You should be able to obtain a signature guarantee from a bank, broker (including Fidelity Investor Centers), dealer, credit union (if authorized under state law), securities exchange or association, clearing agency, or savings association. A notary public cannot provide a signature guarantee.

SELLING SHARES IN WRITING

Write a "letter of instruction" with:

- (bullet) Your name,
- (bullet) The fund's name,
- (bullet) Your fund account number,
- (bullet) The dollar amount or number of shares to be redeemed, and
- (bullet) Any other applicable requirements listed in the table at right.

Unless otherwise instructed, Fidelity will send a check to the record address. Deliver your letter to a Fidelity Investor Center, or mail it to:

Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 660602
Dallas, TX 75266-0602

CHECKWRITING

If you have a checkbook for your account, you may write an unlimited number of checks. Do not, however, try to close out your account by check.

ACCOUNT TYPE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
PHONE 1-800-544-7777	All account types	(bullet) Maximum check request: \$100,000. (bullet) For Money Line transfers to your bank account; minimum: none; maximum: \$100,000. (bullet) You may exchange to other Fidelity funds if both accounts are registered with the same name(s), address, and taxpayer ID number.
MAIL OR IN PERSON	Individual, Joint Tenant, Sole Proprietorship, UGMA, UTMA Trust Business or Organization Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Guardian	(bullet) The letter of instruction must be signed by all persons required to sign for transactions, exactly as their names appear on the account. (bullet) The trustee must sign the letter indicating capacity as trustee. If the trustee's name is not in the account registration, provide a copy of the trust document certified within the last 60 days. (bullet) At least one person authorized by corporate resolution to act on the account must sign the letter. (bullet) Include a corporate resolution with corporate seal or a signature guarantee. (bullet) Call 1-800-544-6666 for instructions.
WIRE	All account types	(bullet) You must sign up for the wire feature before using it. To verify that it is in place, call 1-800-544-6666. Minimum wire: \$5,000. (bullet) Your wire redemption request must be received by Fidelity before 4 p.m. Eastern time for money to be wired on the

next business day.

</TABLE>

CHECK All account types (bullet) Minimum check: \$500.
(bullet) All account owners must sign
a signature card to receive a
checkbook.

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S> <C> <C>

TDD - SERVICE FOR THE DEAF AND HEARING-IMPAIRED: 1-800-544-0118

</TABLE>

DIVIDENDS, CAPITAL GAINS, AND TAXES

The fund distributes substantially all of its net investment income and capital gains, if any, to shareholders each year. Income dividends are declared daily and paid monthly.

DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS

When you open an account, specify on your application how you want to receive your distributions. If the option you prefer is not listed on the application, call 1-800-544-6666 for instructions. The fund offers three options:

8. REINVESTMENT OPTION. Your dividend and capital gain distributions, if any, will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the fund. If you do not indicate a choice on your application, you will be assigned this option.

9. CASH OPTION. You will be sent a check for your dividend and capital gain distributions, if any.

10. DIRECTED DIVIDENDS (Registered trademark) OPTION. Your dividend and capital gain distributions, if any, will be automatically invested in another identically registered Fidelity fund.

Dividends will be reinvested at the fund's NAV on the last day of the month. Capital gain distributions, if any, will be reinvested at the NAV as of the record date of the distribution. The mailing of distribution checks will begin within seven days.

TAXES

As with any investment, you should consider how an investment in a tax-free fund could affect you. Below are some of the fund's tax implications. Interest income that the fund earns is distributed to shareholders as income dividends. Interest that is federally tax-free remains tax-free when it is distributed.

However, gain on the sale of tax-free bonds results in taxable distributions. Short-term capital gains and a portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount are taxed as dividends. Long-term capital gain distributions are taxed as long-term capital gains. These distributions are taxable when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them. However, distributions declared in December and paid in January are taxable as if they were paid on December 31. Fidelity will send you and the IRS a statement showing the tax status of the distributions paid to you in the previous year.

The interest from some municipal securities is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. The fund may invest so that up to 20% of its income is derived from these securities. Individuals who are subject to the tax must report this interest on their tax returns.

To the extent the fund's income and capital gain distributions are derived from state tax-free investments, they will be free from the New Jersey Gross Income Tax.

During fiscal 1993, 100% of the fund's income dividends were as free from federal income tax, and 100% were as free from the New Jersey Gross Income Tax. 17.9% of the fund's income dividends were as subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.

SHAREHOLDER AND ACCOUNT POLICIES

TRANSACTION DETAILS

THE FUND IS OPEN FOR BUSINESS each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open. Fidelity normally calculates the fund's net asset value as of the close of business of the NYSE, normally 4 p.m. Eastern time.

THE FUND'S NAV is the value of a single share. The NAV is computed by adding up the value of the fund's investments, cash, and other assets, subtracting its liabilities, and then dividing the result by the number of shares outstanding.

Like most money market funds, the fund values the securities it owns on the basis of amortized cost. This method minimizes the effect of changes in a security's market value and helps the fund to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

THE FUND'S OFFERING PRICE (price to buy one share) and REDEMPTION PRICE (price to sell one share) are its NAV.

YOU MAY INITIATE MANY TRANSACTIONS BY TELEPHONE. Note that Fidelity will not be responsible for any losses resulting from unauthorized transactions if it follows reasonable procedures designed to verify the identity of the

caller. Fidelity will request personalized security codes or other information, and may also record calls. You should verify the accuracy of your confirmation statements immediately after you receive them. If you do not want the ability to redeem and exchange by telephone, call Fidelity for instructions.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO REACH FIDELITY BY PHONE (for example, during periods of unusual market activity), consider placing your order by mail or by visiting a Fidelity Investor Center.

THE FUND RESERVES THE RIGHT TO SUSPEND THE OFFERING OF SHARES for a period of time. The fund also reserves the right to reject any specific purchase order, including certain purchases by exchange. See "Exchange Restrictions" on page 17. Purchase orders may be refused if, in FMR's opinion, they are of a size that would disrupt management of the fund.

WHEN YOU PLACE AN ORDER TO BUY SHARES, your order will be processed at the next offering price calculated after your order is received and accepted. Note the following:

- (bullet) All of your purchases must be made in U.S. dollars and checks must be drawn on U.S. banks.
- (bullet) Fidelity does not accept cash.
- (bullet) When making a purchase with more than one check, each check must have a value of at least \$50.
- (bullet) The fund reserves the right to limit the number of checks processed at one time.
- (bullet) If your check does not clear, your purchase will be cancelled and you could be liable for any losses or fees the fund or its transfer agent has incurred.
- (bullet) You begin to earn dividends as of the first business day following the day of your purchase.

TO AVOID THE COLLECTION PERIOD associated with check and Money Line purchases, consider buying shares by bank wire, U.S. Postal money order, U.S. Treasury check, Federal Reserve check, or direct deposit instead. YOU MAY BUY OR SELL SHARES OF THE FUND THROUGH A BROKER, who may charge you a fee for this service. If you invest through a broker or other institution, read its program materials for any additional service features or fees that may apply.

WHEN YOU PLACE AN ORDER TO SELL SHARES, your shares will be sold at the next NAV calculated after your request is received and accepted. Note the following:

- (bullet) Normally, redemption proceeds will be mailed to you on the next business day, but if making immediate payment could adversely affect the fund, it may take up to seven days to pay you.
- (bullet) Shares will earn dividends through the date of redemption; however, shares redeemed on a Friday or prior to a holiday will continue to earn dividends until the next business day.
- (bullet) Fidelity Money Line redemptions generally will be credited to your bank account on the second or third business day after your phone call.
- (bullet) The fund may hold payment on redemptions until it is reasonably satisfied that investments made by check or Fidelity Money Line have been collected, which can take up to seven business days.
- (bullet) Redemptions may be suspended or payment dates postponed when the NYSE is closed (other than weekends or holidays), when trading on the NYSE is restricted, or as permitted by the SEC.
- (bullet) If you sell shares by writing a check and the amount of the check is greater than the value of your account, your check will be returned to you and you may be subject to additional charges.

IF YOUR ACCOUNT BALANCE FALLS BELOW \$1,000, you will be given 30 days' notice to reestablish the minimum balance. If you do not increase your balance, Fidelity reserves the right to close your account and send the proceeds to you. Your shares will be redeemed at the NAV on the day your account is closed.

FIDELITY MAY CHARGE A FEE FOR SPECIAL SERVICES, such as providing historical account documents, that are beyond the normal scope of its services.

Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC) may, at its own expense, provide promotional incentives to qualified recipients who support the sale of shares of the fund without reimbursement from the fund. Qualified recipients are securities dealers who have sold fund shares or others, including banks and other financial institutions, under special arrangements in connection with FDC's sales activities. In some instances, these incentives may be offered only to certain institutions whose representatives provide services in connection with the sale or expected sale of significant amounts of shares.

EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS

As a shareholder, you have the privilege of exchanging shares of the fund for shares of other Fidelity funds. However, you should note the following:

- (bullet) The fund you are exchanging into must be registered for sale in your state.
- (bullet) You may only exchange between accounts that are registered in the same name, address, and taxpayer identification number.
- (bullet) Before exchanging into a fund, read its prospectus.
- (bullet) If you exchange into a fund with a sales charge, you pay the percentage-point difference between that fund's sales charge and any sales charge you have previously paid in connection with the shares you are exchanging. For example, if you had already paid a sales charge of 2% on

your shares and you exchange them into a fund with a 3% sales charge, you would pay an additional 1% sales charge.

(bullet) Exchanges may have tax consequences for you.

(bullet) The fund reserves the right to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's judgment, the fund would be unable to invest the money effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected.

(bullet) Your exchanges may be restricted or refused if the fund receives or anticipates simultaneous orders affecting significant portions of the fund's assets. In particular, a pattern of exchanges that coincide with a "market timing" strategy may be disruptive to the fund.

Although the fund will attempt to give you prior notice whenever it is reasonably able to do so, it may impose these restrictions at any time. The fund reserves the right to terminate or modify the exchange privilege in the future.

OTHER FUNDS MAY HAVE DIFFERENT EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS, and may impose administrative fees of up to \$7.50 and redemption fees of up to 1.50% on exchanges. Check each fund's prospectus for details.

<

r>THE FUND IN DETAIL</r>

CHARTER

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET IS A MUTUAL FUND: an investment that pools shareholders' money and invests it toward a specified goal. In technical terms, the fund is currently a non-diversified fund of Fidelity Fidelity Court Street Trust II, an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware business trust on June 20, 1991.

THE FUND IS GOVERNED BY A BOARD OF TRUSTEES, which is responsible for protecting the interests of shareholders. The trustees are experienced executives who meet throughout the year to oversee the fund's activities, review contractual arrangements with companies that provide services to the fund, and review performance. The majority of trustees are not otherwise affiliated with Fidelity.

THE FUND MAY HOLD SPECIAL MEETINGS AND MAIL PROXY MATERIALS. These meetings may be called to elect or remove trustees, change fundamental policies, approve a management contract, or for other purposes. Shareholders not attending these meetings are encouraged to vote by proxy. Fidelity will mail proxy materials in advance, including a voting card and information about the proposals to be voted on. You are entitled to one vote for each share you own.

FMR AND ITS AFFILIATES

FIDELITY FACTS

Fidelity offers the broadest selection of mutual funds in the world.

(bullet) Number of Fidelity mutual funds: over 200

(bullet) Assets in Fidelity mutual funds: over \$200 billion

(bullet) Number of shareholder accounts: over 14 million

(bullet) Number of investment analysts and portfolio

managers: over 200

(checkmark)

The fund is managed by FMR, which handles the fund's business affairs. FTX has primary responsibility for providing investment management services.

FDC distributes and markets Fidelity's funds and services. Fidelity Service Co. (FSC) performs transfer agent servicing functions for the fund.

FMR Corp. is the parent company of these organizations. Through ownership of voting common stock, Edward C. Johnson 3d (President and a trustee of the trust), Johnson family members, and various trusts for the benefit of the Johnson family form a controlling group with respect to FMR Corp. United Missouri Bank, N.A., is the fund's transfer agent, although it employs FSC to perform these functions for the fund. It is located at 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

To carry out the fund's transactions, FMR may use its broker-dealer affiliates and other firms that sell fund shares, provided that the fund receives services and commission rates comparable to those of other broker-dealers.

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENSES

Like all mutual funds, the fund pays fees related to its daily operations. Expenses paid out of the fund's assets are reflected in its share price or dividends; they are neither billed directly to shareholders nor deducted from shareholder accounts.

The fund pays a MANAGEMENT FEE to FMR for managing its investments and business affairs. FMR in turn pays fees to an affiliate who provides assistance with these services. The fund also pays OTHER EXPENSES, which are explained at right.

FMR may, from time to time, agree to reimburse the fund for management fees and other expenses above a specified limit. FMR retains the ability to be repaid by the fund if expenses fall below the specified limit prior to the end of the fiscal year. Reimbursement arrangements, which may be terminated at any time without notice, can decrease the fund's expenses and boost its

performance.

MANAGEMENT FEE

The management fee is calculated and paid to FMR every month. The fee is calculated by adding a group fee rate to an individual fund fee rate, and multiplying the result by the fund's average net assets.

The group fee rate is based on the average net assets of all the mutual funds advised by FMR. This rate cannot rise above .37%, and it drops as total assets under management increase.

For November 1993, the group fee rate was .1627%. The individual fund fee rate is .50%. The total management fee rate for fiscal 1993 was .42%.

UNDERSTANDING THE

MANAGEMENT FEE

The management fee FMR receives is designed to be responsive to changes in FMR's total assets under management. Building this variable into the fee calculation assures shareholders that they will pay a lower rate as FMR's assets under management increase.

(checkmark)

FMR HAS A SUB-ADVISORY AGREEMENT with FTX, which has primary responsibility for providing investment management, while FMR retains responsibility for providing other management services. FMR pays FTX 50% of its management fee (before expense reimbursements) for these services. FMR paid FTX .21% of the fund's average net assets for fiscal 1993.

OTHER EXPENSES

While the management fee is a significant component of the fund's annual operating costs, the fund has other expenses as well.

FSC performs many transaction and accounting functions. These services include processing shareholder transactions, valuing the fund's investments, and handling securities loans. In fiscal 1993, FSC received fees equal to .20% of the fund's average net assets.

The fund also pays other expenses, such as legal, audit, and custodian fees; proxy solicitation costs; and the compensation of trustees who are not affiliated with Fidelity.

The fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan. This plan recognizes that FMR may use its resources, including management fees, to pay expenses associated with the sale of fund shares. This may include payments to third parties, such as banks or broker-dealers, that provide shareholder support services or engage in the sale of the fund's shares. It is important to note, however, that the fund does not pay FMR any separate fees for this service.

INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES

THE FUND SEEKS TO EARN A HIGH LEVEL OF CURRENT INCOME that is exempt from federal income tax and from the New Jersey Gross Income Tax while maintaining a stable \$1.00 share price by investing in high-quality, short-term municipal securities of all types. As a result, when you sell your shares, they should be worth the same amount as when you bought them. Of course, there is no guarantee that the fund will maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

FMR normally invests so that at least 80% of the fund's income is free from both federal income tax and the New Jersey Gross Income Tax.

If you are subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, you should note that the fund may invest a portion of its assets in municipal securities issued to finance private activities. The interest from these investments is a tax-preference item for purposes of the tax.

The fund follows industry-standard guidelines on the quality and maturity of its investments, which are designed to help maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. The fund will purchase only high-quality securities that FMR believes present minimal credit risks and will observe maturity restrictions on securities it buys. In general, securities with longer maturities are more vulnerable to price changes, although they may provide higher yields. It is possible that a major change in interest rates or a default on the fund's investments could cause its share price (and the value of your investment) to change.

The fund stresses tax-free income, preservation of capital, and liquidity. It does not seek the higher yields or capital appreciation that more aggressive investments may provide. The fund's yield will vary from day to day, generally reflecting current short-term interest rates and other market conditions.

The fund's performance is closely tied to economic and political conditions within the state of New Jersey. The state's economy has been sluggish in the last several years. Also, New Jersey relies heavily upon federal assistance, receiving more aid than most states.

FMR normally invests the fund's assets according to its investment strategy. The fund does not expect to invest in federally taxable obligations, but may invest a portion of its assets in state taxable obligations. When FMR considers it appropriate, however, it may temporarily invest more than normally permitted in taxable obligations.

SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT PRACTICES

The following pages contain more detailed information about types of

instruments in which the fund may invest, and strategies FMR may employ in pursuit of the fund's investment objective. A summary of risks and restrictions associated with these instrument types and investment practices is included as well. Policies and limitations are considered at the time of purchase; the sale of instruments is not required in the event of a subsequent change in circumstances.

FMR may not buy all of these instruments or use all of these techniques to the full extent permitted unless it believes that doing so will help the fund achieve its goal. As a shareholder, you will receive financial reports every six months detailing fund holdings and describing recent investment activities.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES are issued to raise money for a variety of public purposes, including general financing for state and local governments, or financing for specific projects or public facilities. Municipal securities may be issued in anticipation of future revenues, and may be backed by the full taxing power of a municipality, the revenues from a specific project, or the credit of a private organization. A security's credit may be enhanced by a bank, insurance company, or other financial institution. The securities may carry fixed, variable, or floating interest rates. The fund may own a municipal security directly or may own one through a participation interest.

STATE TAX-FREE SECURITIES include obligations issued by the state of New Jersey or its counties, municipalities, authorities, or other subdivisions. The ability of issuers to repay their debt can be affected by many factors that impact the economic vitality of either the state or a region within the state.

Other state tax-free securities include general obligations of U.S. territories and possessions such as Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, and their political subdivisions and public corporations. The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked to the U.S. economy, and will depend on the strength of the U.S. dollar, interest rates, the price stability of oil imports, and the continued existence of favorable tax incentives. Recent legislation reduced these incentives, but it is impossible to predict what impact the changes will have.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS are used by municipalities to acquire land, equipment, or facilities. If the municipality stops making payments or transfers its obligations to a private entity, the obligation could lose value or become taxable.

OTHER MUNICIPAL SECURITIES may include asset-backed securities and zero coupon bonds.

PRIVATE ENTITIES may be involved in some municipal securities. For example, industrial revenue bonds are backed by private entities, and resource recovery bonds often involve private corporations. The viability of a project or tax incentives could affect the value and credit quality of these securities.

PUT FEATURES entitle the holder to put (sell back) an instrument to the issuer or a financial intermediary. In exchange for this benefit, the fund may pay periodic fees or accept a lower interest rate. Demand features, standby commitments, and tender options are types of put features.

WHEN-ISSUED AND DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS are trading practices in which payment and delivery for the securities take place at a future date. The market value of a security could change during this period, which could affect the market value of the fund's assets.

ILLIQUID AND RESTRICTED SECURITIES. Some investments may be determined by FMR, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, to be illiquid, which means that they may be difficult to sell promptly at an acceptable price. The sale of other securities may be subject to legal restrictions. Difficulty in selling securities may result in a loss or may be costly to the fund.

RESTRICTIONS: The fund may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 10% of its assets would be invested in illiquid securities.

DIVERSIFICATION. Diversifying a fund's investment portfolio can reduce the risks of investing. This may include limiting the amount of money invested in any one issuer or, on a broader scale, in any one industry or type of project. Economic, business, or political changes can affect all securities of a similar type. A fund that is not diversified may be more sensitive to these changes, and also to changes in the market value of a single issuer or industry.

RESTRICTIONS: The fund is considered non-diversified. To meet quarterly federal tax requirements, however, the fund generally does not invest more than 25% of its total assets in any one issuer and, with respect to 50% of total assets, does not invest more than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer. These limitations do not apply to U.S. government securities. The fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in tax-free securities that finance similar types of projects.

BORROWING. The fund may borrow from banks or from other funds advised by FMR, or through reverse repurchase agreements, and may make additional investments while borrowings are outstanding.

RESTRICTIONS: The fund may borrow only for temporary or emergency purposes, but not in an amount exceeding 33% of its total assets.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

Some of the policies and restrictions discussed on the preceding pages are fundamental, that is, subject to change only by shareholder approval. The following paragraph restates all those that are fundamental. All policies stated throughout this prospectus, other than those identified in the

following paragraph, can be changed without shareholder approval. The fund seeks as high a level of current income, exempt from federal income tax and the New Jersey Gross Income Tax, as is consistent with preservation of capital. Under normal conditions, at least 80% of the fund's income will be exempt from both federal income tax and New Jersey Gross Income Tax. The fund may borrow only for temporary or emergency purposes, but not in an amount exceeding 33% of its total assets.

This prospectus is printed on recycled paper using soy-based inks.

FIDELITY NEW JERSEY TAX-FREE MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO
A FUND OF FIDELITY COURT STREET TRUST II
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
JANUARY 14, 1994

This Statement is not a prospectus but should be read in conjunction with the fund's current Prospectus (dated January 14, 1994). Please retain this document for future reference. The Annual Report for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993 is incorporated herein by reference. To obtain an additional copy of the Prospectus or the Annual Report, please call Fidelity Distributors Corporation at 1-800-544-8888.

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INVESTMENT ADVISER

Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR)

SUB-ADVISER

FMR Texas Inc. (FTX)

DISTRIBUTOR

Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC)

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

United Missouri Bank, N.A. (United Missouri) and Fidelity Service Co. (FSC)

NJS-ptb-194

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND LIMITATIONS

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

The fund's fundamental investment policies and limitations cannot be changed without approval by a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) of the fund. However, except for the fundamental investment limitations set forth below, the investment policies and limitations described in this Statement of Additional Information are not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FUND'S FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS SET FORTH IN THEIR ENTIRETY. THE FUND MAY NOT:

(1) issue bonds or any other class of securities preferred over shares of the fund in respect of the fund's assets or earnings, provided that

Fidelity Court Street Trust II may issue additional series of shares in accordance with the Trust Instrument;

- (2) sell securities short, unless it owns, or by virtue of ownership of other securities has the right to obtain, securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short;
- (3) purchase securities on margin, except that the fund may obtain such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions;
- (4) borrow money, except that the fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes (not for leveraging or investment) in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings). Any borrowings that come to exceed this amount will be reduced within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation;
- (5) underwrite securities issued by others (except to the extent that the fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in the disposition of restricted securities);
- (6) purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies, instrumentalities, territories or possessions, or issued or guaranteed by a state government or political subdivision thereof) if, as a result, more than 25% of the value of its total assets would be invested in securities of companies having their principal business activities in the same industry;
- (7) purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business);
- (8) purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities (but this shall not prevent the fund from purchasing or selling futures contracts); or
- (9) lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties (but this limit does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements).
- (10) The fund may, notwithstanding any other fundamental investment policy or limitation, invest all of its assets in the securities of a single open-end management investment company with substantially the same fundamental investment objectives, policies, and limitations as the fund. THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS ARE NOT FUNDAMENTAL AND MAY BE CHANGED WITHOUT SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL.
 - (i) To meet federal tax requirements for qualification as a "regulated investment company," the fund limits its investments so that at the close of each quarter of its taxable year: (a) with regard to at least 50% of total assets, no more than 5% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (b) no more than 25% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to "Government securities" as defined for federal tax purposes.
 - (ii) The fund does not currently intend to sell securities short.
 - (iii) The fund may borrow money only (a) from a bank or from a registered investment company or portfolio for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or (b) by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements with any party (reverse repurchase agreements are treated as borrowings for purposes of fundamental investment limitation (4)). The fund will not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding. The fund will not borrow from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates if total outstanding borrowings immediately after such borrowing would exceed 15% of the fund's total assets.
 - (iv) The fund does not currently intend to purchase any security if, as a result, more than 10% of its net assets would be invested in securities that are deemed to be illiquid because they are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or because they cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued.
 - (v) The fund does not currently intend to invest more than 25% of its total assets in industrial revenue bonds related to a single industry.
 - (vi) The fund does not currently intend to purchase or sell futures contracts or call options. This limitation does not apply to options attached to, or acquired or traded together with, their underlying securities, and does not apply to securities that incorporate features similar to options or futures contracts.
 - (vii) The fund does not currently intend to engage in repurchase agreements or make loans, but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities.
 - (viii) The fund does not currently intend to (a) purchase securities of other investment companies, except in the open market where no commission except ordinary broker's commission is paid, or (b) purchase or retain securities issued by other open-end investment companies. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to securities received as dividends, through offers of exchange, or as a result of a reorganization, consolidation, or merger.
 - (ix) The fund does not currently intend to invest all of its assets in the securities of a single open-end management investment company with substantially the same fundamental investment objectives, policies, and limitations as the fund.

For purposes of limitations (6) and (i), FMR identifies the issuer of a

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

AFFILIATED BANK TRANSACTIONS. Pursuant to exemptive orders issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the fund may engage in certain transactions with banks that are, or may be considered to be, "affiliated persons" of the fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Such transactions may be entered into only pursuant to procedures established and periodically reviewed by the Board of Trustees. These transactions may include repurchase agreements with custodian banks; purchases, as principal, of short-term obligations of, and repurchase agreements with, the 50 largest U.S. banks (measured by deposits); transactions in municipal securities; and transactions in U.S. government securities with affiliated banks that are primary dealers in these securities.

QUALITY AND MATURITY. Pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, the fund may purchase only high-quality securities that FMR believes present minimal credit risks. To be considered high-quality, a security must be rated in accordance with applicable rules in one of the two highest categories for short-term securities by at least two nationally recognized rating services (or by one, if only one rating service has rated the security), or, if unrated, judged to be of equivalent quality by FMR. The fund must limit its investments to securities with remaining maturities of 397 days or less and must maintain a dollarweighted average maturity of 90 days or less.

DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. The fund may buy and sell securities on a delayed-delivery or when-issued basis. These transactions involve a commitment by the fund to purchase or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place after the customary settlement period for that type of security (and more than seven days in the future). Typically, no interest accrues to the purchaser until the security is delivered.

When purchasing securities on a delayed-delivery basis, the fund assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations. Because the fund is not required to pay for securities until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with the fund's other investments. If the fund remains substantially fully invested at a time when delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, the delayed-delivery purchases may result in a form of leverage. When delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, the fund will set aside appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its purchase obligations. When the fund has sold a security on a delayed-delivery basis, the fund does not participate in further gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a delayed-delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity, or could suffer a loss.

The fund may renegotiate delayed-delivery transactions after they are entered into, and may sell underlying securities before they are delivered, which may result in capital gains or losses.

VARIABLE OR FLOATING RATE OBLIGATIONS bear variable or floating interest rates and carry rights that permit holders to demand payment of the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest from the issuers or certain financial intermediaries. Floating-rate instruments have interest rates that change whenever there is a change in a designated base rate while variable rate instruments provide for a specified periodic adjustment in the interest rate. These formulas are designed to result in a market value for the instrument that approximates its par value. A demand instrument with a conditional demand feature must have received both a short-term and a long-term high-quality rating or, if unrated, have been determined to be of comparable quality pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. A demand instrument with an unconditional demand feature may be acquired solely in reliance upon a short-term, high-quality rating or, if unrated, upon a finding of comparable short-term quality pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees.

The fund may invest in fixed-rate bonds that are subject to third party puts and in participation interests in such bonds held by a bank in trust or otherwise. These bonds and participation interests have tender options or demand features that permit the fund to tender (or put) its bonds to an institution at periodic intervals and to receive the principal amount thereof. The fund considers variable rate instruments structured in this way (Participating VRDOs) to be essentially equivalent to other VRDOs it purchases. The IRS has not ruled whether the interest on Participating VRDOs is tax-exempt and, accordingly, the fund intends to purchase these instruments based on opinions of bond counsel.

The fund may invest in variable or floating rate instruments that ultimately mature in more than 397 days, if the fund acquires a right to sell the instruments that meets certain requirements set forth in Rule 2a-7. Variable rate instruments (including instruments subject to a demand feature) that mature in 397 days or less may be deemed to have maturities equal to the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate.

Other variable rate instruments with demand features may be deemed to

have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the next adjustment of the interest rate or the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand. A floating rate instrument subject to a demand feature may be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the principal amount may be recovered through demand.

TENDER OPTION BONDS are created by coupling an intermediate- or long-term, fixed-rate, tax-exempt bond (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) with a tender agreement that gives the holder the option to tender the bond at its face value. As consideration for providing the tender option, the sponsor (usually a bank, broker-dealer, or other financial institution) receives periodic fees equal to the difference between the bond's fixed coupon rate and the rate (determined by a remarketing or similar agent) that would cause the bond, coupled with the tender option, to trade at par on the date of such determination. After payment of the tender option fee, the fund effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term tax-exempt rate. Subject to applicable regulatory requirements, the fund may buy tender option bonds if the agreement gives the fund the right to tender the bond to its sponsor no less frequently than once every 397 days. In selecting tender option bonds for the fund, FMR will consider the creditworthiness of the issuer of the underlying bond, the custodian, and the third party provider of the tender option. In certain instances, a sponsor may terminate a tender option if, for example, the issuer of the underlying bond defaults on interest payments.

ZERO COUPON BONDS do not make regular interest payments .

Instead, they are sold at a deep discount from their face value and are redeemed at face value when they mature. Because zero coupon bonds do not pay current income, their prices can be very volatile when interest rates change. In calculating its daily dividend, the fund takes into account as income a portion of the difference between a zero coupon bond's purchase price and its face value.

STANDBY COMMITMENTS are puts that entitle holders to same-day settlement at an exercise price equal to the amortized cost of the underlying security plus accrued interest, if any, at the time of exercise. The fund may acquire standby commitments to enhance the liquidity of portfolio securities, but only when the issuers of the commitments present minimal risk of default.

Ordinarily the fund may not transfer a standby commitment to a third party, although it could sell the underlying municipal security to a third party at any time. The fund may purchase standby commitments separate from or in conjunction with the purchase of securities subject to such commitments. In the latter case, the fund would pay a higher price for the securities acquired, thus reducing their yield to maturity. Standby commitments will not affect the dollar-weighted average maturity of the fund, or the valuation of the securities underlying the commitments.

Issuers or financial intermediaries may obtain letters of credit or other guarantees to support their ability to buy securities on demand. FMR may rely upon its evaluation of a bank's credit in determining whether to support an instrument supported by a letter of credit. In evaluating a foreign bank's credit, FMR will consider whether adequate public information about the bank is available and whether the bank may be subject to unfavorable political or economic developments, currency controls, or other governmental restrictions that might affect the bank's ability to honor its credit commitment.

Standby commitments are subject to certain risks, including the ability of issuers of standby commitments to pay for securities at the time the commitments are exercised; the fact that standby commitments are not marketable by the fund; and the possibility that the maturities of the underlying securities may be different from those of the commitments.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS. The fund may invest a portion of its assets in municipal leases and participation interests therein. These obligations, which may take the form of a lease, an installment purchase, or a conditional sale contract, are issued by state and local governments and authorities to acquire land and a wide variety of equipment and facilities. Generally, the fund will not hold such obligations directly as a lessor of the property, but will purchase a participation interest in a municipal obligation from a bank or other third party. A participation interest gives the fund a specified, undivided interest in the obligation in proportion to its purchased interest in the total amount of the obligation.

Municipal leases frequently have risks distinct from those associated with general obligation or revenue bonds. State constitutions and statutes set forth requirements that states or municipalities must meet to incur debt. These may include voter referenda, interest rate limits, or public sale requirements. Leases, installment purchase, or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass to the governmental issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting their constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. Many leases and contracts include "non-appropriation clauses" providing that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purposes by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. Non-appropriation clauses free the issuer from debt issuance limitations.

FEDERALLY TAXABLE OBLIGATIONS. The fund does not intend to invest in securities whose interest is federally taxable; however, from time to time,

the fund may invest a portion of its assets on a temporary basis in fixed-income obligations whose interest is subject to federal income tax. For example, the fund may invest in obligations whose interest is federally taxable pending the investment or reinvestment in municipal securities of proceeds from the sale of its shares or sales of portfolio securities. Should the fund invest in federally taxable obligations, it would purchase securities that in FMR's judgment are of high quality. These would include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities; obligations of domestic banks; and repurchase agreements. The fund will purchase taxable obligations only if they meet its quality requirements.

Proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on municipal obligations are introduced before Congress from time to time. Proposals also may be introduced before the New Jersey legislature that would affect the state tax treatment of the fund's distributions. If such proposals were enacted, the availability of municipal obligations and the value of the fund's holdings would be affected and the Trustees would reevaluate the fund's investment objective and policies.

The fund anticipates being as fully invested as practicable in municipal securities; however, there may be occasions when, as a result of maturities of portfolio securities, sales of fund shares, or in order to meet redemption requests, the fund may hold cash that is not earning income. In addition, there may be occasions when, in order to raise cash to meet redemptions, the fund may be required to sell securities at a loss.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. In a repurchase agreement, the fund purchases a security and simultaneously commits to resell that security to the seller at an agreed-upon price on an agreed-upon date within a number of days from the date of purchase. The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed-upon incremental amount which is unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased security. A repurchase agreement is a taxable obligation which involves the obligation of the seller to pay the agreed-upon price, which obligation is in effect secured by the value (at least equal to the amount of the agreed-upon resale price and marked to market daily) of the underlying security. The fund may engage in a repurchase agreement with respect to any security in which it is authorized to invest, even if the underlying security matures in more than 397 days. While it does not presently appear possible to eliminate all risks from these transactions (particularly the possibility of a decline in the market value of the underlying securities, as well as delays and costs to the fund in connection with bankruptcy proceedings), it is the fund's current policy to limit repurchase agreement transactions to those parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by FMR.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT. In a reverse repurchase agreement, the fund sells a portfolio instrument to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, in return for cash and agrees to repurchase the instrument at a particular price and time. While a reverse repurchase agreement is outstanding, the fund will maintain appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its obligation under the agreement. The fund will enter into reverse repurchase agreements only with parties whose creditworthiness is deemed satisfactory by FMR. Such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of the fund's assets and may be viewed as a form of leverage.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, FMR determines the liquidity of the fund's investments and, through reports from FMR, the Board monitors investments in illiquid instruments. In determining the liquidity of the fund's investments, FMR may consider various factors, including (1) the frequency of trades and quotations, (2) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace, (3) dealer undertakings to make a market, (4) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features), and (5) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset the fund's rights and obligations relating to the investment). Investments currently considered by the fund to be illiquid include restricted securities and municipal lease obligations determined by FMR to be illiquid. In the absence of market quotations, illiquid investments are valued for purposes of monitoring amortized cost valuation at fair value as determined in good faith by a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees. If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, the fund were in a position where more than 10% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time the fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security. However, in general, the fund anticipates holding restricted securities to maturity or selling them in an exempt transaction.

INTERFUND BORROWING PROGRAM. The fund has received permission from the SEC

to lend money to and borrow money from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates, but will participate in the interfund borrowing program only as a borrower. Interfund loans normally will extend overnight, but can have a maximum duration of seven days. A fund will borrow through the program only when the costs are equal to or lower than the costs of bank loans. Loans may be called on one day's notice, and the fund may have to borrow from a bank at a higher interest rate if an interfund loan is not called or renewed.

SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING NEW JERSEY

The following highlights only some of the more significant financial trends and problems affecting New Jersey, and is based on information drawn from official statements and prospectuses relating to securities offerings of the State of New Jersey, its agencies and instrumentalities, as available on the date of this Statement of Additional Information. FMR has not independently verified any of the information contained in such official statements and other publicly available documents, but is not aware of any fact which would render such information inaccurate.

On November 2, 1993, Christine Todd Whitman was elected to replace James Florio as Governor of the State. Governor-Elect Whitman will take office on January 18, 1994. As a matter of public record, Governor-Elect Whitman during her campaign publicized her intention to reduce taxes in the State. At this time the effect of Governor-Elect Whitman's election cannot be evaluated.

The State's 1993 Fiscal Year budget became law on June 30, 1993.

Changes in economic activity in the State and the nation, consumption of durable goods, corporate financial performance and other factors that are difficult to predict may result in actual collections for Fiscal Year 1994 being more or less than forecasted. The State is bound, however, by the constitutional requirement that no appropriations law may be enacted if the amount of money appropriated therein, together with all other prior appropriations made for the same Fiscal Year, exceeds the total amount of anticipated revenues available for such Fiscal Year as certified by the Governor.

By the beginning of the national recession, construction activity had already been declining in New Jersey for nearly two years. As the rapid acceleration of real estate prices forced many would-be homeowners out of the market and high non-residential vacancy rates reduced new commitments for offices and commercial facilities, construction employment began to decline; also growth had tapered off markedly in the service sectors and the long-term downtrend of factory employment had accelerated partly because of a leveling off of industrial demand nationally. The onset of recession caused an acceleration of New Jersey's job losses in construction and manufacturing, as well as an employment downturn in such previously growing sectors as wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, utilities, trucking and warehousing.

Reflecting the economic downturn, the rate of unemployment in the State rose from 3.6% during the first quarter of 1989 to an estimated 6.6% in 1991. In 1992 the State's unemployment rate moved ahead of the nation's for the first time in a decade to an annual average of 8.4% versus 7.4% in the United States.

In 1992, employment and services in government turned around in the State, growing over the year by 0.7% and 0.3%, respectively. These increases were outweighed by the declines in other sectors - especially in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and construction - resulting in a decline in non-farm employment of 1.7% in 1992. Non-farm employment continued to decline in 1993 but the rate of decline has tapered off. Employment in the last five months of 1993 was 1.0% lower than in the same period in 1992. Gains were recorded in services, government, finance/insurance/real estate and transportation/communication/ and public utilities. Declines continued in trade, construction and manufacturing. Recovery is likely to be slow and uneven in New Jersey. Some sectors, like commercial and industrial construction, will undoubtedly lag because of continued excess capacity. Also, employers in rebounding sectors can be expected to remain cautious about hiring until they become convinced that improved business will be sustained. Other firms will continue to merge or downsize to increase profitability. As a result, job gains will probably come grudgingly and unemployment will recede at a correspondingly slow pace.

There is a Constitutional provision that requires the State to maintain a balanced budget. The State operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. The General Fund is the fund into which all State revenues not otherwise restricted by statute are deposited and from which appropriations are made. The largest part of the total financial operations of the State is accounted for in the General Fund, which includes revenues received from taxes and unrestricted by statute, most federal revenues, and certain miscellaneous revenue items. The appropriation acts enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor provide the basic framework for the operation of the General Fund. The undesignated General Fund balance at year end for Fiscal Year 1991 was \$1.4 million, Fiscal Year 1992 was \$760.8 million and for Fiscal Year 1993 is estimated to have been \$687.8 million. For Fiscal Year 1993 the balance in the undesignated General Fund is projected to be \$42.2 million. \$687.3 million is provided in the fiscal 1994 Appropriations Act as the State's contributions to public retirement plans. Between March

31 and July 1, 1992, independent actuaries reported that the market value of all assets of the retirement funds was \$ 34.3 billion compared to a \$32.4 billion accrued liability, representing a funding level of 105.9% calculated under the traditional approach of book value of assets to projected accrued liability.

According to recently published statistics, New Jersey is among those states which receive the highest amount of federal aid. Federal aid received in the General Fund and Special Transportation fund amounted to \$4.29 billion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1992, is estimated to have been \$4.85 billion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1993 and is projected to be \$5.61 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1994. The largest portion of federal aid is made up of entitlements, whereby the State is reimbursed for expenditures up to a certain percentage of total cost. Whether federal aid is received under a formula, an entitlement, or a categorical grant program, the actual expenditure of funds may be either at the State level, the local level, or some other level, such as a non-profit agency.

The State finances capital projects primarily through the sale of its general obligation bonds. These bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the State. Tax revenues and certain other fees are pledged to meet the principal and interest payments required to pay the debt fully. No general obligation debt can be issued by the State without prior voter approval, except that no voter approval is required for any law authorizing the creation of a debt for the purpose of refinancing all or a portion of outstanding debt of the State, so long as such law requires that the refinancing provide a debt service savings.

In addition to payment from bond proceeds, capital construction can also be funded by appropriation of current revenues on a pay-as-you-go basis. This amount represents 2.2% of the total budget. In fiscal 1993, the amount is \$331.0 million for transportation projects.

The aggregate outstanding general obligation bonded indebtedness of the State as of June 30, 1993 was \$3.5497 billion. The debt service obligation for outstanding indebtedness is \$ 119.9 million for fiscal year 1993.

The State has extensive control over school districts, cities, counties and local financing authorities. State laws impose specific limitations on local appropriations, with exemptions subject to state approval. The State shares the proceeds of a number of taxes, with funds going primarily for local education programs, homestead rebates, medicaid and welfare programs. Certain bonds are issued by localities, but supported by direct state payments. In addition, the State participates in local wastewater treatment programs.

At any given time, there are various numbers of claims and cases pending against the State. State agencies and employees, seeking recovery of monetary damages that are primarily paid out of the fund created pursuant to the Tort Claims Act, N.J.S.A. 59:1-1 ET. SEQ. In addition, at any given time there are various contract claims against the State and State agencies seeking recovery of monetary damages. The State is unable to estimate its exposure for these claims. An independent study estimated an aggregate potential exposure of \$50 million for tort claims pending, as of January 1, 1982. It is estimated that were a similar study made of claims currently pending the amount of estimated exposure would be higher. Moreover, New Jersey is involved in a number of other lawsuits in which adverse decisions could materially affect revenue or expenditures. Such cases include challenges to its system of educational funding, the methods by which the State Department of Human Services shares with county governments, the maintenance recoveries and costs for residents in State psychiatric hospitals, and residential facilities for the developmentally disabled. Other lawsuits, that could materially affect revenue or expenditures include a suit by a number of taxpayers seeking refunds of taxes paid to the Spill Compensation Fund pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11, a suit alleging that unreasonably low Medicaid payment rates have been implemented for long-term care facilities in New Jersey, (a method of funding the judicial system) and a suit seeking return of moneys paid by various counties for maintenance of Medicaid or Medicare eligible residents of institutions and facilities for the developmentally disabled and a suit challenging the imposition of premium tax surcharges on insurers doing business in New Jersey, and assessments upon property and casualty liability insurers pursuant to the Fair Automobile Insurance Reform Act. Legislation enacted June 30, 1992, effective immediately, called for revaluation of several public employee pension funds, authorized an adjustment to the assumed rate of return on investment and refunds \$773 million in public employer contributions to the State from various pension funds, to be reflected as a revenue source for Fiscal Year 1992 and \$226 million in Fiscal Year 1993 and each fiscal year thereafter. Several labor unions filed suit seeking a judgment directing the State Treasurer to refund all monies transferred from the pension funds and paid into the General Fund. On February 5, 1993, the Superior Court granted the State's motion for summary judgement as to all claims. An appeal has been filed with the Appellate Division of Superior Court. An adverse determination would have a significant impact on Fiscal Years 1992, 1993, and 1994 revenue estimates.

Bond Ratings - In July 1991, Standard & Poor's Corporation ("Standard & Poors") downgraded New Jersey General Obligation Bonds

from AAA to AA+. Fitch Investor Service, Inc. rates New Jersey General Obligation Bonds AAA. Citing a developing pattern of reliance on non-recurring measures to achieve budgetary balance, four years of financial operations marked by revenue shortfalls and operating deficits, and the likelihood that financial pressures will persist, on August 24, 1992 Moody's lowered from Aaa to Aaa1 the rating assigned to New Jersey general obligation bonds. On July 6, 1992, Standard & Poor's removed New Jersey's General Obligation Bonds from Credit Watch and affirmed its AA+ ratings on New Jersey's general obligation and various lease and appropriation backed debt, but its ratings outlook was revised to negative for the longer term horizon (beyond four months) for resolution of two items cited in the Credit Watch listing: (i) the Federal Health Care Facilities Administration ruling concerning retroactive medicaid hospital reimbursements and (ii) the state's uncompensated health care funding system, which is pending review by the United States Supreme Court.

SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING PUERTO RICO

The following only highlights some of the more significant financial trends and problems affecting the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "Commonwealth" or "Puerto Rico"), and is based on information drawn from official statements and prospectuses relating to the securities offerings of Puerto Rico, its agencies and instrumentalities, as available on the date of this Statement of Additional Information. FMR has not independently verified any of the information contained in such official statements, prospectuses and other publicly available documents, but is not aware of any fact which would render such information materially inaccurate.

The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked with that of the United States, and in fiscal 1992 trade with the United States accounted for approximately 88% of Puerto Rico's exports and approximately 68% of its imports. In this regard, in fiscal 1992 Puerto Rico experienced a \$2,940,300,000 positive adjusted merchandise trade balance. Since fiscal 1987 personal income, both aggregate and per capita, have increased consistently each fiscal year. In fiscal 1992 aggregate personal income was \$22.7 billion and personal per capita income was \$6,360. Gross domestic product in fiscal 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992 was \$19,954,000, \$21,619,000, \$22,857,000, and \$23,620,000 respectively. For fiscal 1993, an increase in gross domestic product of 2.9% over fiscal 1992 is forecasted. However, actual growth in the Puerto Rico economy will depend on several factors including the condition of the U.S. economy, the exchange rate for the U.S. dollar, the price stability of oil imports, and interest rates. Due to these factors there is no assurance that the economy of Puerto Rico will continue to grow.

Puerto Rico has made marked improvements in fighting unemployment. Unemployment is at a low level compared to that of the late 1970s, but it still remains significantly above the United States average. Despite long term improvements the unemployment rate rose from 15.2% to 16.5% from fiscal 1991 to fiscal 1992. At the end of the third quarter of fiscal 1993 the unemployment rate in Puerto Rico stood at 17.3%. There is a possibility that the unemployment rate will continue to increase.

The economy of Puerto Rico has undergone a transformation in the later half of this century from one centered around agriculture, to one dominated by the manufacturing and service industries. Manufacturing is the cornerstone of Puerto Rico's economy, accounting for \$13.2 billion or 38.7% of gross domestic product in 1992. However, manufacturing has experienced a basic change over the years as a result of the influx of higher wage, high technology industries such as the pharmaceutical industry, electronics, computers, micro-processors, scientific instruments and high technology machinery. The service sector, which includes wholesale and retail trade, finance and real estate, ranks second in its contribution to gross domestic product and is the sector that employs the greatest number of people. In fiscal 1992, the service sector generated \$13.0 billion in gross domestic product or 38.3% of the total and employed over 449,000 workers providing 46% of total employment. The government sector and tourism also contribute to the island economy each accounting for \$3.7 billion and \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1992, respectively.

Much of the development of the manufacturing sector of the economy of Puerto Rico is attributable to federal and Commonwealth tax incentives, most notably section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Section 936") and the Commonwealth's Industrial Incentives Program. Section 936 currently grants U.S. corporations that meet certain criteria and elect its application a credit against their U.S. corporate income tax on the portion of the tax attributable to (i) income derived from the active conduct of a trade or business in Puerto Rico ("active income"), or from the sale or exchange of substantially all the assets used in the active conduct of such trade or business, and (ii) qualified possession source investment income ("passive income"). The Industrial Incentives Program, through the 1987 Industrial Incentives Act, grants corporations engaged in certain qualified activities a fixed 90% exemption from Commonwealth income and property taxes and a 60% exemption from municipal license taxes.

On August 16, 1993, President Clinton signed a bill amending Section 936. Under the amendments, U.S. corporations with operations in Puerto Rico can elect to receive a federal income tax credit equal to: 40% of the credit currently available, phased in over a five year period, starting at 60% of the current credit, or a credit based on investment and wages. The investment and wage credit would equal the sum of (i) 60% of qualified

compensation to employees, (ii) a specified percentage of depreciation deductions with respect to tangible property located in Puerto Rico, and (iii) a portion of income taxed paid to Puerto Rico, up to a 9% effective tax rate, subject to certain requirements. It is not possible to determine at this time whether the reductions in tax incentives for operations in Puerto Rico will have a significant impact on the economy of Puerto Rico or the time period in which such impact would arise.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

All orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities are placed on behalf of the fund by FMR (either directly or through affiliated sub-advisers) pursuant to authority contained in the management contract. FMR is also responsible for the placement of transaction orders for other investment companies and accounts for which it or its affiliates act as investment adviser. Securities purchased and sold by the fund will be traded on a net basis (i.e., without commission). In selecting broker-dealers, subject to applicable limitations of the federal securities laws, FMR will consider various relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the size and type of the transaction; the nature and character of the markets for the security to be purchased or sold; the execution efficiency, settlement capability, and financial condition of the broker-dealer firm; the broker-dealer's execution services rendered on a continuing basis; and the reasonableness of any commissions.

The fund may execute portfolio transactions with broker-dealers who provide research and execution services to the fund or other accounts over which FMR or its affiliates exercise investment discretion. Such services may include advice concerning the value of securities; the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities; the availability of securities or the purchasers or sellers of securities; furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and performance of accounts; and effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance and settlement). FMR maintains a listing of broker-dealers who provide such services on a regular basis. However, as many transactions on behalf of the fund are placed with broker-dealers (including broker-dealers on the list) without regard to the furnishing of such services, it is not possible to estimate the proportion of such transactions directed to such broker-dealers solely because such services were provided. The selection of such broker-dealers is generally made by FMR (to the extent possible consistent with execution considerations) based upon the quality of research and execution services provided.

The receipt of research from broker-dealers that execute transactions on behalf of the fund may be useful to FMR in rendering investment management services to the fund or its other clients, and, conversely, such research provided by broker-dealers who have executed transaction orders on behalf of other FMR clients may be useful to FMR in carrying out its obligations to the fund. The receipt of such research has not reduced FMR's normal independent research activities; however, it enables FMR to avoid the additional expenses that could be incurred if FMR tried to develop comparable information through its own efforts.

Subject to applicable limitations of the federal securities laws, broker-dealers may receive commissions for agency transactions that are in excess of the amount of commissions charged by other broker-dealers in recognition of their research and execution services. In order to cause the fund to pay such higher commissions, FMR must determine in good faith that such commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such executing broker-dealers, viewed in terms of a particular transaction or FMR's overall responsibilities to the fund and its other clients. In reaching this determination, FMR will not attempt to place a specific dollar value on the brokerage and research services provided, or to determine what portion of the compensation should be related to those services.

FMR is authorized to use research services provided by and to place portfolio transactions with brokerage firms that have provided assistance in the distribution of shares of the fund or shares of other Fidelity funds to the extent permitted by law. FMR may use research services provided by and place agency transactions with Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI), a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a subsidiary of FMR Corp., if the commissions are fair, reasonable, and comparable to commissions charged by non-affiliated, qualified brokerage firms for similar services.

Section 11(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 prohibits members of national securities exchanges from executing exchange transactions for accounts which they or their affiliates manage, except in accordance with regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Pursuant to such regulations, the Board of Trustees has approved a written agreement that permits FBSI to effect portfolio transactions on national securities exchanges and to retain compensation in connection with such transactions. The fund paid no brokerage commissions for the fiscal years ended November 30, 1993, 1992, and 1991.

The Trustees periodically review FMR's performance of its responsibilities in connection with the placement of portfolio transactions on behalf of the fund and review the commissions paid by the fund over representative periods of time to determine if they are reasonable in relation to the benefits to the fund.

From time to time the Trustees will review whether the recapture for the

benefit of the fund of some portion of the brokerage commissions or similar fees paid by the fund on portfolio transactions is legally permissible and advisable. The fund seeks to recapture soliciting broker-dealer fees on the tender of portfolio securities, but at present no other recapture arrangements are in effect. The Trustees intend to continue to review whether recapture opportunities are available and are legally permissible and, if so, to determine in the exercise of their business judgment whether it would be advisable for the fund to seek such recapture.

Although the Trustees and officers of the fund are substantially the same as those of other funds managed by FMR, investment decisions for the fund are made independently from those of other funds managed by FMR or accounts managed by FMR affiliates. It sometimes happens that the same security is held in the portfolio of more than one of these funds or accounts.

Simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several funds are managed by the same investment adviser, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objective of more than one fund.

When two or more funds are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, the prices and amounts are allocated in accordance with a formula considered by the officers of the funds involved to be equitable to each fund. In some cases, this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security as far as the fund is concerned. In other cases, however, the ability of the fund to participate in volume transactions will produce better executions and prices for the fund. It is the current opinion of the Trustees that the desirability of retaining FMR as investment adviser to the fund outweighs any disadvantages that may be said to exist from exposure to simultaneous transactions.

VALUATION OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

The fund values its investments on the basis of amortized cost. This technique involves valuing an instrument at its cost as adjusted for amortization of premium or accretion of discount rather than its value based on current market quotations or appropriate substitutes which reflect current market conditions. The amortized cost value of an instrument may be higher or lower than the price the fund would receive if it sold the instrument.

Valuing the fund's instruments on the basis of amortized cost and use of the term "money market fund" are permitted by Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The fund must adhere to certain conditions under Rule 2a-7.

The Board of Trustees of the trust oversees FMR's adherence to SEC rules concerning money market funds, and has established procedures designed to stabilize the fund's NAV at \$1.00. At such intervals as they deem appropriate, the Trustees consider the extent to which NAV calculated by using market valuations would deviate from \$1.00 per share. If the Trustees believe that a deviation from the fund's amortized cost per share may result in material dilution or other unfair results to shareholders, the Trustees have agreed to take such corrective action, if any, as they deem appropriate to eliminate or reduce, to the extent reasonably practicable, the dilution or unfair results. Such corrective action could include selling portfolio instruments prior to maturity to realize capital gains or losses or to shorten average portfolio maturity; withholding dividends; redeeming shares in kind; establishing NAV by using available market quotations; and such other measures as the Trustees may deem appropriate. During periods of declining interest rates, the fund's yield based on amortized cost may be higher than the yield based on market valuations. Under these circumstances, a shareholder in the fund would be able to obtain a somewhat higher yield than would result if the fund utilized market valuations to determine its NAV. The converse would apply in a period of rising interest rates.

PERFORMANCE

The fund may quote its performance in various ways. All performance information supplied by the fund in advertising is historical and is not intended to indicate future returns. The fund's yield and total returns fluctuate in response to market conditions and other factors.

YIELD CALCULATIONS. To compute the fund's yield for a period, the net change in value of a hypothetical account containing one share reflects the value of additional shares purchased with dividends from the original share and dividends declared on both the original share and any additional shares. The net change is then divided by the value of the account at the beginning of the period to obtain a base period return. This base period return is annualized to obtain a current annualized yield. The fund may also calculate an effective yield by compounding the base period return over a one-year period. In addition to the current yield, the fund may quote yields in advertising based on any historical seven-day period. The fund's tax-equivalent yield is the rate an investor would have to earn from a fully taxable investment to equal the fund's tax-free yield after taxes. Tax-equivalent yields are calculated by dividing the fund's yield by the result of one minus a stated federal or combined federal and state tax rate. (If only a portion of the fund's yield is tax-exempt, only that portion is adjusted in the calculation.)

The tables below show the effect of a shareholder's tax status on effective yield under federal and state income tax laws for 1994. They show the approximate yield a taxable security must earn at various income brackets to produce after-tax yields equivalent to those of hypothetical tax-exempt obligations yielding from 2.0% to 8.0%. Of course, no assurance can be given that the fund will achieve any specific tax-exempt yield. While the

fund invests principally in obligations whose interest is exempt from federal and state income tax, other income received by the fund may be taxable. The tables do not take into account local taxes, if any, payable on fund distributions.

1994 TAX-RATES AND EQUIVALENT YIELDS

<TABLE> <CAPTION>				
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Taxable Income*	Marginal Federal Income Tax	New Jersey	Combined New Jersey and Federal Effective	

</TABLE>

<TABLE> <CAPTION>				
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Single Return	Joint Return	Bracket	Marginal Rate	Tax Bracket **

</TABLE>

<TABLE> <CAPTION>							
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$22, 751	-\$35,000	\$3 8,001	-\$50,000	28%	2.5%	29.80%	
--		\$50,001-\$70,000		28%	3.5%	30.52%	

</TABLE>

<TABLE> <CAPTION>							
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$35,001-\$40,000		\$70,001-\$80,000		28%	5.0%	31.60%	
\$40,001-\$ 55,1 00		\$80,001-\$ 91,850		28%	6.5%	32.68%	
\$5 5,101	-\$75,000	\$ 91,851	-\$140,000	31%	6.5%	35.49%	

</TABLE>

\$75,001-\$115,000	--	31%	7.0%	35.83%
--	\$140,001-\$150,000	36%	6.5%	40.16%
\$115,001-\$250,000	\$150,001-\$250,000	36%	7.0%	40.48%

<TABLE> <CAPTION>					
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$250,001 & above	&	\$250,001 & above	39.6%	7.0%	43.83%

</TABLE>

* Net amount subject to federal income tax after deductions and exemptions. Assumes ordinary income only; does not include the effect of preferential rate on long-term capital gains.

** Excludes the impact of the phaseout of personal exemptions, limitations on itemized deductions, and other credits, exclusions, and adjustments which may increase a taxpayer's marginal tax rate. An increase in a shareholder's marginal tax rate would increase that shareholder's tax-equivalent yield.

Having determined your effective tax bracket above, use the tax table below to determine the tax-equivalent yield for a given tax-free yield.

If your combined effective federal and state personal income tax rate in 1994 is:

<TABLE> <CAPTION>								
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
29.80%	30.52%	31.60%	32.68%	35.49%	35.83%	40.16%	40.48%	43.83%

</TABLE>

<TABLE> <CAPTION>	
<S>	<C>
To match these	

tax-free rates: Your taxable investment would have to earn the following yield:

</TABLE>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
2.0%	2.85%	2.88%	2.92%	2.97%	3.10%	3.12%	3.34%	3.36%	3.56%
3.0%	4.27%	4.32%	4.39%	4.46%	4.65%	4.68%	5.01%	5.04%	5.34%
4.0%	5.70%	5.76%	5.85%	5.94%	6.20%	6.23%	6.68%	6.72%	7.12%
5.0%	7.12%	7.20%	7.31%	7.43%	7.75%	7.79%	8.36%	8.40%	8.90%
6.0%	8.55%	8.64%	8.77%	8.91%	9.30%	9.35%	10.03%	10.08%	10.68%
7.0%	9.97%	10.07%	10.23%	10.40%	10.85%	10.91%	11.70%	11.76%	12.46%
8.0%	11.40%	11.51%	11.70%	11.88%	12.40%	12.47%	13.37%	13.44%	14.24%

</TABLE>

The fund may invest a portion of its assets in obligations that are subject to state or federal income taxes. When the fund invests in these obligations, its tax-equivalent yield will be lower. In the table above, tax-equivalent yields are calculated assuming investments are 100% federally and state tax-free.

Yield information may be useful in reviewing the fund's performance and in providing a basis for comparison with other investment alternatives. However, the fund's yield fluctuates, unlike investments that pay a fixed interest rate over a stated period of time. The fund's yields are calculated on the same basis as other money market funds, as required by applicable regulations. When comparing investment alternatives, investors should also note the quality and maturity of the portfolio securities of respective investment companies they have chosen to consider. Investors should recognize that in periods of declining interest rates the fund's yield will tend to be somewhat higher than prevailing market rates, and in periods of rising interest rates the fund's yield will tend to be somewhat lower. Also, when interest rates are falling, the inflow of net new money to the fund from the continuous sale of its shares will likely be invested in instruments producing lower yields than the balance of the fund's holdings, thereby reducing the fund's current yield. In periods of rising interest rates, the opposite can be expected to occur.

TOTAL RETURN CALCULATIONS. Total returns quoted in advertising reflect all aspects of the fund's returns, including the effect of reinvesting dividends and capital gain distributions (if any), and any change in the fund's net asset value per share (NAV) over the period. Average annual returns are calculated by determining the growth or decline in value of a hypothetical historical investment in the fund over a stated period, and then calculating the annually compounded percentage rate that would have produced the same result if the rate of growth or decline in value had been constant over the entire period. For example, a cumulative total return of 100% over ten years would produce an average annual total return of 7.18%, which is the steady annual rate that would equal 100% growth on a compounded basis in ten years. While average annual total returns are a convenient means of comparing investment alternatives, investors should realize that the fund's performance is not constant over time, but changes from year to year, and that average annual total returns represent averaged figures as opposed to the actual year-to-year performance of the fund. In addition to average annual returns, the fund may quote unaveraged or cumulative total returns reflecting the simple change in value of an investment over a stated period. Average annual and cumulative total returns may be quoted as a percentage or as a dollar amount, and may be calculated for a single investment, a series of investments, or a series of redemptions, over any time period. Total returns may be broken down into their components of income and capital (including capital gains and changes in share price, if any) in order to illustrate the relationship of these factors and their contributions to total return. An example of this type of illustration is given below. Total returns, yields, and other performance information may be quoted numerically or in a table, graph, or similar illustration.

HISTORICAL RESULTS. The following table shows the fund's yield, tax-equivalent yield, average annual total returns, and cumulative total returns for the periods ended November 30, 1993:

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
7-day	Tax-Equivalent	Average Annual Total Returns	Cumulative Total Returns

</TABLE>

<TABLE> <CAPTION>		<C>		<C>		<C>		<C>	
<S>	<C>	Yield	Yield	One Year	Life of Fund*	One Year	Life of Fund*	One Year	Life of Fund*

<TABLE> <CAPTION>		<C>		<C>		<C>		<C>		<C>	
<S>	<C>	1.89	%	3.18	%	1.94	%	4.36	%**	1.94	%

* The fund commenced operations on March 17, 1988.
 ** If FMR had not reimbursed certain fund expenses during these periods, the total returns would have been lower.
 The tax-equivalent yield is based a 1994 combined effective federal and state income tax bracket of 40.48 %. None of the fund's income for the period was subject to state taxes.
 The following table shows the income and capital elements of the fund's total return from March 17, 1988 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1993. The table compares the fund's return to the record of the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index (S&P500), the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), and the cost of living (measured by the Consumer Price Index, or CPI) over the same period. The S&P500 and DJIA comparisons are provided to show how the fund's total return compared to the return of a broad average of common stocks and a narrower set of stocks of major industrial companies, respectively, over the same period. Of course, since the fund invests in money market instruments, common stocks represent a different type of investment from the fund. Common stocks generally offer greater potential growth than the fund, but generally experience greater price volatility which means a greater potential for loss. In addition, common stocks generally provide lower income than a money market investment such as the fund. The S&P500 and DJIA are based on the prices of unmanaged groups of stocks and, unlike the fund's returns, their returns do not include the effect of paying brokerage commissions, spreads, or other costs of investing.
 During the period March 17, 1988 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1993, a hypothetical \$10,000 investment in the fund would have grown to \$ 12,762 , assuming all dividends were reinvested. This was a period of widely fluctuating interest rates and should not be considered representative of the dividend income or capital gain or loss that could be realized from an investment in the fund today.

FIDELITY NEW JERSEY TAX-FREE MONEY MARKET INDICES

<TABLE> <CAPTION>		<C>		<C>		<C>		<C>	
<S>	<C>	Value of	Value of	Value of	Value of	Value of	Value of	Value of	Value of
Period	Period	Initial	Value of	Value of	Total	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost
Ended	Ended	\$10,000	Reinvested	Reinvested	Total	of	of	of	of

November 30	Investment	Dividends	Capital Gains	Value	S&P500	DJIA	Living**
					00		

<TABLE> <CAPTION>		<C>		<C>		<C>		<C>	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
1993	\$10,000	\$ 2,762	\$ 0	\$ 12,762	\$ 20,746	\$ 21,649	\$ 12,515		
1992	\$10,000	\$2,519	\$0	\$12,519	\$18,843	\$18,868	\$12,189		
1991	\$10,000	\$2,178	\$0	\$12,178	\$15,901	\$16,045	\$11,828		
1990	\$10,000	\$1,676	\$0	\$11,676	\$13,212	\$13,718	\$11,485		
1989	\$10,000	\$1,045	\$0	\$11,045	\$13,689	\$13,951	\$10,807		
1988*	\$10,000	\$ 376	\$0	\$10,376	\$10,462	\$10,504	\$10,326		

* From March 17, 1988 (commencement of operations).
 **From month-end closest to initial investment date.
 Explanatory Notes: With an initial investment of \$10,000 made on March 17, 1988, the net amount invested in fund shares was \$10,000. The cost of the initial investment (\$10,000), together with the aggregate cost of

reinvested dividends for the period covered (their cash value at the time they were reinvested), amounted to \$12, 762 . If distributions had not been reinvested, the amount of distributions earned from the fund over time would have been smaller, and the cash payments (dividends) for the period would have amounted to \$2 ,444 . The fund did not distribute any capital gains during the period. If FMR had not reimbursed certain fund expenses, the fund's returns would have been lower.

The fund's performance may be compared to the performance of other mutual funds in general, or to the performance of particular types of mutual funds. These comparisons may be expressed as mutual fund rankings prepared by Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. (Lipper), an independent service located in Summit, New Jersey that monitors the performance of mutual funds. Lipper generally ranks funds on the basis of total return, assuming reinvestment of distributions, but does not take sales charges or redemption fees into consideration, and is prepared without regard to tax consequences. Lipper may also rank funds based on yield. In addition to the mutual fund rankings, the fund's performance may be compared to mutual fund performance indices prepared by Lipper.

From time to time, the fund's performance also may be compared to other mutual funds tracked by financial or business publications and periodicals. For example, the fund may quote Morningstar, Inc. in its advertising materials. Morningstar, Inc. is a mutual fund rating service that rates mutual funds on the basis of risk-adjusted performance. Rankings that compare the performance of Fidelity funds to one another in appropriate categories over specific periods of time may also be quoted in advertising. Fidelity may provide information designed to help individuals understand their investment goals and explore various financial strategies. For example, Fidelity's FundMatchSM Program includes a workbook describing general principles of investing, such as asset allocation, diversification, risk tolerance, and goal setting; a questionnaire designed to help create a personal financial profile; and an action plan offering investment alternatives. Materials may also include discussions of Fidelity's three asset allocation funds and other Fidelity funds, products, and services.

Ibbotson Associates of Chicago, Illinois (Ibbotson) provides historical returns of the capital markets in the United States, including common stocks, small capitalization stocks, long-term corporate bonds, intermediate-term government bonds, long-term government bonds, Treasury bills, the U.S. rate of inflation (based on the CPI), and combinations of various capital markets. The performance of these capital markets is based on the returns of different indices.

Fidelity funds may use the performance of these capital markets in order to demonstrate general risk-versus-reward investment scenarios. Performance comparisons may also include the value of a hypothetical investment in any of these capital markets. The risks associated with the security types in any capital market may or may not correspond directly to those of the funds. Ibbotson calculates total returns in the same method as the funds. The funds may also compare performance to that of other compilations or indices that may be developed and made available in the future.

The fund may compare its performance or the performance of securities in which it may invest to averages published by IBC USA (Publications), Inc. of Ashland, Massachusetts. These averages assume reinvestment of distributions. The IBC/Donoghue's MONEY FUND AVERAGES (registered trademark)/ All Tax-Free, which is reported in the MONEY FUND REPORT (Registered trademark), covers over 325 tax-free money market funds.

In advertising materials, Fidelity may reference or discuss its products and services, which may include: other Fidelity funds; retirement investing; brokerage products and services; the effects of periodic investment plans and dollar-cost averaging; saving for college; charitable giving; and the Fidelity credit card. In addition, Fidelity may quote financial or business publications and periodicals, including model portfolios or allocations, as they relate to fund management, investment philosophy, and investment techniques. Fidelity may also reprint, and use as advertising and sales literature, articles from Fidelity Focus, a quarterly magazine provided free of charge to Fidelity fund shareholders. The fund may present its fund number, QuotronTM number, and CUSIP number, and discuss or quote its current portfolio manager.

As of November 30, 1993, FMR advised 40 tax-free funds with a total value of over \$ 25 billion. According to the Investment Company Institute, assets in tax-exempt money market funds increased from \$ 23.8 billion in 198 4 to approximately \$ 96.5 billion at the end of 199 2 . The fund may reference the growth and variety of money market mutual funds and the adviser's innovation and participation in the industry.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

The fund is open for business and its net asset value per share (NAV) is calculated each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. The NYSE has designated the following holiday closings for 1994: Washington's Birthday (observed), Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day (observed). Although FMR expects the same holiday schedule , with the addition of New Year's Day, to be observed in the future, the NYSE may modify its holiday schedule at any time.

FSC normally determines the fund's NAV as of the close of the NYSE

(normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). However, NAV may be calculated earlier if trading on the NYSE is restricted or as permitted by the SEC. To the extent that portfolio securities are traded in other markets on days when the NYSE is closed, the fund's NAV may be affected on days when investors do not have access to the fund to purchase or redeem shares.

If the Trustees determine that existing conditions make cash payment undesirable, redemption payments may be made in whole or in part in securities or other property, valued for this purpose as they are valued in computing the fund's NAV. Shareholders receiving securities or other property on redemption may realize either a gain or loss for tax purposes, and will incur any costs of sale, as well as the associated inconveniences. Pursuant to Rule 11a-3 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act), the fund is required to give shareholders at least 60 days' notice prior to terminating or modifying its exchange privilege. Under the Rule, the 60-day notification requirement may be waived if (i) the only effect of a modification would be to reduce or eliminate an administrative fee, redemption fee, or deferred sales charge ordinarily payable at the time of an exchange, or (ii) the fund suspends the redemption of the shares to be exchanged as permitted under the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations thereunder, or the fund to be acquired suspends the sale of its shares because it is unable to invest amounts effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies.

In the Prospectus, the fund has notified shareholders that it reserves the right at any time, without prior notice, to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's judgment, the fund would be unable to invest effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

DISTRIBUTIONS. If you request to have distributions mailed to you and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your checks, or if your checks remain uncashed for six months, Fidelity may reinvest your distributions at the then-current NAV. All subsequent distributions will then be reinvested until you provide Fidelity with alternate instructions.

DIVIDENDS. To the extent that the fund's income is derived from federally tax-exempt interest, the daily dividends declared by the fund are also federally tax-exempt. The fund will send each shareholder a notice in January describing the tax status of dividends and capital gains (if any) for the prior year.

Shareholders are required to report tax-exempt income on their federal tax returns. Shareholders who earn other income, such as social security benefits, may be subject to federal income tax on up to one half of such benefits to the extent that their income, including tax-exempt income, exceeds certain base amounts.

The fund purchases municipal obligations based on opinions of bond counsel regarding the federal income tax status of the obligations. These opinions will generally be based upon covenants by the issuers regarding continuing compliance with federal tax requirements. If the issuer of an obligation fails to comply with its covenants at any time, interest on the obligation could become federally taxable retroactive to the date the obligation was issued.

As a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, interest on certain "private activity" bonds (referred to as "qualified bonds" in the Internal Revenue Code) is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT), although the interest continues to be excludable from gross income for other purposes. Interest from private activity securities will be considered tax-exempt for purposes of the fund's policies of investing so that at least 80% of its income is free from federal income tax. Interest from private activity securities is a tax preference item for the purposes of determining whether a taxpayer is subject to the AMT and the amount of AMT tax to be paid, if any. Private activity securities issued after August 7, 1986 to benefit a private or industrial user or to finance a private facility are affected by this rule.

It is the current position of the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission that a fund which uses the word "tax-free" in its name may not derive more than 20% of its income from municipal obligations that pay interest that is a preference item for purposes of the AMT. Under this position, at least 80% of the fund's income distributions would have to be exempt from the AMT as well as exempt from federal taxes. Corporate investors should note that a tax preference item for purposes of the corporate AMT is 75% of the amount by which adjusted current earnings exceed alternative minimum taxable income of the corporation.

If a shareholder receives an exempt-interest dividend and sells shares at a loss after holding them for a period of six months or less, the loss will be disallowed to the extent of the amount of exempt-interest dividend.

CAPITAL GAIN DISTRIBUTIONS. Long-term capital gains earned by the fund on the sale of securities and distributed to shareholders are federally taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of the length of time that shareholders have held their shares. If the shareholder receives a long-term capital gain distribution on shares of the fund and such shares are held six months or less and are sold at a loss, the portion of the loss equal to the amount of the long-term capital gain distribution will be considered a long-term loss for tax purposes.

A portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 and short-term capital gains distributed by the fund are taxable to shareholders as dividends, not as capital gains. Distributions from the

short-term capital gains do not qualify for the dividends-received deduction. Dividend distributions resulting from a recharacterization of gain from the sales of bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 are not considered income for purposes of the fund's policy of investing so that at least 80% of its income is free from federal income tax. The fund may distribute any net realized short-term capital gains once a year or more often as necessary to maintain its net asset value at \$1.00 per share.

TAX STATUS OF THE FUND. The fund has qualified and intends to continue to qualify each year as a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes, so that it will not be liable for federal tax on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify as a regulated investment company and avoid being subject to federal income or excise taxes at the fund level, the fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains (if any) within each calendar year as well as on a fiscal year basis. The fund is treated as a separate entity from the other portfolios of Fidelity Court Street Trust II for tax purposes.

As of November 30, 1993, the fund had a capital loss carryover aggregating approximately \$ 16,000 available to offset future capital gains, to the extent provided by regulations, of which \$2,600, \$200, and \$13,200 will expire on November 30, 1997, 1999, and 2001, respectively.

NEW JERSEY TAX CONSEQUENCES. A New Jersey statute requires that at least 80% of the aggregate principal amount of the fund's total investments be invested in state-tax-free securities.

The fund's exempt-interest dividends, to the extent attributable to interest from securities the interest on which is exempt from New Jersey Gross Income Tax, also will be exempt from the New Jersey Gross Income Tax. Distributions attributable to gains from securities the interest on which is exempt from New Jersey Gross Income Tax also will be exempt from the New Jersey Gross Income Tax. An investment in or distributions from investment interest and capital gains of the fund including exempt-interest dividends, will be subject to the New Jersey Corporation Business (Franchise) Tax and the New Jersey Corporation Income Tax.

OTHER TAX INFORMATION. The information above is only a summary of some of the tax considerations generally affecting the fund and its shareholders, and no attempt has been made to discuss individual tax consequences. Investors should consult their tax advisers to determine whether the fund is suitable to their particular tax situation.

FMR

FMR is a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR Corp., a parent company organized in 1972. At present, the principal operating activities of FMR Corp. are those conducted by three of its divisions as follows: FSC, which is the transfer and shareholder servicing agent for certain of the funds advised by FMR; Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company, which performs shareholder servicing functions for certain institutional customers; and Fidelity Investments Retail Marketing Company, which provides marketing services to various companies within the Fidelity organization.

Several affiliates of FMR are also engaged in the investment advisory business. Fidelity Management Trust Company provides trustee, investment advisory, and administrative services to retirement plans and corporate employee benefit accounts. Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. (FMR U.K.) and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East), Inc., (FMR Far East) both wholly owned subsidiaries of FMR formed in 1986, supply investment research, and may supply portfolio management services, to FMR in connection with certain funds advised by FMR. Analysts employed by FMR, FMR U.K., and FMR Far East research and visit thousands of domestic and foreign companies each year. FTX, a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR formed in 1989, supplies portfolio management and research services in connection with certain money market funds advised by FMR.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Trustees and executive officers of the trust are listed below. Except as indicated, each individual has held the office shown or other offices in the same company for the last five years. Trustees and officers elected or appointed to Fidelity Court Street Trust prior to the fund's conversion from a series of that trust to a series of Fidelity Court Street Trust II served Fidelity Court Street Trust in identical capacities. All persons named as Trustees also serve in similar capacities for other funds advised by FMR. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each Trustee and officer is 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, which is also the address of FMR. Those Trustees who are "interested persons" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) by virtue of their affiliation with the trust or FMR are indicated by an asterisk (*).

*EDWARD C. JOHNSON 3d, Trustee and President, is Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of FMR Corp.; a Director and Chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee of FMR; Chairman and a Director of FTX Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc., and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.

*J. GARY BURKHEAD, Trustee and Senior Vice President, is President of FMR; and President and a Director of FTX Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc. RALPH F. COX, 200 Rivercrest Drive, Fort Worth, TX, Trustee (1991), is President of Greenhill Petroleum Corporation (petroleum exploration and production, 1990). Prior to his retirement in March 1990, Mr. Cox was

President and Chief Operating Officer of Union Pacific Resources Company (exploration and production). He is a Director of Bonneville Pacific Corporation (independent power, 1989) and CH2M Hill Companies (engineering). In addition, he served on the Board of Directors of the Norton Company (manufacturer of industrial devices, 1983-1990) and continues to serve on the Board of Directors of the Texas State Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of advisory boards of Texas A&M University and the University of Texas at Austin

PHYLLIS BURKE DAVIS, 340 E. 64th Street #22C, New York, NY, Trustee (1992). Prior to her retirement in September of 1991, Mrs. Davis was the Senior Vice President of Corporate Affairs of Avon Products, Inc. She is currently a Director of BellSouth Corporation (telecommunications), Eaton Corporation (manufacturing, 1991), and the TJX Companies, Inc. (retail stores, 1990), and previously served as a Director of Hallmark Cards, Inc. (1985-1991) and Nabisco Brands, Inc. In addition, she serves as a Director of the New York City Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and is a member of the Advisory Council of the International Executive Service Corps and the President's Advisory Council of The University of Vermont School of Business Administration (1988).

RICHARD J. FLYNN, 77 Fiske Hill, Sturbridge, MA, Trustee, is a financial consultant. Prior to September 1986, Mr. Flynn was Vice Chairman and a Director of the Norton Company (manufacturer of industrial devices). He is currently a Director of Mechanics Bank and a Trustee of College of the Holy Cross and Old Sturbridge Village, Inc.

E. BRADLEY JONES, 3881-2 Lander Road, Chagrin Falls, OH, Trustee (1990). Prior to his retirement in 1984, Mr. Jones was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of LTV Steel Company. Prior to May 1990, he was Director of National City Corporation (a bank holding company) and National City Bank of Cleveland. He is a Director of TRW Inc. (original equipment and replacement products), Cleveland-Cliffs Inc (mining), NACCO Industries, Inc. (mining and marketing), Consolidated Rail Corporation, Birmingham Steel Corporation (1988), Hyster-Yale Materials Handling, Inc. (1989), and RPM, Inc. (manufacturer of chemical products, 1990). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of First Union Real Estate Investments; Chairman of the Board of Trustees and a member of the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, a Trustee and a member of the Executive Committee of University School (Cleveland), and a Trustee of Cleveland Clinic Florida.

DONALD J. KIRK, 680 Steamboat Road, Apartment #1-North, Greenwich, CT, Trustee (1987), is a Professor at Columbia University Graduate School of Business and a financial consultant. Prior to 1987, he was Chairman of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Mr. Kirk is a Director of General Re Corporation (reinsurance) and Valuation Research Corp. (appraisals and valuations, 1993). In addition, he serves as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Arts Stabilization Fund and Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Greenwich Hospital Association (1989).

*PETER S. LYNCH, Trustee (1990) is Vice Chairman of FMR (1992). Prior to his retirement on May 31, 1990, he was a Director of FMR (1989) and Executive Vice President of FMR (a position he held until March 31, 1991); Vice President of Fidelity Magellan Fund and FMR Growth Group Leader; and Managing Director of FMR Corp. Mr. Lynch was also Vice President of Fidelity Investments Corporate Services (1991-1992). He is a Director of W.R. Grace & Co. (chemicals, 1989) and Morrison Knudsen Corporation (engineering and construction, 1988). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of Boston College, Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary, Historic Deerfield (1989) and Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and as an Overseer of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston (1990).

GERALD C. McDONOUGH, 135 Aspenwood Drive, Cleveland, OH, Trustee (1989), is Chairman of G.M. Management Group (strategic advisory services). Prior to his retirement in July 1988, he was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Leaseway Transportation Corp. (physical distribution services). Mr. McDonough is a Director of ACME-Cleveland Corp. (metal working, telecommunications and electronic products), Brush-Wellman Inc. (metal refining), York International Corp. (air conditioning and refrigeration, 1989), and Commercial Intertech Corp. (water treatment equipment, 1992), and Associated Estates Realty Corporation (a real estate investment trust, 1993).

EDWARD H. MALONE, 5601 Turtle Bay Drive #2104, Naples, FL, Trustee (1988). Prior to his retirement in 1985, Mr. Malone was Chairman, General Electric Investment Corporation and a Vice President of General Electric Company. He is a Director of Allegheny Power Systems, Inc. (electric utility), General Re Corporation (reinsurance) and Mattel Inc. (toy manufacturer). He is also a Trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and of Corporate Property Investors and a member of the Advisory Boards of Butler Capital Corporation Funds and Warburg, Pincus Partnership Funds.

MARVIN L. MANN, 55 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, CT, Trustee (1993) is Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Lexmark International, Inc. (office machines, 1991). Prior to 1991, he held the positions of Vice President of International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM") and President and General Manager of various IBM divisions and subsidiaries. Mr. Mann is a Director of M.A. Hanna Company (chemicals, 1993) and Infomart (marketing services, 1991), a Trammell Crow Co. In addition, he serves as the Campaign Vice Chairman of the Tri-State United Way (1993) and is a member of the University of Alabama President's Cabinet

(1990).

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, 21st Floor, 191 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, GA, Trustee (1988), is President of The Wales Group, Inc. (management and financial advisory services). Prior to retiring in 1987, Mr. Williams served as Chairman of the Board of First Wachovia Corporation (bank holding company), and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The First National Bank of Atlanta and First Atlanta Corporation (bank holding company). He is currently a Director of BellSouth Corporation (telecommunications), ConAgra, Inc. (agricultural products), Fisher Business Systems, Inc. (computer software, 1988), Georgia Power Company (electric utility), Gerber Alley & Associates, Inc. (computer software), National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, American Software, Inc. (1989), and AppleSouth, Inc. (restaurants, 1992).

GARY L. FRENCH, Treasurer (1991). Prior to becoming Treasurer of the Fidelity funds, Mr. French was Senior Vice President, Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1991); Vice President, Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1990); and Senior Vice President, Chief Financial and Operations Officer - Huntington Advisers, Inc. (1985-1990).

ARTHUR S. LORING, Secretary, is Senior Vice President and General Counsel of FMR, Vice President-Legal of FMR Corp., and Vice President and Clerk of FDC.

THOMAS D. MAHER, Assistant Vice President (1990), is Assistant Vice President of Fidelity's money market funds and Vice President and Associate General Counsel of FTX (1990).

Under a retirement program which became effective on November 1, 1989, Trustees, upon reaching age 72, become eligible to participate in a defined benefit retirement program under which they receive payments during their lifetime from the fund, based on their basic trustee fees and length of service. Currently, Messrs. Robert L. Johnson, William R. Spaulding, Bertram H. Witham, and David L. Yunich participate in the program.

As of November 30, 1993, the Trustee's and officers of the fund owned in the aggregate less than 1% of the fund's outstanding shares.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

The fund employs FMR to furnish investment advisory and other services. Under its management contract with the fund, FMR acts as investment adviser and, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, directs the investments of the fund in accordance with its investment objective, policies, and limitations. FMR also provides the fund with all necessary office facilities and personnel for servicing the fund's investments, and compensates all officers of the trust, all Trustees who are "interested persons" of the trust or FMR, and all personnel of the trust or FMR performing services relating to research, statistical, and investment activities.

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

In addition to the management fee payable to FMR and the fees payable to United Missouri, the fund pays all of its expenses, without limitation, that are not assumed by those parties. The fund pays for typesetting, printing, and mailing proxy material to shareholders, legal expenses, and the fees of the custodian, auditor, and non-interested Trustees. Although the fund's management contract provides that the fund will pay for typesetting, printing, and mailing prospectuses, statements of additional information, notices, and reports to existing shareholders, United Missouri has entered into a revised sub-transfer agent agreement with FSC, pursuant to which FSC bears the cost of providing these services to existing shareholders. Other expenses paid by the fund include interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, the fund's proportionate share of insurance premiums and Investment Company Institute dues, and the costs of registering shares under federal and state securities laws. The fund is also liable for such nonrecurring expenses as may arise, including costs of any litigation to which the fund may be a party and any obligation it may have to indemnify the trust's officers and Trustees with respect to litigation.

FMR is the fund's manager pursuant to a management contract dated February 28, 1992. The contract was approved by Fidelity Court Street Trust as sole shareholder of the fund on February 28, 1992 in conjunction with an Agreement and Plan to convert the fund from a series of a Massachusetts business trust to a series of a Delaware Trust. The Agreement and Plan of Conversion was approved by public shareholders of the fund on December 11, 1991. Besides reflecting the fund's redomiciling, the February 28, 1992 contract is identical to the fund's prior management contract with FMR, which was approved by shareholders of the fund on November 16, 1988.

For the services of FMR under the contract, the fund pays FMR a monthly management fee composed of the sum of two elements: a group fee rate and an individual fund fee rate. The group fee rate is based on the monthly average net assets of all of the registered investment companies with which

FMR has management contracts and is calculated on a cumulative basis pursuant to the graduated fee rate schedule shown on the left of the table on the next page . On the right, the effective fee rate schedule shows the results of cumulatively applying the annualized rates at varying asset levels. For example, the effective annual fee rate at \$ 227 billion of group net assets -- their approximate level for November 1993 -- was . 1627 % , which is the weighted average of the respective fee rates for each level of group net assets up to \$ 227 billion.

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
	AVERAGE			
	ANNUALIZED			
	GROUP			
	EFFECTIVE			
	GROUP	NET		
	RATE			
	ANNUAL			
	ASSETS	ASSETS	FEE RATE	

</TABLE>

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
	0	-	\$ 3 billion	.370	0	%	\$ 0.5 billion .3700%
	3	-	6	.340	0	25	.2664
	6	-	9	.310	0	50	.2188
	9	-	12	.280	0	75	.1986
	12	-	15	.250	0	100	.1869
	15	-	18	.220	0	125	.1793
	18	-	21	.200	0	150	.1736
	21	-	24	.190	0	175	.1695
	24	-	30	.180	0	200	.1658
	30	-	36	.175	0	225	.1629
	36	-	42	.170	0	250	.1604
	42	-	48	.165	0	275	.1583
	48	-	66	.160	0	300	.1565
	66	-	84	.155	0	325	.1548
	84	-	120	.150	0	350	.1533
	120	-	174	.145	0		
	174	-	228	.140	0		
	228	-	282	.1375			
	282	-	336	.1350			
	Over	336		.1325			

</TABLE>

* The rates shown for average group assets in excess of \$174 billion were adopted by FMR on a voluntary basis November 1, 1993, pending shareholder approval of a new management contract reflecting the extended schedule. The extended schedule provides for lower management fees as total assets under management increase. The individual fund fee rate is .25%. Based on the average net assets of the funds advised by FMR for November 1993, the annual management fee rate for the fund would be calculated as follows:

GROUP FEE RATE	INDIVIDUAL FUND
MANAGEMENT	

.1627 % + .25% = .4127 %

One-twelfth (1/12) of this annual management fee rate is then applied to the fund's average net assets for the current month, giving a dollar amount which is the fee for that month.

The schedule shown above (minus the breakpoints added November 1, 1993) was voluntarily adopted by FMR on January 1, 1992 until shareholders could meet to approve the amended management contract. Prior to January 1, 1992, the fund's group fee rate was based on a schedule with breakpoints ending at .150% for average group assets in excess of \$84 billion. FMR had voluntarily adopted the shorter schedule on August 1, 1988.

For fiscal 1993, 1992, and 1991, FMR received \$ 1,488,405 , \$1,523,230, and \$1,757,611, respectively for its services as investment adviser to the fund. These fees are equal to . 42 % , . 42 % , and . 43 % of the fund's average net assets for those periods.

SUB-ADVISER. FMR has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with FTX pursuant to which FTX has primary responsibility for providing portfolio investment management services to the fund. Under the sub-advisory agreement, FMR pays FTX a fee equal to 50% of the management fee payable to FMR under its management contract with the fund (net of third party payments described below). The fees paid to FTX are not reduced by any voluntary or mandatory expense reimbursements that may be in effect from time to time. For fiscal 1993, 1992 and 1991, FMR paid FTX total fees of \$ 706,997 , \$733,256, and \$864,588, respectively.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The fund has adopted a distribution and service plan (the p lan) under Rule 12b-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the Rule). The Rule provides in substance that a mutual fund may not engage directly or indirectly in financing any activity that is primarily intended to result in the sale of shares of the fund except pursuant to a plan adopted by the fund under the Rule. The Board of Trustees has adopted the p lan to allow the fund and FMR to incur certain expenses that might be considered to constitute indirect payment by the fund of distribution expenses. Under the p lan, if the payment by the fund to FMR of management fees should be deemed to be indirect financing by the fund of the distribution of its shares, such payment is authorized by the p lan.

The p lan specifically recognizes that FMR, either directly or through FDC, may use its management fee revenues, past profits, or other resources, without limitation, to pay promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of shares of the fund. In addition, the p lan provides that FMR may use its resources, including its management fee revenues, to make payments to third parties that provide assistance in selling the fund's shares or to third parties, including banks, that render shareholder support services. For the fiscal years ended 1993, 1992, and 1991, payments made by FMR to third parties amounted to \$ 74,411 , \$56,719, and \$28,435, respectively, for the fund.

The fund's p lan has been approved by the Trustees. As required by the Rule, the Trustees carefully considered all pertinent factors relating to the implementation of the p lan prior to its approval, and have determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that the p lan will benefit the fund and its shareholders. In particular, the Trustees noted that the p lan does not authorize payments by the fund other than those made to FMR under its management contract with the fund. To the extent that the p lan gives FMR and FDC greater flexibility in connection with the distribution of shares of the fund, additional sales of the fund's shares may result. Additionally, certain shareholder support services may be provided more effectively under the p lan by local entities with whom shareholders have other relationships. The p lan was approved by Fidelity Court Street Trust on February 28, 1992, as the then sole shareholder of the fund, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Conversion approved by public shareholders of the fund on December 11, 1991.

The Glass-Steagall Act generally prohibits federally and state chartered or supervised banks from engaging in the business of underwriting, selling, or distributing securities. Although the scope of this prohibition under the Glass-Steagall Act has not been clearly defined by the courts or appropriate regulatory agencies, FDC believes that the Glass-Steagall Act should not preclude a bank from performing shareholder support services or servicing and recordkeeping functions. FDC intends to engage banks only to perform such functions. However, changes in federal or state statutes and regulations pertaining to the permissible activities of banks and their affiliates or subsidiaries, as well as further judicial or administrative decisions or interpretations, could prevent a bank from continuing to perform all or a part of the contemplated services. If a bank were prohibited from so acting, the Trustees would consider what actions, if any, would be necessary to continue to provide efficient and effective shareholder services. In such event, changes in the operation of the fund might occur, including possible termination of any automatic investment or redemption or other services then provided by the bank. It is not expected that shareholders would suffer any adverse financial consequences as a result of any of these occurrences. The fund may execute portfolio

transactions with and purchase securities issued by depository institutions that receive payments under the plan. No preference will be shown in the selection of investments for the instruments of such depository institutions. In addition, state securities laws on this issue may differ from the interpretations of federal law expressed herein, and banks and other financial institutions may be required to register as dealers pursuant to state law.

INTEREST OF FMR AFFILIATES

United Missouri is the fund's custodian and transfer agent. United Missouri has entered into a sub-contract with FSC, an affiliate of FMR, under the terms of which FSC performs the processing activities associated with providing transfer agent and shareholder servicing functions for the fund. Under the sub-contract, FSC bears the expense of typesetting, printing, and mailing prospectuses, statements of additional information, and all other reports, notices, and statements to shareholders, except proxy statements. FSC also pays all out-of-pocket expenses associated with transfer agent services.

United Missouri pays FSC an annual fee of \$13.75 per regular account with a balance of \$5,000 or more, \$10.00 per regular account with a balance of less than \$5,000, and a supplemental activity charge of \$5.61 for monetary transactions. The account fee and monetary transaction charge for accounts set up as Core Accounts in the Fidelity Ultra Service Account Program are \$12.35 and \$.74, respectively. These fees and charges are subject to annual cost escalation based on postal rate changes and changes in wage and price levels as measured by the National Consumer Price Index for Urban Areas. With respect to institutional client master accounts, United Missouri pays FSC a per account fee of \$95 and monetary transaction charges of \$20 and \$17.50, respectively, depending on the nature of services provided.

Prior to December 6, 1991, Shawmut Bank, N.A. (Shawmut), served as the fund's custodian and transfer agent and also sub-contracted FSC to perform the processing activities associated with providing transfer agent and shareholder servicing functions for the fund. Beginning June 1, 1989, FSC was compensated by Shawmut on the same basis as it is currently compensated by United Missouri (although fee rates and charges were adjusted periodically to reflect postal rate changes and changes in wage and price levels as measured by the National Consumer Price Index for Urban Areas). Transfer agent fees, including reimbursement for out of pocket expenses, paid to FSC for the fiscal years ended November 30, 1993, 1992, and 1991 were \$ 625,080 , \$ 604,901 , and \$ 665,025 respectively.

United Missouri has an additional sub-contract with FSC, pursuant to which FSC performs the calculations necessary to determine the fund's net asset value per share and dividends and maintains the fund's accounting records. The annual fee rates for these pricing and bookkeeping services are based on the fund's average net assets, specifically, .0175% for the first \$500 million of average net assets and .0075% for average net assets in excess of \$500 million. The fee is limited to a minimum of \$20,000 and a maximum of \$750,000 per year.

Prior to December 6, 1991, Shawmut sub-contracted with FSC for pricing and bookkeeping services. Beginning July 1, 1991, FSC was compensated for these services by Shawmut on the same basis as it is currently compensated by United Missouri. Prior to July 1, 1991, the annual fee paid to FSC for pricing and bookkeeping services was based on two schedules, one pertaining to the fund's average net assets and one pertaining to the type and number of transactions the fund made.

Pricing and bookkeeping fees, including reimbursement for out of pocket expenses, paid to FSC for fiscal 1993, 1992, and 1991 were \$ 75,109 , \$ 83,135 , and \$ 103,242 , respectively. The transfer agent fees and charges and pricing and bookkeeping fees described above are paid to FSC by United Missouri, which is entitled to reimbursement from the fund for these expenses.

FSC has entered into an agreement with Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI), a subsidiary of FMR Corp., pursuant to which FBSI performs certain recordkeeping, communication, and other services for fund shareholders participating in the Fidelity Ultra Service Account program. FBSI directly charges each Ultra Service Account client that chooses the enhanced features, an administrative fee at a rate of \$5.00 per month for these services, which is in addition to the transfer agency fee received by FSC. Administrative fees paid to FBSI by fund shareholders participating in the Fidelity Ultra Service Account program amounted to approximately \$ 65,737 for fiscal 1993.

The fund has a distribution agreement with FDC, a Massachusetts corporation organized on July 18, 1960. FDC is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. The distribution agreement calls for FDC to use all reasonable efforts, consistent with its other business, to secure purchasers for shares of the fund, which are continuously offered at net asset value. Promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of shares are paid by FMR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

TRUST ORGANIZATION. Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio is a fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust II (the trust), an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware business trust on June 20, 1991. The fund acquired all of the assets of the Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio, a series of Fidelity Court Street Trust (a Massachusetts business trust) on February 28, 1992 pursuant to an

agreement approved by shareholders on December 11, 1991. Currently, there are four funds of the trust: Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio, Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio, Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio and Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio. The Trust Instrument permits the Trustees to create additional funds.

In the event that FMR ceases to be the investment adviser to the trust or a fund, the right of the trust or fund to use the identifying name s "Fidelity" and "Spartan" may be withdrawn.

The assets of the trust received for the issue or sale of shares of each fund and all income, earnings, profits, and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, are especially allocated to such fund, and constitute the underlying assets of such fund. The underlying assets of each fund are segregated on the books of account, and are to be charged with the liabilities with respect to such fund and with a share of the general expenses of the trust. Expenses with respect to the trust are to be allocated in proportion to the asset value of the respective funds, except where allocations of direct expense can otherwise be fairly made. The officers of the trust, subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, have the power to determine which expenses are allocable to a given fund, or which are general or allocable to all of the funds. In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the trust, shareholders of each fund are entitled to receive as a class the underlying assets of such fund available for distribution.

SHAREHOLDER AND TRUSTEE LIABILITY. The trust is a business trust organized under Delaware law. Delaware law provides that shareholders shall be entitled to the same limitations of personal liability extended to stockholders of private corporations for profit. The courts of some states, however, may decline to apply Delaware law on this point. The Trust Instrument contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for the debts, liabilities, obligations, and expenses of the trust and requires that a disclaimer be given in each contract entered into or executed by the trust or the Trustees. The Trust Instrument provides for indemnification out of each fund's property of any shareholder or former shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the fund. The Trust Instrument also provides that each fund shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the fund and satisfy any judgment thereon. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which Delaware law does not apply, no contractual limitation of liability was in effect, and the fund is unable to meet its obligations. FMR believes that, in view of the above, the risk of personal liability to shareholders is extremely remote.

The Trust Instrument further provides that the Trustees, if they have exercised reasonable care, shall not be personally liable to any person other than the trust or its shareholders; moreover, the Trustees shall not be liable for any conduct whatsoever, provided that a Trustee is not protected against any liability to which he would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his office.

VOTING RIGHTS. Each fund's capital consists of shares of beneficial interest. The shares have no preemptive or conversion rights; the voting and dividend rights, the right of redemption, and the privilege of exchange are described in the Prospectus. Shares are fully paid and nonassessable, except as set forth under the heading "Shareholder and Trustee Liability" above. Shareholders representing 10% or more of the trust or a fund may, as set forth in the trust Instrument, call meetings of the trust or fund for any purpose related to the trust or fund, as the case may be, including, in the case of a meeting of the entire trust, the purpose of voting on removal of one or more Trustees. The trust or any fund may be terminated upon the sale of its assets to, or merger with, another open-end management investment company or series thereof, or upon liquidation and distribution of its assets. Generally such terminations must be approved by vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the trust or the fund; however, the Trustees may, without prior shareholder approval, change the form of organization of the trust by merger, consolidation, or incorporation. If not so terminated or reorganized, the trust and its funds will continue indefinitely. Under the Trust Instrument, the Trustees may, without shareholder vote, cause the trust to merge or consolidate into one or more trusts, partnerships, or corporations, or cause the trust to be incorporated under Delaware law, so long as the surviving entity is an open-end management investment company that will succeed to or assume the trust registration statement. The trust may also invest all of its assets in another investment company, so long as 30 days advance notification, currently required by state securities regulators, is provided to shareholders of the fund.

CUSTODIAN. United Missouri N.A., 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, MO 64110, is custodian of the assets of the fund. The custodian is responsible for the safekeeping of the fund's assets and the appointment of subcustodian banks and clearing agencies. The custodian takes no part in determining the investment policies of the fund or in deciding which securities are purchased or sold by the fund. The fund may, however, invest in obligations of the custodian and may purchase securities from or sell securities to the custodian.

FMR, its officers and directors, its affiliated companies, and the trust's

Trustees may from time to time have transactions with various banks, including banks serving as custodians for certain of the funds advised by FMR. Transactions that have occurred to date include mortgages and personal and general business loans. In the judgment of FMR, the terms and conditions of those transactions were not influenced by existing or potential custodial or other fund relationships.

AUDITOR. Coopers & Lybrand, 1999 Bryan Street, Dallas, Texas serves as the trust's independent accountant. The auditor examines financial statements for the fund and provides other audit, tax, and related services.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993 is a separate report supplied with this Statement of Additional Information and is incorporated herein by reference.

APPENDIX

The descriptions that follow are examples of eligible ratings for the fund. The fund may, however, consider the ratings for other types of investments and the ratings assigned by other rating organizations when determining the eligibility of a particular investment.

DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S RATINGS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS:

Moody's ratings for state and municipal and other short-term obligations will be designated Moody's Investment Grade (MIG, or VMIG for variable rate obligations). This distinction is in recognition of the differences between short-term credit risk and long-term risk. Factors affecting the liquidity of the borrower and short term cyclical elements are critical in short-term ratings, while other facts of major importance in bond risk, long-term secular trends for example, may be less important over the short run.

Symbols used will be as follows:

MIG-1/VMIG 1 - 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.

MIG-2/VMIG 2 - This designation denotes high quality. Margins of protection are ample although not so large as in the preceding group.

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S RATINGS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS:

SP-1 - Very strong or strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics will be given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2 - Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest.

DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS:

AAA - Bonds 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 edge." 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 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 risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS:

AAA - Debt rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA - Debt rated AA has a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differs from the highest rated debt issues only in small degree.

Fidelity Court Street Trust II

PART C. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 24. Financial Statements and Exhibits

(a) (1) Financial Statements for Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993 are incorporated herein by reference to the Statement of Additional Information and are filed herein as Exhibit 24(a) (1).

(2) Financial Statements for Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993 are incorporated herein by reference to the Statement of Additional Information and are filed herein as Exhibit 24(a) (2).

(3) Combined Financial Statements for Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio and Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993 are incorporated herein by reference to the Statement of Additional Information and are filed herein as Exhibit 24(a) (3).

(4) Combined Financial Statements for Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio and Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993 are incorporated herein by reference to the Statement of Additional Information and are filed herein as Exhibit

24(a)(4).

(b) Exhibits:

(1) Trust Instrument dated June 20, 1991 is incorporated by reference as Exhibit 1(a) to the initial Registration Statement on Form N-1A.

(2) Bylaws of the Trust is incorporated by reference as Exhibit 2 to the initial Registration Statement Form N-1A.

(3) Not applicable.

(4) Not applicable.

(5)(a) Management Contract between Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio and Fidelity Management & Research Company, dated July 16, 1993, is filed herein as Exhibit 5(a).

(b) Management Contract between Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio and Fidelity Management & Research Company dated February 28, 1992, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 5(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2.

(c) Management Contract between Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio and Fidelity Management & Research Company, dated February 28, 1992, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 5(c) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 9.

(d) Management Contract between Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio and Fidelity Management & Research Company dated February 28, 1992, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 5(c) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2.

(e) Sub-Advisory Agreement between FMR Texas Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research Company with respect to Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio, dated July 16, 1993, is filed herein as Exhibit 5(e).

(f) Sub-Advisory Agreement between FMR Texas Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research Company with respect to Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio dated February 28, 1992, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 5(d) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2.

(g) Sub-Advisory Agreement between FMR Texas Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research Company with respect to Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio dated February 28, 1992, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 5(e) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2.

(h) Sub-Advisory Agreement between FMR Texas Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research Company with respect to Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio dated February 28, 1992, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 5(f) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2.

(6)(a) Form of General Distribution Agreement between Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio and Fidelity Distributors Corporation was filed as Exhibit 6(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 4.

(b) General Distribution Agreement between Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio and Fidelity Distributors Corporation dated February 28, 1992, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 6(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2.

(c) General Distribution Agreement between Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio and Fidelity Distributors Corporation, dated February 28, 1992, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 6(c) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 9.

(d) General Distribution Agreement between Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio and Fidelity Distributors Corporation dated February 28, 1992, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 6(c) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2.

(7) Retirement Plan for Non-Interested Person Trustees, Directors or General Partners, effective November 1, 1989 is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 7 to the initial Registration Statement on Form N-1A.

(8) Custodian Agreement dated October 17, 1991, between Registrant and United Missouri Bank, N.A. is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 8 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 4.

(9)(a) Transfer Agent Agreement between Fidelity Court Street Trust II and United Missouri Bank, N.A., dated February 28, 1992 is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 9(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5.

(b) Form of Appointment of Sub-Transfer Agent and Schedule A for Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio was filed as Exhibit 9(b) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 4.

(c) Appointment of Sub-Transfer Agent and Schedule A for Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 9(c) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5.

(d) Appointment of Sub-Transfer Agent and Schedule A for Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 9(d) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5.

(e) Appointment of Sub-Transfer Agent and Schedule A for Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 9(e) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5.

(f) Service Agreement between Fidelity Court Street Trust II and United Missouri Bank, N.A., dated February 28, 1992 is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 9(f) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5.

(g) Form of Appointment of Sub-Servicing Agent and Schedules B and C for Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio was filed as Exhibit 9(f) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 4.

(h) Appointment of Sub-Servicing Agent and Schedules B and C for Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 9(h) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5.

(i) Appointment of Sub-Servicing Agent and Schedules B and C for Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 9(i) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5.

(j) Appointment of Sub-Servicing Agent and Schedules B and C for Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 9(j) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 5.

(10) Opinion of counsel is incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit 10 in the initial Registration Statement on Form N-1A.

(11) Consent of Coopers & Lybrand is filed herein as Exhibit 11.

(12) Not applicable.

(13) Not applicable.

(14) Not applicable.

(15) (a) Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 for Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 15(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 4.

(b) Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 for Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 15(a) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2.

(c) Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 for Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 15(b) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2.

(d) Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 for Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 15(c) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 2.

(16) Schedule for computation of performance quotations is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 16 to the initial Registration Statement on Form N-1A.

(16) (b) An additional computation of a performance quotation, on behalf of the Registrant, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 16(b) to Post-Effective Amendment No. 8.

Item 25. Persons Controlled by or Under Common Control with Registrant
The Registrant's Board of Trustees is the same as the Board of Trustees of other funds managed by Fidelity Management & Research Company. In addition, the officers of these funds are substantially identical. Nonetheless, Registrant takes the position that it is not under common control with these other funds since the power residing in the respective boards and officers arises as the result of an official position with the respective funds.

Item 26. Number of Holders of Securities

November 30, 1993

Title of Class: Shares of Beneficial Interest

Number of Record Holders

Name of Series

Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio	16,376
Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio	10,000
Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio	1,568
Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio	2,712

Item 27. Indemnification

Pursuant to Del. Code Ann. title 12 (sub section) 3817, a Delaware business trust may provide in its governing instrument for the indemnification of its officers and trustees from and against any and all claims and demands whatsoever. Article X, Section 10.02 of the Declaration of Trust states that the Registrant shall indemnify any present trustee or officer to the fullest extent permitted by law against liability, and all expenses reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with any claim, action, suit or proceeding in which he or she is involved by virtue of his or her service as a trustee, officer, or both, and against any amount incurred in settlement thereof. Indemnification will not be provided to a person adjudged by a court or other adjudicatory body to be liable to the Registrant or its shareholders by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his or her duties (collectively, "disabling conduct"), or not to have acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that his or her action was in the best interest of the Registrant. In the event of a settlement, no indemnification may be provided unless there has been a determination, as specified in the Declaration of Trust, that the officer or trustee did not engage in disabling conduct.

Pursuant to Section 11 of the Distribution Agreement, the Registrant agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Distributor and each of its directors and officers and each person, if any, who controls the Distributor within the meaning of Section 15 of the 1933 Act against any

loss, liability, claim, damages or expense arising by reason of any person acquiring any shares, based upon the ground that the registration statement, Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information, shareholder reports or other information filed or made public by the Registrant included a materially misleading statement or omission. However, the Registrant does not agree to indemnify the Distributor or hold it harmless to the extent that the statement or omission was made in reliance upon, and in conformity with, information furnished to the Registrant by or on behalf of the Distributor. The Registrant does not agree to indemnify the parties against any liability to which they would be subject by reason of their own disabling conduct.

Pursuant to the agreement by which Fidelity Service Company (Service) is appointed sub-transfer agent, the Transfer Agent agrees to indemnify Service for its losses, claims, damages, liabilities and expenses to the extent the Transfer Agent is entitled to and receives indemnification from the Registrant for the same events. Under the Transfer Agency Agreement, the Registrant agrees to indemnify and hold the Transfer Agent harmless against any losses, claims, damages, liabilities, or expenses resulting from:

(1) any claim, demand, action or suit brought by any person other than the Registrant, which names the Transfer Agent and/or the Registrant as a party and is not based on and does not result from the Transfer Agent's willful misfeasance, bad faith, negligence or reckless disregard of its duties, and arises out of or in connection with the Transfer Agent's performance under the Transfer Agency Agreement; or

(2) any claim, demand, action or suit (except to the extent contributed to by the Transfer Agent's willful misfeasance, bad faith, negligence or reckless disregard of its duties) which results from the negligence of the Registrant, or from the Transfer Agent's acting upon any instruction(s) reasonably believed by it to have been executed or communicated by any person duly authorized by the Registrant, or as a result of the Transfer Agent's acting in reliance upon advice reasonably believed by the Transfer Agent to have been given by counsel for the Registrant, or as a result of the Transfer Agent's acting in reliance upon any instrument or stock certificate reasonably believed by it to have been genuine and signed, countersigned or executed by the proper person.

Item 28. Business and Other Connections of Investment Adviser

(1) FIDELITY MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH COMPANY

FMR serves as investment adviser to a number of other investment companies. The directors and officers of the Adviser have held, during the past two fiscal years, the following positions of a substantial nature.

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>
Edward C. Johnson 3d	Chairman of the Executive Committee of FMR; President and Chief Executive Officer of FMR Corp.; Chairman of the Board and a Director of FMR, FMR Corp., FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.; President and Trustee of funds advised by FMR;
J. Gary Burkhead	President of FMR; Managing Director of FMR Corp.; President and a Director of FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.; Senior Vice President and Trustee of funds advised by FMR.
Peter S. Lynch	Vice Chairman of FMR (1992).
David Breazzano	Vice President of FMR (1993) and of a fund advised by FMR.
Stephan Campbell	Vice President of FMR (1993).
Rufus C. Cushman, Jr.	Vice President of FMR and of funds advised by FMR; Corporate Preferred Group Leader.
Will Danoff	Vice President of FMR (1993) and of a fund advised by FMR.

Scott DeSano	Vice President of FMR (1993).
Penelope Dobkin	Vice President of FMR (1990) and of a fund advised by FMR.
Larry Domash	Vice President of FMR (1993).
George Domolky	Vice President of FMR (1993) and of a fund advised by FMR.
Charles F. Dornbush	Senior Vice President of FMR (1991); Chief Financial Officer of the Fidelity funds; Treasurer of FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc., and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.
Robert K. Duby	Vice President of FMR.
Margaret L. Eagle	Vice President of FMR and of a fund advised by FMR.
Kathryn L. Eklund	Vice President of FMR (1991).
Richard B. Fentin	Senior Vice President of FMR (1993) and of a fund advised by FMR.
Daniel R. Frank	Vice President of FMR and of funds advised by FMR.
Gary L. French	Vice President of FMR (1991) and Treasurer of the funds advised by FMR (1991). Prior to assuming the position as Treasurer he was Senior Vice President, Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1991) (Vice President, 1990-1991); and Senior Vice President, Chief Financial and Operations Officer - Huntington Advisers, Inc. (1985-1990).
Michael S. Gray	Vice President of FMR and of funds advised by FMR.
Barry A. Greenfield	Vice President of FMR and of a fund advised by FMR.
William J. Hayes	Senior Vice President of FMR (1989); Income/Growth Group Leader (1990) and International Group Leader (1990).
Robert Haber	Vice President of FMR (1991) and of funds advised by FMR.
Daniel Harnetz	Vice President of FMR (1991) and of a fund advised by FMR.
Ellen S. Heller	Vice President of FMR (1991).

</TABLE>

John Hickling Vice President of FMR (1993) and of funds advised by FMR.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S> <C>

Robert F. Hill Vice President of FMR (1989); and Director of Technical Research.

Stephan Jonas Vice President of FMR (1993).

David B. Jones Vice President of FMR (1993).

Steven Kaye Vice President of FMR (1993) and of a fund advised by FMR.

Frank Knox Vice President of FMR (1993).

Robert A. Lawrence Senior Vice President of FMR (1993); and High Income Group Leader.

Alan Leifer Vice President of FMR and of a fund advised by FMR.

Harris Leviton Vice President of FMR (1993) and of a fund advised by FMR.

Bradford E. Lewis Vice President of FMR (1991) and of funds advised by FMR.

Robert H. Morrison Vice President of FMR and Director of Equity Trading.

David Murphy Vice President of FMR (1991) and of funds advised by FMR.

Jacques Perold Vice President of FMR (1991).

Brian Posner Vice President of FMR (1993) and of a fund advised by FMR.

Anne Punzak Vice President of FMR (1990) and of funds advised by FMR.

Richard A. Spillane Vice President of FMR (1990) and of funds advised by FMR; and Director of Equity Research (1989).

Robert E. Stansky Senior Vice President of FMR (1993) and of funds advised by FMR.

Thomas Steffanci Senior Vice President of FMR (1993); and Fixed-Income

Division Head.

Gary L. Swayze	Vice President of FMR and of funds advised by FMR; and Tax-Free Fixed-Income Group Leader.
Donald Taylor	Vice President of FMR (1993) and of funds advised by FMR.
Beth F. Terrana	Senior Vice President of FMR (1993) and of funds advised by FMR.
Joel Tillinghast	Vice President of FMR (1993) and of a fund advised by FMR.
Robert Tucket	Vice President of FMR (1993).
George A. Vanderheiden	Senior Vice President of FMR; Vice President of funds advised by FMR; and Growth Group Leader (1990).
Jeffrey Vinik	Senior Vice President of FMR (1993) and of a fund advised by FMR.
Guy E. Wickwire	Vice President of FMR and of a fund advised by FMR.
Arthur S. Loring	Senior Vice President (1993), Clerk and General Counsel of FMR; Vice President, Legal of FMR Corp.; and Secretary of funds advised by FMR.

</TABLE>

FMR TEXAS INC. (FMR Texas)

FMR Texas provides investment advisory services to Fidelity Management & Research Company. The directors and officers of the Sub-Adviser have held the following positions of a substantial nature during the past two fiscal years.

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

<C>

Edward C. Johnson 3d	Chairman and Director of FMR Texas; Chairman of the Executive Committee of FMR; President and Chief Executive Officer of FMR Corp.; Chairman of the Board and a Director of FMR, FMR Corp., Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc.; President and Trustee of funds advised by FMR.
J. Gary Burkhead	President and Director of FMR Texas; President of FMR; Managing Director of FMR Corp.; President and a Director of Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc.; Senior Vice President and Trustee of funds advised by FMR.
Frederic L. Henning Jr.	Senior Vice President of FMR Texas; Money Market Group Leader.
Leland Baron	Vice President of FMR Texas (1991) and of funds advised by FMR.

Thomas D. Maher	Vice President of FMR Texas.
Burnell Stehman	Vice President of FMR Texas and of funds advised by FMR.
John Todd	Vice President of FMR Texas and of funds advised by FMR.
Sarah H. Zenoble	Vice President of FMR Texas and of funds advised by FMR.
Charles F. Dornbush	Treasurer of FMR Texas; Treasurer of Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc.; Treasurer of Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.; Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Fidelity funds.
David C. Weinstein	Secretary of FMR Texas; Clerk of Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc.; Clerk of Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.

</TABLE>

Item 29. Principal Underwriters

(a) Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC) acts as distributor for most funds advised by FMR and the following other funds:

CrestFunds, Inc.
The Victory Funds
ARK Funds
(b)

Name and Principal Business Address*	Positions and Offices With Underwriter	Positions and Offices With Registrant
Edward C. Johnson 3d	Director	Trustee and President
Nita B. Kincaid	Director	None
W. Humphrey Bogart	Director	None
Kurt A. Lange	President and Treasurer	None
William L. Adair	Senior Vice President	None
Thomas W. Littauer	Senior Vice President	None
Arthur S. Loring	Vice President and Clerk	Secretary

* 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA

(c) Not applicable.

Item 30. Location of Accounts and Records

All accounts, books, and other documents required to be maintained by Section 31a of the 1940 Act and the Rules promulgated thereunder are maintained by Fidelity Management & Research Company or Fidelity Service Co., 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109, or the funds' custodian United Missouri Bank, N.A., 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, MO.

Item 31. Management Services

Not applicable.

Item 32. Undertakings

Not Applicable.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for the effectiveness of this Registration Statement pursuant to Rule 485(b) under the Securities Act of 1933 and has duly caused this Post-Effective Amendment No. 10 to the Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Boston, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the 6th day of January 1993.

FIDELITY COURT STREET TRUST II

By /s/Edward C. Johnson 3d (dagger)

Edward C. Johnson 3d, President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

(Signature) (Title) (Date)

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
/s/Edward C. Johnson 3d(dagger)	President and Trustee	January 6, 1993

Edward C. Johnson 3d (Principal Executive Officer)

</TABLE>

/s/Gary L. French	Treasurer	January 6, 1993
-------------------	-----------	-----------------

Gary L. French

/s/J. Gary Burkhead	Trustee	January 6, 1993
---------------------	---------	-----------------

J. Gary Burkhead

/s/Ralph F. Cox	* Trustee	January 6, 1993
-----------------	-----------	-----------------

Ralph F. Cox

/s/Phyllis Burke Davis	* Trustee	January 6, 1993
------------------------	-----------	-----------------

Phyllis Burke Davis

/s/Richard J. Flynn	* Trustee	January 6, 1993
---------------------	-----------	-----------------

Richard J. Flynn

/s/E. Bradley Jones	* Trustee	January 6, 1993
---------------------	-----------	-----------------

E. Bradley Jones

/s/Donald J. Kirk	* Trustee	January 6, 1993
-------------------	-----------	-----------------

Donald J. Kirk

/s/Peter S. Lynch	* Trustee	January 6, 1993
-------------------	-----------	-----------------

Peter S. Lynch

/s/Edward H. Malone	* Trustee	January 6, 1993
---------------------	-----------	-----------------

Edward H. Malone

Marvin L. Mann_____	Trustee	January 6, 1993
---------------------	---------	-----------------

Marvin L. Mann

/s/Gerald C. McDonough*	Trustee	January 6, 1993
-------------------------	---------	-----------------

Gerald C. McDonough

/s/Thomas R. Williams	* Trustee	January 6, 1993
-----------------------	-----------	-----------------

Thomas R. Williams

(dagger) Signatures affixed by J. Gary Burkhead pursuant to a power of attorney dated October 20, 1993 and filed herewith.

* Signature affixed by Robert C. Hacker pursuant to a power of attorney dated October 20, 1993 and filed herewith.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

I, the undersigned President and Director, Trustee or General Partner, as the case may be, of the following investment companies:

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>
Daily Money Fund	Fidelity Institutional Tax-Exempt Cash Portfolios

Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund	Fidelity Institutional Investors Trust
Fidelity Beacon Street Trust	Fidelity Money Market Trust II
Fidelity California Municipal Trust II	Fidelity Municipal Trust II
Fidelity Court Street Trust II	Fidelity New York Municipal Trust II
Fidelity Hereford Street Trust	Fidelity Phillips Street Trust
Fidelity Institutional Cash Portfolios	Fidelity Union Street Trust II

</TABLE>

in addition to any other investment company for which Fidelity Management & Research Company acts as investment adviser and for which the undersigned individual serves as President and Board Member (collectively, the "Funds"), hereby severally constitute and appoint J. Gary Burkhead, my true and lawful attorney-in-fact, with full power of substitution, and with full power to sign for me and in my name in the appropriate capacity any Registration Statements of the Funds on Form N-1A, Form N-8A or any successor thereto, any and all subsequent Pre-Effective Amendments or Post-Effective Amendments to said Registration Statements on Form N-1A or any successor thereto, any Registration Statements on Form N-14, and any supplements or other instruments in connection therewith, and generally to do all such things in my name and behalf in connection therewith as said attorney-in-fact deem necessary or appropriate, to comply with the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and Investment Company Act of 1940, and all related requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission. I hereby ratify and confirm all that said attorneys-in-fact or their substitutes may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

WITNESS my hand on the date set forth below.
/s/Edward C. Johnson 3d October 20, 1993

Edward C. Johnson 3d

POWER OF ATTORNEY

We, the undersigned Directors, Trustees or General Partners, as the case may be, of the following investment companies:

<TABLE>	<C>
<CAPTION>	
<S>	
Daily Money Fund	Fidelity Institutional Tax-Exempt Cash Portfolios
Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund	Fidelity Institutional Investors Trust
Fidelity Beacon Street Trust	Fidelity Money Market Trust II
Fidelity California Municipal Trust II	Fidelity Municipal Trust II
Fidelity Court Street Trust II	Fidelity New York Municipal Trust II
Fidelity Hereford Street Trust	Fidelity Phillips Street Trust
Fidelity Institutional Cash Portfolios	Fidelity Union Street Trust II

</TABLE>

in addition to any other investment company for which Fidelity Management & Research Company acts as investment adviser and for which the undersigned individual serves as a Director, Trustee or General Partner (collectively, the "Funds"), hereby severally constitute and appoint Arthur J. Brown, Arthur C. Delibert, Robert C. Hacker, Richard M. Phillips, Dana L. Platt and Stephanie Xupolos, each of them singly, my true and lawful attorney-in-fact, with full power of substitution, and with full power to each of them, to sign for me and my name in the appropriate capacities any Registration Statements of the Funds on Form N-1A or any successor thereto, any and all subsequent Pre-Effective Amendments or Post-Effective Amendments to said Registration Statements on Form N-1A or any successor thereto, any Registration Statements on Form N-14, and any supplements or other instruments in connection therewith, and generally to do all such things in my name and behalf in connection therewith as said attorneys-in-fact deem necessary or appropriate, to comply with the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and Investment Company Act of 1940, and all related requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact or their substitutes may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

WITNESS our hands on this twentieth day of October, 1993.
/s/Edward C. Johnson 3d /s/Donald J. Kirk

Edward C. Johnson 3d Donald J. Kirk

/s/J. Gary Burkhead /s/Peter S. Lynch

J. Gary Burkhead Peter S. Lynch

/s/Ralph F. Cox

/s/Marvin L. Mann

Ralph F. Cox

Marvin L. Mann

/s/Phyllis Burke Davis

/s/Edward H. Malone

Phyllis Burke Davis

Edward H. Malone

/s/Richard J. Flynn

/s/Gerald C. McDonough

Richard J. Flynn

Gerald C. McDonough

/s/E. Bradley Jones

/s/Thomas R. Williams

E. Bradley Jones

Thomas R. Williams

FIDELITY

(Registered trademark)
CONNECTICUT
MUNICIPAL
MONEY MARKET
PORTFOLIO

ANNUAL REPORT
NOVEMBER 30, 1993
CONTENTS

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PERFORMANCE	4	How the fund has done over time.
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THIS REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE SUBMITTED FOR THE GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FUND. THIS REPORT IS NOT AUTHORIZED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN THE FUND UNLESS PRECEDED OR ACCOMPANIED BY AN EFFECTIVE PROSPECTUS. NEITHER THE FUND NOR FIDELITY DISTRIBUTORS CORPORATION IS A BANK, AND FUND SHARES ARE NOT BACKED OR GUARANTEED BY ANY BANK OR INSURED BY THE FDIC.
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

DEAR SHAREHOLDER:

Once the new year begins, many people start reviewing their finances and calculating their tax bills. No one wants to pay more taxes than they have to. But a recent survey of 500 U.S. households, conducted by Fidelity and Yankelovich Partners, showed that few people have taken steps to reduce their taxes under the new legislation. Many were not even aware that the new tax laws were retroactive to January 1993.

Whether or not you're someone whose tax bill will increase as a result of these changes, it may make sense to consider ways to keep more of what you earn.

First, if your employer offers a 401(k) or 403(b) retirement savings plan, consider enrolling. These plans are set up so you can make regular contributions -

before taxes - to a retirement savings plan. They offer a disciplined savings strategy, the ability to accumulate earnings tax-deferred, and immediate tax savings. For example, if you earn \$40,000 a year and contribute 7% of your salary to your 401(k) plan, your annual contribution is \$2,800. That reduces your taxable income to \$37,200 and, if you're in the

28% tax bracket, saves you \$784 in Federal taxes. In addition, you pay no taxes on any earnings until withdrawal.

It may be a good idea to contact your benefits office as soon as possible to find out when you can enroll or increase your contribution. Most employers allow employees to make changes only a few times each year.

Second, consider an IRA. Many people are eligible to make an IRA contribution (up to \$2,000) that is fully tax deductible. That includes people who are not covered by company pension plans, or those within certain income brackets. Even if you don't qualify for a fully deductible contribution, any IRA earnings will grow tax-deferred until withdrawal. Third, consider tax-free investments like municipal bonds and municipal bond funds. Often these can provide higher after-tax yields than comparable taxable investments. For example, if you're in the new 36% Federal income tax bracket and invest \$10,000 in a taxable investment yielding 7%, you'll pay \$252 in Federal taxes and receive \$448 in income. That same \$10,000 invested in a tax-free bond fund yielding 5.5% would allow you to keep \$550 in income.

These are three investment strategies that could help lower your tax bill in 1994. If you're interested in learning more, please call us at 1-800-544-8888 or visit a Fidelity Investor Center.

Wishing you a prosperous new year,

Edward C. Johnson 3d, Chairman

PERFORMANCE: THE BOTTOM LINE

To measure a money market fund's performance, you can look at either total return or yield. Total return reflects the change in a fund's share price over a given period and reinvestment of its dividends (or income). Yield measures the income paid by a fund. Since a money market fund tries to maintain a \$1 share price, yield is an important measure of performance.

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS

PERIODS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 1 YEAR	LIFE OF FUND
Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio	1.87%	17.58%
Consumer Price Index	2.68%	17.01%
Average Connecticut Tax-Free Money Market Fund	1.89%	16.37%

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS reflect actual performance over a set period - in this case, one year or since the fund started on August 29, 1989. For example, if you invested \$1,000 in a fund that had a 5% return over the past year, you would end up with \$1,050. Comparing the fund's performance to the consumer price index (CPI) helps show how your investment did compared to inflation. To measure how the fund stacked up against its peers, you can compare its return to the average Connecticut tax-free money market fund's total return. This average currently reflects the performance of ten Connecticut tax-free money market funds tracked by IBC/Donoghue. (The periods covered by the CPI and IBC/Donoghue numbers are the closest available match to those covered by the fund.)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

PERIODS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 1 YEAR	LIFE OF FUND
Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio	1.87%	3.87%
Consumer Price Index	2.68%	3.76%
Average Connecticut Tax-Free Money Market Fund	1.89%	3.63%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS take the fund's actual (or cumulative) return and show you what would have happened if the fund had achieved that return by performing at a constant rate each year.

YIELDS

<TABLE>
 <CAPTION>
 <S>

	<C> 11/30/92	<C> 2/28/93	<C> 5/31/93	<C> 8/31/93	<C> 11/30/93
--	-----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------

Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio	1.99%	1.64%	2.18%	1.83%	1.90%
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Average Connecticut Tax-Free Money Market Fund	1.99%	1.76%	2.11%	1.87%	1.81%
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio - Tax-equivalent	3.25%	2.68%	3.56%	2.99%	3.10%
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Average All Taxable Money Market Fund	2.77%	2.71%	2.64%	2.64%	2.69%
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

</TABLE>

Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 1.99
 Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 1.99
 Row: 2, Col: 1, Value: 1.64
 Row: 2, Col: 2, Value: 1.76
 Row: 3, Col: 1, Value: 2.18
 Row: 3, Col: 2, Value: 2.11
 Row: 4, Col: 1, Value: 1.83
 Row: 4, Col: 2, Value: 1.87
 Row: 5, Col: 1, Value: 1.9
 Row: 5, Col: 2, Value: 1.81

3% -
 2% -
 1% -
 0%

Fidelity Connecticut
 Municipal Money
 Market Portfolio
 Average Connecticut
 Tax-Free Money
 Market Fund

YIELD refers to the income paid by the fund over a given period. Yields for money market funds are usually for seven-day periods, expressed as annual percentage rates. A yield that assumes income earned is reinvested or compounded is called an effective yield. The chart above shows the fund's current seven-day yield at quarterly intervals over the past year. You can compare these yields to those of the average Connecticut tax-free money market fund. Or you can look at the fund's tax-equivalent yields. Tax-equivalent yields are based on a combined effective 1993 federal and Connecticut state income tax rate of 38.88% and reflect that a portion of the fund's yields for the periods were subject to state taxes. The tax-equivalent figures are useful in seeing how the fund stacked up against the average taxable money market fund as tracked by IBC/Donoghue. A portion of the fund's income may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. A MONEY MARKET FUND'S TOTAL RETURNS AND YIELDS REFLECT PAST RESULTS RATHER THAN PREDICT FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

COMPARING
 PERFORMANCE

Yields on tax-free investments are usually lower than yields on taxable investments. However, a straight comparison between the two may be misleading because it ignores the way taxes reduce

taxable returns. Tax-equivalent yield -- the yield you'd have to earn on a similar taxable investment to match the tax-free yield -- makes the comparison more meaningful. Keep in mind that the U.S. government neither insures nor guarantees a money market fund. In fact, there is no assurance that a money fund will maintain a \$1 share price. (checkmark)

FUND TALK: THE MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

An interview with Scott Orr, Portfolio Manager of Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio

Q. SCOTT, CAN YOU BRING US UP TO DATE ON THE SHORT-TERM SIDE OF THE MARKET AS OF THE END OF NOVEMBER?

A. During the past 12 months, the market was uneventful. The Federal Reserve kept the federal funds rate at 3% - where it's been since September 1992 - and that held short-term interest rates low. Fears of inflation bounced rates up slightly last May and again in late October. But neither episode caused me to significantly change the way I managed the fund. Over the last six months, supply and demand factors had a bigger influence on how I positioned the fund than changes in interest rates.

Q. CAN YOU EXPLAIN?

A. Sure. Because Connecticut is so small, there is often a low supply of short-term municipal debt in the state, especially issues with six-month to one-year maturities. That was the case through the summer, which forced me to keep the fund's average maturity on the short side. All of that changed in September. Suddenly, several state agencies and authorities - the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority among others - flooded the muni-market with new issues. The new supply was more than Connecticut funds like ours could snatch up, so issuers boosted yields to attract national buyers. I responded by selling some of the fund's lower-yielding issues to make room for this longer-maturity, higher-yielding debt. The move was reflected in the fund's average maturity, which increased from 41 days at the end of August to 80 days by the end of September. I've kept that figure on the long side ever since by holding on to the higher-yielding issues.

Q. HOW DID THE FUND'S PERFORMANCE LOOK NEXT TO THE COMPETITION?

A. Total return for the year ended November 30, 1993 was 1.87%, compared to 1.89% for the average Connecticut tax-free money market fund tracked by IBC/Donoghue. The fund's seven-day yield on November 30 was 1.90%, compared to 2.18% at the end of May. The latest yield translates into a tax-equivalent yield of 3.10% for investors in the 38.88% combined effective 1993 federal and state tax bracket.

Q. WHAT INFLUENCED PERFORMANCE?

A. One relatively new investing strategy that helped performance was the use of simple derivatives. They combine a long-term municipal bond with a "put," or an option to sell to a third party, typically a bank. The end product is an investment that pays a short-term variable interest rate and can be put on short notice, usually seven days. It acts much like any other variable rate demand note the fund might own, with one key difference: the yield is slightly higher, a fact that has more to do with the added complexity of these instruments than added risk. Derivatives made up about 11% of the fund's investments at the end of November.

Q. HOW DO YOU SEE THE NEXT SIX MONTHS SHAPING UP?

A. Rates in the tax-free market generally have been drifting lower, even during upturns in the taxable market. In an environment of falling rates, I'll probably hold onto my longer-term issues to take advantage of their higher yields. In general, I think rates will remain in a narrow range over the next six months. The economy is showing signs of strength. I wouldn't be surprised if, at some point, the Fed decides there's a real threat of rising inflation and moves to tighten the money supply by raising the federal funds rate. As the likelihood of tightening increases, I might position the fund to take advantage of rising rates by shortening its average maturity.

FUND FACTS

GOAL: tax-free income and stability by investing in high-quality, short-term, Connecticut municipal securities

START DATE: August 29, 1989

SIZE: as of November 30, 1993, over \$288 million
 MANAGER: Scott Orr, since October 1993; manager Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market, since October 1993; Fidelity Michigan Municipal Money Market, Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market and Spartan New Jersey Money Market, since January 1992
 (checkmark)

WORDS TO KNOW

COMMERCIAL PAPER: A security issued by a municipality to finance capital or operating needs.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE: The interest rate banks charge each other for overnight loans.

MATURITY: The time remaining before an issuer is scheduled to repay the principal amount on a debt security. When the fund's average maturity - weighted by dollar amount - is short, the fund manager is anticipating a rise in interest rates. When the average maturity is long, the manager is expecting rates to fall. When the average maturity is neutral, the manager wants the flexibility to respond to rising rates, while still capturing a portion of the higher yields available from issues with longer maturities.

MUNICIPAL NOTE: A security issued in advance of future tax or other revenues and payable from those specific sources.

TENDER BOND: A variable-rate, long-term security that gives the bond holder the option to redeem the bond at face value before maturity.

VARIABLE RATE DEMAND NOTE (VRDN): A tender bond that can be redeemed on short notice, typically one or seven days. VRDNs are useful in managing the fund's average maturity and liquidity.

INVESTMENT CHANGES

MATURITY DIVERSIFICATION

DAYS	% OF FUND ASSETS		
	11/30/93	5/31/93	11/30/92
0 - 30	65	67	53
31 - 90	9	22	19
91 - 180	5	5	8
181 - 397	21	6	20

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY

11/30/93	5/31/93	11/30/92

Fidelity Connecticut

Municipal Money Market
Portfolio 76 days 41 days 79 days

Average Connecticut
Tax-Free Money
Market Fund* 76 days 44 days 61 days

ASSET ALLOCATION
AS OF 11/30/93 AS OF 5/31/93

Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 53.0
Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 18.0
Row: 1, Col: 3, Value: 23.0
Row: 1, Col: 4, Value: 5.0
Row: 1, Col: 5, Value: 2.0
Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 48.0
Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 21.0
Row: 1, Col: 3, Value: 3.0
Row: 1, Col: 4, Value: 20.0
Row: 1, Col: 5, Value: 8.0

Variable rate
demand notes
(VRDNs) 53%
Commercial
paper 18%
Tender bonds 23%
Municipal
notes 5%
Other 1%
Variable rate
demand notes
(VRDNs) 48%
Commercial
paper 21%
Tender bonds 3%
Municipal
notes 20%
Other 8%

* SOURCE: IBC/DONOGHUE'S MONEY FUND REPORT (Registered trademark)
INVESTMENTS NOVEMBER 30, 1993

Showing Percentage of Total Value of Investment in Securities

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - 100%

PRINCIPAL VALUE
AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

CONNECTICUT - 79.6%

Connecticut Dev. Auth. Arpt. Facs. Rev. (Arpt. Hotel Bradley
Assoc. Ltd. Partnership Proj.) 2.25%, LOC Daiwa
Bank, VRDN \$ 2,000,000 \$ 2,000,000 207907AK
Connecticut Dev. Auth. Hlth. Care Rev. (Corp. for Independent
Living Proj.), VRDN:
Series 1990, 2.25%, LOC Cr. Commercial de France 8,700,000 8,700,000
207913AP
Series 1993 A, 2.25%, LOC Daiwa Bank 5,300,000 5,300,000 207913BK
Connecticut Dev. Auth. Ind. Dev. Rev., VRDN: (b)
(Cap. Dist Energy Ctr. Proj.):
(Lindenmaier Precision Co. Ohaus Proj) Series 1988,
2.45%, LOC Morgan Guaranty 8,000,000 8,000,000 207914AH
Series 1986, 2.55%, LOC Canadian Imperial
Bank of Commerce 8,600,000 8,600,000 207727DS
Series 1988, 2.55%, LOC Canadian Imperial
Bank of Commerce 200,000 200,000 207914AA
Connecticut Dev. Auth. Poll. Cont. Rev. (Light & Power Co.
Proj. 1993), VRDN: (b)
Series A, 2.15%, LOC Deutsche Bank AG 13,200,000 13,200,000 207728BA
Series B, 2.20%, LOC Union Bank of Switzerland 13,100,000 13,100,000
207728BB
Connecticut Dev. Auth. Solid Waste Disp. Facs. Rev., VRDN: (b)
(Exeter Energy Proj.):
Series 1989 A, 2.30%, LOC Sanwa Bank 3,000,000 3,000,000 207910AW
Series 1989 B, 2.30%, LOC Sanwa Bank 9,300,000 9,300,000 207910AX
Series 1989 C, 2.30%, LOC Sanwa Bank 1,300,000 1,300,000 207910AY
(Rand-Whitney Containerboard):
2.30%, LOC Chase Manhattan Bank 6,700,000 6,700,000 207910BQ

Connecticut Dev. Auth. (Shelton Inn Proj.) Series 1986,
2.90%, LOC Bank of Tokyo, VRDN (b) 6,000,000 6,000,000 207727DN
Connecticut Gen. Oblig. Bond:
Series 1991 A, 6% 12/15/93 700,000 700,918 207726C4
Series 1993 B, 2.65%, (Liquidity Enhancement
Bankers Trust) (c) 5,800,000 5,800,000 20772EGE
Series 1993 B, 7.0% 3/15/94 1,500,000 1,517,837 2077264J
Connecticut Gen. Oblig. Ctfs. of Prtn., Series PA1,
2.50%, (Liquidity Enhancement Merrill Lynch) (c) 5,000,000 5,000,000
20772EBG
Connecticut Gen. Oblig. Tender Option Bonds Series Mgt. 17A,
2.40%, (Liquidity Enhancement Morgan Guaranty) (c) 500,000 500,000
2077265D
Connecticut Health & Edl. Facs. Auth. Rev.:
(Charlotte Hungerford Hosp.) Series B, 2.30%,
LOC Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., VRDN 600,000 600,000 207742GT
(Kent School) Series A, 2.20%, LOC
Barclays Bank PLC, VRDN 5,600,000 5,600,000 207742JF
MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED
PRINCIPAL VALUE
AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
CONNECTICUT - CONTINUED
Connecticut Health & Edl. Facs. Auth. Rev. - continued
(Windham Comnty. Mem. Hosp.) Series B, 2.35% 12/14/93,
LOC Banque Paribas, VT \$ 5,000,000 \$ 5,000,000 207994SS
(Yale University), VT:
Series L:
2.45% 12/9/93 1,000,000 1,000,000 207994RV
2.60% 2/8/94 3,550,000 3,550,000 207994SN
2.55% 2/17/94 1,000,000 1,000,000 207994SQ
Series M:
2.50% 12/13/93 2,900,000 2,900,000 207994RG
2.50% 2/8/94 4,300,000 4,300,000 207994SR
Series N, 2.55% 2/17/94 2,100,000 2,100,000 207994SP
Series O:
2.45% 12/8/93 2,900,000 2,900,000 207994RY
2.50% 12/13/93 4,700,000 4,700,000 207994RH
2.60% 2/16/94 5,300,000 5,300,000 207994SG
Connecticut Hsg. Fin. Auth. (Hsg. Mtg. Fin. Prog.):
Series 1989 D, VT: (b)
2.60% 12/8/93 585,000 585,000 207995FX
2.50% 12/10/93 2,645,000 2,645,000 207995FU
2.45% 12/14/93 1,880,000 1,880,000 207995FV
2.60% 2/9/94 7,000,000 7,000,000 207995GA
Series 1992 D-2, 2.75% 5/16/94, MT 7,975,000 7,975,000 2077454L
Series 1993 H-1, 2.80% 11/15/94, MT 13,200,000 13,200,000 207746BK
Series 1993 H-2, 2.90% 11/15/94, MT (b) 8,900,000 8,900,000 207746BL
Connecticut Second Lien Spl. Tax Oblig. Bonds
(Transport Infrastructure) Series 1, 2.45%,
LOC Industrial Bank of Japan, VRDN 12,500,000 12,500,000 207757HF
Connecticut Special Assessment Unemployment Rev.:
Series 1993 B, 2.25%, LOC Ind. Bank of Japan, VRDN 1,000,000 1,000,000
207756AR
Series 1993 C, 3% 7/1/94, (FGIC Insured), MT 24,555,000 24,582,592
207756AS
Connecticut Tender Option Bonds:
Series A, 2.70%, (Liquidity Enhancement Sumitomo Bank) (c) 3,000,000
3,000,000 207756AU
Series BT 89, 2.60%, (Liquidity Enhancement Banker's Trust) (c)
3,400,000 3,400,000 2077265F
Hartford Redev. Auth. (Underwood Towers Proj.)
(FSA Insured) (Liquidity Enhancement Sumitomo Trust &
Banking), 2.45%, VRDN 1,400,000 1,400,000 416461AY
New Haven Starter Sportswear, Series 1986, 2.60%,
LOC Nat'l. Westminster Bank, VRDN (b) 3,100,000 3,100,000 645032AD
229,036,347
MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED
PRINCIPAL VALUE
AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
FLORIDA - 2.2%
Dade County Ind. Dev. Rev. (Montenay-Dade Ltd. Proj.)
Series 1990 A, 2.40%, LOC Banque Paribas, VRDN (b) \$ 3,900,000 \$ 3,900,000
233561AB
Indian Trace Community Dev. Dist. (Broward Co. Basin I
Wtr. Mgmt.), 3.10% 12/1/93, LOC Tokai Bank, VT 2,500,000 2,500,000
227994JQ

6,400,000
 NEW YORK - 1.9%
 New York City Ind. Dev. Agcy. Ind. Dev. Rev. (Nippon
 Cargo Airlines Co.) Series 1992, 2.45%, LOC Ind.
 Bank of Japan, VRDN (b) 2,500,000 2,500,000 649705FV
 New York City Ind. Dev. Auth. Ind. Dev. Rev. (Japan
 Airlines Co. Proj.) Series 1991, 2.10%, LOC Morgan
 Guaranty Trust, VRDN (b) 2,800,000 2,800,000 649705GT
 5,300,000
 PUERTO RICO - 14.4%
 Puerto Rico Commonwealth TRAN Series A, 3% 7/29/94 13,500,000 13,523,001
 745144VX
 Puerto Rico Hwy. and Trans. Rev., Series 1993 X, 2%,
 LOC Union Bank of Switzerland, VRDN 9,000,000 9,000,000 745181LA
 Puerto Rico Ind. Med. Higher Ed. & Envir. Cont. Fac. Fin.
 Auth. (Inter-America Univ.), Series 1988, 2.60%,
 LOC Bank of Tokyo, VT 5,500,000 5,500,000 745993JM
 Puerto Rico Variable Rate Trust Certificates 2.175%,
 (Liquidity Enhancement Bankers Trust) (c) 13,280,000 13,280,000
 99299DAA
 41,303,001
 SOUTH CAROLINA - 0.2%
 South Carolina Jobs Econ. Dev. Auth. Rev. (Wellman Inc. Proj.)
 Series 1992, 2.30%, LOC Wachovia Bank, VRDN (b) 500,000 500,000
 837031DA
 VIRGINIA - 1.0%
 Richmond Ind. Dev. Auth. (I) Rev. (Cogentrix Richmond Inc. Proj.)
 Series 1990 A, 2.35%, LOC Banque Paribas, VRDN (b) 700,000 700,000
 765415KE
 Richmond Ind. Dev. Auth. (III) Rev. (Cogentrix Richmond Inc. Proj.)
 Series 1991 B, 2.35%, LOC Banque Paribas, VRDN (b) 2,300,000 2,300,000
 765415LV
 3,000,000
 WYOMING - 0.7%
 Sublette County Poll. Cont. Rev. (Exxon Corp.)
 Series 1987 A, 2.15%, VRDN (b) 2,100,000 2,100,000 864283AB

TOTAL INVESTMENTS - 100% \$ 287,639,348
 Total Cost for Income Tax Purposes \$ 287,639,348

SECURITY TYPE ABBREVIATIONS

BAN - Bond Anticipation Notes
 CP - Commercial Paper
 FRDN - Floating Rate Demand Notes
 MT - Mandatory Tender
 OT - Optional Tender
 RAN - Revenue Anticipation Notes
 TAN - Tax Anticipation Notes
 TRAN - Tax & Revenue Anticipation Notes
 VRDN - Variable Rate Demand Notes
 VT - Variable Tender

LEGEND

(a) The coupon rate shown on floating or adjustable rate securities represents the rate at period end.
 (b) Private activity obligations whose interest is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax for individuals (AMT securities).
 (c) Provides evidence of ownership in an underlying pool of municipal bonds.

CAPITAL LOSS CARRYFORWARDS

At November 30, 1993, the fund had a capital loss carryforward of approximately \$10,700 of which \$1,400, \$400, and \$8,900 will expire on November 30, 1999, 2000, and 2001, respectively.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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 NOVEMBER 30, 1993

79.ASSETS	80.	81.
82.Investment in securities, at value (Note 1) - See accompanying schedule	83.	\$ 287,639,348

84.Cash	85.	257,566
86.Receivable for investments sold	87.	200,069
88.Interest receivable	89.	988,638
90. 91.TOTAL ASSETS	92.	289,085,621
93.LIABILITIES	94.	95.
96.Share transactions in process	\$ 298,007	97.
98.Dividends payable	45,962	99.
100.Accrued management fee	98,639	101.
102.Other payables and accrued expenses	76,595	103.
104. 105.TOTAL LIABILITIES	106.	519,203
107.108.NET ASSETS	109.	\$ 288,566,418
110.Net Assets consist of:	111.	112.
113.Paid in capital	114.	\$ 288,577,086
115.Accumulated net realized gain (loss) on investments	116.	(10,668)
117.118.NET ASSETS, for 288,577,086 shares outstanding	119.	\$ 288,566,418
120.121.NET ASSET VALUE, offering price and redemption price per share (\$288,566,418 (divided by) 288,577,086 shares)	122.	\$1.00

</TABLE>

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

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<C>

<C>

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993

123.124.INTEREST INCOME	125.	\$ 7,425,705
126.EXPENSES	127.	128.
129.Management fee (Note 2)	\$ 1,250,120	130.
131.Transfer agent, accounting and custodian fees and expenses (Note 2)	537,501	132.
133.Non-interested trustees' compensation	4,633	134.
135.Registration fees	119	136.
137.Audit	18,109	138.
139.Legal	6,379	140.
141.Miscellaneous	4,613	142.
143. 144.TOTAL EXPENSES	145.	1,821,474
146.147.NET INTEREST INCOME	148.	5,604,231
149.150.NET REALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS (NOTE 1)	151.	(8,977)
152.153.NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM	154.	\$ 5,595,254

OPERATIONS

</TABLE>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

<TABLE>

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	<C> YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30,	<C>
	1993	1992
155. INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		
156. Operations	\$ 5,604,231	\$ 10,487,346
Net interest income		
157. Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(8,977)	(360)
158. Increase (decrease) in net unrealized gain from accretion of market discount	-	(2,387)
159.	5,595,254	10,484,599
160. NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS		
161. Dividends to shareholders from net interest income	(5,604,231)	(10,487,346)
162. Share transactions at net asset value of \$1.00 per share Proceeds from sales of shares	559,818,327	474,293,211
163. Reinvestment of dividends from net interest income	5,341,588	9,994,062
164. Cost of shares redeemed	(608,493,596)	(570,712,655)
165. Net increase (decrease) in net assets and shares resulting from share transactions	(43,333,681)	(86,425,382)
166.	(43,342,658)	(86,428,129)
167. TOTAL INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		
168. NET ASSETS	169.	170.
171. Beginning of period	331,909,076	418,337,205
172. End of period	\$ 288,566,418	\$ 331,909,076

</TABLE>

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

<TABLE>

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	<C> YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30,	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C> AUGUST 29, 1989 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS) THROUGH NOVEMBER 30,
	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
173.					
174.					
175. SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA					
176. Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
177. Income from Investment	.019	.027	.044	.056	.016

nt
Operations
Net interest income

178. Dividends from net interest income	(.019)	(.027)	(.044)	(.056)	(.016)
179. Net asset value, end of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
180. TOTAL RETURN (dagger)	1.87%	2.74%	4.54%	5.77%	1.60%
181. RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA					
182. Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$ 288,566	\$ 331,909	\$ 418,337	\$ 376,031	\$ 80,808
183. Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.61%	.43%	.07%	.23%	-
184. Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions	.61%	.59%	.59%	.63%	1.24%*
185. Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	1.87%	2.76%	4.45%	5.59%	6.35%*

</TABLE>

* ANNUALIZED

(dagger) TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the period ended November 30, 1993

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES.

Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio (the fund) is a fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust II (the trust) and is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares. The trust is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), as an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware business trust. The following summarizes the significant accounting policies of the fund:

SECURITY VALUATION. As permitted under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act, and certain conditions therein, securities are valued initially at cost and thereafter assume a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium.

INCOME TAXES. As a qualified regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, the fund is not subject to income taxes to the extent that it distributes all of its taxable income for its fiscal year. The schedule of investments includes information regarding income taxes under the caption "Income Tax Information."

INTEREST INCOME. Interest income, which includes amortization of premium and accretion of original issue discount, is accrued as earned. Accretion of market discount represents unrealized gain until realized at the time of a security disposition or maturity.

EXPENSES. Most expenses of the trust can be directly attributed to a fund. Expenses which cannot be directly attributed are apportioned between the funds in the trust.

DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS. Dividends are declared daily and paid monthly from net interest income.

SECURITY TRANSACTIONS. Security transactions are accounted for as of trade date. Gains and losses on securities sold are determined on the basis of identified cost.

2. FEES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES.

MANAGEMENT FEE. As the fund's investment adviser, FMR receives a monthly fee that is calculated on the basis of a group fee rate plus a fixed individual fund fee rate applied to the average net assets of the fund. The group fee rate is the weighted average of a series of rates ranging from

.15% to .37% and is based on the monthly average net assets of all the mutual funds advised by FMR. The annual individual fund fee rate is .25%. For the period, the management fee was equivalent to an annual rate of .42% of average net assets.

On December 12, 1991, the Board of Trustees approved a new group fee rate schedule with rates ranging from .14% to .37%. Effective January 1, 1992, FMR has voluntarily agreed to implement this new group fee rate schedule as it results in the same or a lower management fee.

SUB-ADVISER FEE. As the fund's investment sub-adviser, FMR Texas Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR, receives a fee from FMR of 50% of the management fee payable to FMR. The fee is paid prior to any voluntary expense reimbursements which may be in effect, and after reducing the fee for any payments by FMR pursuant to the fund's Distribution and Service Plan.

2. FEES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES - CONTINUED

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN. Pursuant to the Distribution and Service Plan (the Plan), and in accordance with Rule 12b-1 of the Act, FMR or the fund's distributor, Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC), an affiliate of FMR, may use their resources to pay administrative and promotional expenses related to the sale of the fund's shares. Subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, the Plan also authorizes payments to third parties that assist in the sale of the fund's shares or render shareholder support services. FMR or FDC has informed the fund that payments made to third parties under the Plan amounted to \$16,197 for the period.

TRANSFER AGENT AND ACCOUNTING FEES. United Missouri Bank, N.A. (the Bank) is the custodian and transfer and shareholder servicing agent for the fund. The Bank has entered into sub-contracts with Fidelity Service Co. (FSC), an affiliate of FMR, under which FSC performs the activities associated with the fund's transfer and shareholder servicing agent and accounting functions. The fund pays transfer agent fees based on the type, size, number of accounts and number of transactions made by shareholders. FSC pays for typesetting, printing and mailing of all shareholder reports, except proxy statements. The accounting fee is based on the level of average net assets for the month plus out-of-pocket expenses. For the period, FSC received transfer agent and accounting fees amounting to \$448,621 and \$61,606, respectively.

Shareholders participating in the Fidelity Ultra Service Account (Registered trademark) Program (the Program) pay a \$5.00 monthly fee to Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI), an affiliate of FMR, for performing services associated with the Program. For the period, fees paid to FBSI by shareholders participating in the Program amounted to \$24,265.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Trustees and Shareholders of
Fidelity Court Street Trust II:
Fidelity Connecticut Municipal
Money Market Portfolio:

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Municipal Money Market Portfolio including the schedule of portfolio investments, as of November 30, 1993, and the related statement of operations for the year then ended, the statements of changes in net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the four years in the period then ended and the period August 29, 1989 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1989. These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Fund's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of November 30, 1993, by correspondence with the custodian. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements and financial highlights referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Municipal Money Market Portfolio as of November 30, 1993, the results of its operations for the year then ended, the changes in its net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the four years in the

period then ended and the period August 29, 1989 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1989, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

COOPERS & LYBRAND

Dallas, Texas

December 21, 1993

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Fidelity Management & Research
Company

Boston, MA

SUB-ADVISER

FMR Texas Inc.

Irving, TX

OFFICERS

Edward C. Johnson 3d, President

J. Gary Burkhead, Senior Vice President

Thomas D. Maher, Assistant

Vice President

Gary L. French, Treasurer

John H. Costello, Assistant Treasurer

Arthur S. Loring, Secretary

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

J. Gary Burkhead

Ralph F. Cox*

Phyllis Burke Davis*

Richard J. Flynn*

Edward C. Johnson 3d

E. Bradley Jones*

Donald J. Kirk*

Peter S. Lynch

Edward H. Malone*

Marvin L. Mann*

Gerald C. McDonough*

Thomas R. Williams*

GENERAL DISTRIBUTOR

Fidelity Distributors Corporation

Boston, MA

TRANSFER AND SHAREHOLDER

SERVICING AGENTS

United Missouri Bank, N.A.

Kansas City, MO

and

Fidelity Service Co.

Boston, MA

CUSTODIAN

United Missouri Bank, N.A.

Kansas City, MO

FIDELITY'S TAX-FREE

MONEY MARKET FUNDS

California Tax-Free Money Market

Connecticut Municipal Money Market

Massachusetts Tax-Free Money Market

Michigan Municipal Money Market

New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market

New York Tax-Free Money Market

Ohio Municipal Money Market

Spartan(Registered trademark) California Municipal

Money Market

Spartan Connecticut Municipal

Money Market

Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market

Spartan Massachusetts Municipal

Money Market

Spartan Municipal Money Fund

Spartan New Jersey Municipal

Money Market

Spartan New York Municipal

Money Market

Spartan Pennsylvania Municipal

Money Market

Tax-Exempt Money Market

THE FIDELITY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

MUTUAL FUND 24-HOUR SERVICE

Account Balances 1-800-544-7544

Exchanges/Redemptions 1-800-544-7777
Mutual Fund Quotes 1-800-544-8544
Account Assistance 1-800-544-6666
Product Information 1-800-544-8888
Retirement Accounts 1-800-544-4774 (8 a.m. - 9 p.m.)
TDD Service 1-800-544-0111
for the deaf and hearing impaired
(9 a.m. - 9 p.m. Eastern time)
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AUTOMATED LINES FOR QUICKEST SERVICE

FIDELITY

(Registered trademark)
CONNECTICUT
MUNICIPAL
PORTFOLIOS

ANNUAL REPORT
NOVEMBER 30, 1993
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THIS REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE SUBMITTED FOR THE GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FUND. THIS REPORT IS NOT AUTHORIZED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN THE FUND UNLESS PRECEDED OR ACCOMPANIED BY AN EFFECTIVE PROSPECTUS. NEITHER THE FUND NOR FIDELITY DISTRIBUTORS CORPORATION IS A BANK, AND FUND SHARES ARE NOT BACKED OR GUARANTEED BY ANY BANK OR INSURED BY THE FDIC.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

DEAR SHAREHOLDER:

Once the new year begins, many people start reviewing their finances and calculating their tax bills. No one wants to pay more taxes than they have to. But a recent survey of 500 U.S. households, conducted by Fidelity and Yankelovich Partners, showed that few people have taken steps to reduce their taxes under the new legislation. Many were not even aware that the new tax laws were retroactive to January 1993.

Whether or not you're someone whose tax bill will increase as a result of these changes, it may make sense to consider ways to keep more of what you earn.

First, if your employer offers a 401(k) or 403(b) retirement savings plan, consider enrolling. These plans are set up so you can make regular contributions -

before taxes - to a retirement savings plan. They offer a disciplined savings strategy, the ability to accumulate earnings tax-deferred, and immediate tax savings. For example, if you earn \$40,000 a year and contribute 7% of your salary to your 401(k) plan, your annual contribution is \$2,800. That reduces your taxable income to \$37,200 and, if you're in the

28% tax bracket, saves you \$784 in Federal taxes. In addition, you pay no taxes on any earnings until withdrawal.

It may be a good idea to contact your benefits office as soon as possible to find out when you can enroll or increase your contribution. Most employers allow employees to make changes only a few times each year.

Second, consider an IRA. Many people are eligible to make an IRA contribution (up to \$2,000) that is fully tax deductible. That includes people who are not covered by company pension plans, or those within certain income brackets. Even if you don't qualify for a fully deductible contribution, any IRA earnings will grow tax-deferred until withdrawal.

Third, consider tax-free investments like municipal bonds and municipal bond funds. Often these can provide higher after-tax yields than comparable taxable investments. For example, if you're in the new 36% Federal income tax bracket and invest \$10,000 in a taxable investment yielding 7%, you'll pay \$252 in Federal taxes and receive \$448 in income. That same \$10,000 invested in a tax-free bond fund yielding 5.5% would allow you to keep \$550 in income.

These are three investment strategies that could help lower your tax bill in 1994. If you're interested in learning more, please call us at 1-800-544-8888 or visit a Fidelity Investor Center.

Wishing you a prosperous new year,
Edward C. Johnson 3d, Chairman

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD PORTFOLIO

PERFORMANCE: THE BOTTOM LINE

There are several ways to evaluate a fund's historical performance. You can look at the total percentage change in value, the average annual percentage change, or the growth of a hypothetical \$10,000 investment. Each figure includes changes in a fund's share price, reinvestment of any dividends (or income) and capital gains (the profits the fund earns when it sells bonds

that have grown in value), and the effect of the \$5 account closeout fee. You can also look at the fund's income.

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS

YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 1 YEAR	PAST 5 YEARS	LIFE OF FUND
Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio	11.81%	58.33%	75.52%
Lehman Brothers Municipal Bond Index	11.09%	61.12%	n/a
Average Connecticut Tax-exempt Municipal Bond Fund	12.08%	57.20%	n/a
Consumer Price Index	2.68%	21.20%	n/a

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS reflect actual performance over a set period - in this case, one year, five years, or since the fund started on October 29, 1987. For example, if you invested \$1,000 in a fund that had a 5% return over the past year, you would end up with \$1,050. You can compare these figures to the performance of the Lehman Brothers Municipal Bond index - a broad gauge of the municipal bond market. To measure how the fund stacked up against its peers, you can look at the average Connecticut tax-exempt municipal bond fund, which reflects the performance of 12 Connecticut municipal bond funds tracked by Lipper Analytical Services. Both benchmarks include reinvested dividends and capital gains, if any. Comparing the fund's performance to the consumer price index helps show how your fund did compared to inflation.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 1 YEAR	PAST 5 YEARS	LIFE OF FUND
Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio	11.81%	9.63%	9.67%
Lehman Brothers Municipal Bond Index	11.09%	10.01%	n/a
Average Connecticut Tax-exempt Municipal Bond Fund	12.08%	9.47%	n/a
Consumer Price Index	2.68%	3.92%	n/a

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS take the fund's actual (or cumulative) return and show you what would have happened if the fund had performed at a constant rate each year.

\$10,000 OVER LIFE OF FUND

	Spartan CT Hi	LB Muni
10/31/87	10000.00	10000.00
11/30/87	10121.14	10261.10
12/31/87	10253.38	10409.99
01/31/88	10621.32	10780.79
02/29/88	10727.51	10894.75
03/31/88	10415.77	10767.82
04/30/88	10463.24	10849.66
05/31/88	10515.59	10818.30
06/30/88	10713.45	10976.57
07/31/88	10766.94	11048.14
08/31/88	10821.12	11057.86
09/30/88	11033.66	11258.01
10/31/88	11228.48	11456.71
11/30/88	11123.75	11351.77
12/31/88	11289.83	11467.90
01/31/89	11442.62	11705.06
02/28/89	11333.30	11571.50
03/31/89	11345.51	11543.84
04/30/89	11654.63	11817.90
05/31/89	11899.34	12063.35
06/30/89	12098.25	12227.17

07/31/89	12229.61	12393.59
08/31/89	12100.69	12272.25
09/30/89	12064.54	12235.44
10/31/89	12207.62	12384.71
11/30/89	12387.76	12601.44
12/31/89	12467.79	12704.77
01/31/90	12357.27	12645.06
02/28/90	12469.60	12757.60
03/31/90	12491.35	12761.43
04/30/90	12296.36	12669.55
05/31/90	12602.21	12945.74
06/30/90	12730.25	13059.66
07/31/90	12919.65	13251.64
08/31/90	12687.36	13059.49
09/30/90	12769.38	13067.33
10/31/90	12962.06	13303.85
11/30/90	13241.66	13571.25
12/31/90	13302.08	13630.97
01/31/91	13449.70	13813.62
02/28/91	13534.39	13933.80
03/31/91	13556.04	13939.37
04/30/91	13728.33	14124.77
05/31/91	13850.06	14250.48
06/30/91	13743.00	14236.23
07/31/91	13906.13	14409.91
08/31/91	14057.21	14600.12
09/30/91	14183.28	14789.92
10/31/91	14323.10	14923.03
11/30/91	14357.59	14964.82
12/31/91	14709.44	15286.56
01/31/92	14731.79	15321.72
02/29/92	14739.08	15326.32

03/31/92	14671.72	15332.45
04/30/92	14749.26	15468.90
05/31/92	14951.26	15651.44
06/30/92	15245.81	15914.38
07/31/92	15720.88	16391.81
08/31/92	15498.37	16231.17
09/30/92	15604.48	16336.68
10/31/92	15338.53	16176.58
11/30/92	15752.70	16466.14
12/31/92	15918.26	16634.09
01/31/93	16155.62	16827.05
02/28/93	16812.50	17436.19
03/31/93	16583.73	17251.36
04/30/93	16736.58	17425.60
05/31/93	16834.45	17523.19
06/30/93	17132.67	17815.82
07/31/93	17158.03	17838.98
08/31/93	17547.21	18210.03
09/30/93	17760.00	18417.63
10/31/93	17769.50	18452.62
11/30/93	17613.40	18290.24

\$10,000 OVER LIFE OF FUND: Let's say you invested \$10,000 in Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio on October 31, 1987, shortly after the fund started. As the chart shows, by November 30, 1993, the value of your investment would have grown to \$17,613 - a 76.13% increase on your initial investment. This assumes you still own the fund on November 30, and therefore does not include the effect of the \$5 account closeout fee. For comparison, look at how the Lehman Brothers Municipal Bond index did over the same period. With dividends reinvested, the same \$10,000 would have grown to \$18,290 - a 82.90% increase.

UNDERSTANDING
PERFORMANCE

How a fund did yesterday is no guarantee of how it will do tomorrow. Bond prices, for example, move in the opposite direction of interest rates. In turn, the share price, return, and yield of a fund that invests in bonds will vary. That means if you sell your shares during a market downturn, you might lose money. But if you can ride out the market's ups and downs, you may have a gain.

(checkmark)

INCOME

YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989

Income return	6.29%	6.59%	6.65%	6.71%	7.19%
Capital gain returns	0.00%	0.00%	0.38%	0.19%	0.00%
Change in share price	5.52%	3.12%	1.39%	-0.01%	4.16%
Total return	11.81%	9.71%	8.42%	6.89%	11.35%

Income returns, capital gain returns, and changes in share price are all part of a bond fund's total return. An income return reflects the dividends paid by the fund. A capital gain return reflects the amount paid by the fund to shareholders based on the profits realized from selling bonds that have grown in value. The returns assume the dividends or gains are reinvested. Changes in the fund's share price include changes in the prices of the bonds owned by the fund. Change in share price and total return figures include the effect of the \$5 account closeout fee on an average size account.

DIVIDENDS AND YIELD

PERIODS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 30 DAYS	PAST 6 MONTHS	PAST 1 YEAR
Dividends per share	n/a	33.62 (cents)	67.96 (cents)
Annualized dividend rate	n/a	5.64%	5.81%
Annualized yield	5.12%	n/a	n/a
Tax-equivalent yield	8.38%	n/a	n/a

Dividends per share show the income paid by the fund for a set period. If you annualize this number, based on an average share price of \$11.89 over the past six months and \$11.70 over the past year, you can compare the fund's income over these two periods. The 30-day annualized yield is a standard formula for all funds based on the yields of the bonds in the fund, averaged over the past 30 days. This figure shows you the yield characteristics of the fund's investments at the end of the period. It also helps you compare funds from different companies on an equal basis. The tax-equivalent yield shows what you would have to earn on a taxable investment to equal the fund's tax-free yield, if you're in the 38.88% combined federal and state tax bracket.

FUND TALK: THE MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

MARKET RECAP

Generally, interest rates fell during the year ended November 30, 1993. As a result, bond prices rose and most fixed-income investors - including those in tax-free bonds - enjoyed attractive returns. The period began amid expectations of higher interest rates to come. This was based on signs that the economic recovery was finally taking hold, as well as uncertainty over the spending plans of the

president-elect. But as President Clinton promised to tackle the deficit and fight inflation, the bond market signaled its approval. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond dipped below 6% in September and reached an historic low of 5.79% in mid-October. By the end of the period, as inflation fears returned, the 30-year bond was yielding 6.30%. Two factors affected tax-free bonds specifically: On the positive side, higher federal taxes - discussed all year and approved in August - boosted demand. At the same time, record new issuance kept supplies high, which somewhat dampened prices. Overall during the period, tax-free bonds performed well compared to other fixed-income investments. The Lehman Brothers Municipal Bond Index - a broad measure of the tax-free bond market - rose 11.09%. By comparison, the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index - which tracks investment-grade taxable bonds - rose only 10.89%, due in part to relatively poor performance by mortgage-backed securities.

An interview with Peter Allegrini, Portfolio Manager of Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio
Q. PETER, HOW DID THE FUND DO?

A. For the 12 months ended November 30, 1993, the fund had a total return of 11.81%. That slightly lagged the average Connecticut tax-exempt municipal bond fund which returned 12.08% over the same period, according to Lipper Analytical Services.

Q. WHAT'S BEHIND THAT PERFORMANCE?

A. The fund had a slightly shorter duration than other Connecticut funds - meaning it was less sensitive to interest rate declines than other funds. As interest rates fell over the past year, funds with longer durations tended to do better. This fund is one of the oldest Connecticut funds available, and so, has some premium bonds that trade to their shorter call dates, rather than to their stated maturities. I hold on to them because they carry an interest rate above the current rate for similar bonds and they help generate the fund's above-average income. But I've worked steadily all year to lengthen the fund's duration to 8.3 years on November 30, 1993. Over the next six months to a year, I'll probably keep the fund's duration between 8 and 8 1/2 years because I think long-term interest rates could continue to fall.

Q. WHAT KINDS OF BONDS DID YOU BUY TO LENGTHEN THE FUND'S DURATION?

A. Mainly non-callable bonds and discount bonds. At the end of the period the fund had about a 26% stake in non-callable bonds, which are bonds that can't be prematurely returned to their issuers, and therefore have a longer duration. That's because non-callables always trade to their maturity date, rather than a shorter call date. When interest rates are falling and bond prices are rising, non-callable bonds tend to do well. It's the same for discount bonds, which trade at less than face value because they carry an interest rate below the current rate for similar bonds.

Q. ARE YOU CONCERNED THAT FEDERAL HEALTH-CARE REFORM WILL HURT THE FUND'S 29% STAKE IN HEALTH-CARE BONDS?

A. Not particularly. More than half the fund's hospital bonds are insured, which means that timely interest and principal payments are guaranteed. Unlike other states, pressure to cut costs and be more competitive, isn't really a factor for Connecticut hospitals. The state's health authorities have strategically located hospitals in key areas around the state, so most of those don't have much competition from other hospitals in the same area. Also, Connecticut doesn't suffer from an oversupply of hospital beds like other states do.

Q. AT THE END OF NOVEMBER, ABOUT 53% OF THE FUND WAS CONCENTRATED IN INTERMEDIATE BONDS WITH MATURITIES OF FIVE TO 20 YEARS. WHAT MADE THEM SO

ATTRACTIVE?

A. During the past year the slope of the yield curve - or the difference in yield between different maturity bonds - was fairly flat, meaning you didn't get rewarded much for taking on the extra risk of buying a bond with a 30-year maturity. For example, you could pick up about 95% of the yield of a 30-year bond with a 15-year bond. I just didn't think that a 5% difference in yield justified the added price risk of a 30-year bond.

Q. HOW DOES CONNECTICUT'S ECONOMY STACK UP AGAINST THE NATIONAL AVERAGE?

A. I think Connecticut's economy is in the process of bottoming and has started to stabilize. The state's economy has a heavy emphasis on the defense and insurance industries, which haven't done very well lately. Both sectors have gone through huge restructurings, primarily by cutting jobs. These changes are not cyclical, they're permanent and it may take a while for all the effects of massive restructuring to work their way through. On a brighter note, the state's fiscal situation is improving, primarily as a result of the tax reform enacted in 1991. New tax laws have brought stability to the amount of revenues collected and the state has balanced its budget for two straight years.

Q. SO, ARE YOU OPTIMISTIC ABOUT MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR 1994?

A. I am. I expect interest rates to continue to stay low, despite some recent jitters in the bond market. Most commodity prices and wages, two early warning signals for higher inflation, have stabilized, with no real signs of heading up. As long as inflation stays down, and economic growth stays at a 2% to 3% level, interest rates and bond yields could continue to stay low. Even so, it's probably realistic for investors to expect more modest returns than we've seen during the past 12 months.

FUND FACTS

GOAL: to provide high current income exempt from Connecticut state and federal income tax by investing primarily in bonds rated Baa or better

START DATE: October 29, 1987

SIZE: as of November 30, 1993, over \$450.1 million

MANAGER: Peter Allegrini, since October 1987; manager, Fidelity Advisor High Income Municipal Fund, since November 1985; Fidelity Michigan Tax-Free and Ohio Tax-Free Funds, since November 1985; formerly manager, Fidelity Minnesota Tax-Free Fund from November 1985 - September 1993; formerly manager Spartan Pennsylvania Municipal Fund, August 1986 - - September 1993

(checkmark)

PETER ALLEGRINI'S INVESTMENT STRATEGY:

"I try to find the best value for the money, across a variety of credit qualities. I manage the fund for total rate of return, not just high yield. The best way to achieve a consistently high rate of return is to keep the fund invested for a substantial amount of income and to take advantage of changes in interest rates, which sometimes create inefficient prices. In October, for example, many investors sold bonds because they feared a surge in inflation. That created an opportunity

to buy some attractive bonds at cheaper prices." (bullet) Because of recent tax hikes at the federal level, some Connecticut residents could be subject to a tax-rate as high as 42.32% in 1994.

(bullet) For the year ended November 30, 1993, the fund's share price fluctuated between a high of \$12.18 and a low of \$11.24 It closed the fiscal year at \$11.84.

DISTRIBUTIONS:

The Board of Trustees of Fidelity Court Street Trust: Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio voted to pay on December 20, 1993 to shareholders of record at the opening of business on December 17, 1993, a distribution of \$.33 derived from capital gains realized from sales of portfolio securities.

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT CHANGES

TOP FIVE SECTORS AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1993	% OF FUND'S INVESTMENTS	% OF FUND'S INVESTMENTS IN THESE SECTORS 6 MONTHS AGO
Health Care	28.9	32.4
General Obligation	24.1	18.4
Education	9.4	8.7
Special Tax	6.1	4.5
Transportation	6.0	n/a

AVERAGE YEARS TO MATURITY AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1993
6 MONTHS AGO

Years 20.7 20.8

AVERAGE YEARS TO MATURITY SHOWS THE AVERAGE TIME UNTIL THE PRINCIPAL OF THE BONDS IN THE FUND IS EXPECTED TO BE REPAID, WEIGHTED BY DOLLAR AMOUNT.

DURATION AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1993
6 MONTHS AGO

Years 8.3 6.8

DURATION SHOWS HOW MUCH A BOND'S PRICE FLUCTUATES WITH CHANGES IN INTEREST RATES. IF RATES RISE 1%, FOR EXAMPLE, THE SHARE PRICE OF A FUND WITH A FIVE-YEAR DURATION WILL FALL 5%.

QUALITY DIVERSIFICATION AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1993
(MOODY'S RATINGS)

Aaa 28.5%
Aa, A 36.5%
Baa 24.9%

Ba or B 1.8%
Non-rated 8.3%
Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 28.5
Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 36.4
Row: 1, Col: 3, Value: 24.9
Row: 1, Col: 4, Value: 2.0
Row: 1, Col: 5, Value: 8.300000000000001

THIS CHART EXCLUDES SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS. WHERE MOODY'S RATINGS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, WE HAVE USED S&P RATINGS.
SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENTS/NOVEMBER 30, 1993
(Showing Percentage of Total Value of Investments)

MUNICIPAL BONDS - 99.0%

MOODY'S

RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE

(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

CONNECTICUT - 87.0%

Berlin Unltd. Tax:

7.10% 6/15/04 A1 \$ 100,000 \$ 116,875 084851LB

7.20% 6/15/06 A1 135,000 159,469 084851LD

Branford Gen. Oblig. Unltd. Tax :

7% 6/15/08, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 500,000 586,875 105385ME

7% 6/15/09, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 500,000 587,500 105385MF

Bridgeport Gen. Oblig. Series B, 7.75% 11/15/10 Ba 3,235,000 3,578,719
108151SE

Bridgeport Unltd. Tax Series A:

7.20% 3/1/98 Ba 930,000 977,662 108151RE

7.40% 3/1/00 Ba 1,080,000 1,158,300 108151RJ

7.25% 6/1/02 Ba 565,000 608,081 108151QE

7.625% 1/15/09 Ba 1,500,000 1,631,250 108151RM

Brookfield Gen. Oblig. :

5.25% 7/15/10 Aa 200,000 199,500 112709JE

5.25% 7/15/11 Aa 200,000 198,500 112709JF

5.25% 7/15/12 Aa 200,000 198,250 112709JG

5.25% 7/15/13 Aa 190,000 188,337 112709JH

Canterbury Unltd. Tax:

7.20% 5/1/05 A 350,000 415,625 138105BL

7.20% 5/1/06 A 195,000 231,806 138105BM

Cheshire Unltd. Tax :

6.90% 2/15/06 A1 100,000 115,125 165375KS

6.90% 2/15/07 A1 100,000 114,875 165375KT

6.90% 2/15/08 A1 100,000 114,625 165375KU

Colchester Unltd. Tax 7.10% 12/15/04,

(MBIA Insured) Aaa 210,000 251,475 192792DZ

Connecticut Clean Wtr. Fund Rev.:

Series 1991, 7% 1/1/11 Aa 2,500,000 2,818,750 207915BC

5.875% 4/1/08 Aa 1,000,000 1,072,500 207915DS

6% 10/1/12 Aa 5,800,000 6,314,750 207915DU

Connecticut Dev. Auth. Health Care Rev.:

(Jerome Home Proj.) 8% 11/1/19 - 2,000,000 2,165,000 207913AC

(Masonic Charity Foundation) 6.50% 8/1/20,

(AMBAC Insured) Aaa 5,800,000 6,329,250 207913AM

Connecticut Dev. Auth. Health Care Rfdg.

(Duncaster, Inc. Proj.) 6.75% 9/1/15 Aa3 3,000,000 3,240,000 207901BD

Connecticut Dev. Auth. 1st. Mtg. Gross Rev.

(Health Care Proj.):

(Baptist Homes, Inc.):

8.75% 9/1/12 - 2,415,000 2,544,806 207902JK

9% 9/1/22 - 4,240,000 4,542,100 207902JL

(Inter-Church Residences, Inc.):

9.50% 5/1/13 - 1,200,000 1,312,500 207902HE

9.625% 4/1/21 - 3,500,000 3,850,000 207902HF

(Mary Wade Home, Inc. Proj.)

8.875%, 12/1/18 - 1,670,000 1,786,900 207902FD

MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED

MOODY'S

RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE

(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
CONNECTICUT - CONTINUED
Connecticut Dev. Auth. Parking Facs. Rev.
(Hartford Hosp.) 6.875% 10/1/06,
(MBIA Insured) (b) Aaa \$ 5,195,000 \$ 5,805,413 207903AN
Connecticut Dev. Auth. Poll. Cont. Rev. :
(Pfizer, Inc. Proj.) 6.55% 2/15/13 Aaa 4,000,000 4,470,000 207728AW
(United Illuminating Co. Proj.) 9.50% 6/1/16 BBB- 2,625,000 2,933,437
207728AS
Connecticut Dev. Auth. Solid Waste & Elec. Rev.
(Ogden Martin Sys. Bristol, Inc.) 10% 7/1/14 BBB+ 2,570,000 2,852,700
207908AR
Connecticut Dev. Auth. Rev. (Hartford Civic Ctr.)
Series A:
6% 11/15/07 A1 1,525,000 1,650,812 207910CE
6% 11/15/08 A1 3,050,000 3,290,187 207910CF
4.75% 11/15/13 A1 1,525,000 1,408,719 207910CL
Connecticut Dev. Auth. Wtr. Facs. Rev. Rfdg.
(Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. Proj.):
Series A, 6.05% 3/1/29, (MBIA Insured) (f) Aaa 2,000,000 2,070,000
207900AX
7.75% 8/1/19 A 4,000,000 4,095,000 207900AP
7.25% 6/1/20 A 1,000,000 1,110,000 207900AQ
Connecticut Gen. Oblig.:
Rfdg. Unltd. Tax, Series B, 5.50% 3/15/10 Aa 3,000,000 3,068,750
2077265A
(College Savings Plan):
Series A:
0% 5/15/07 Aa 2,250,000 1,102,500 207726VC
0% 5/15/10 Aa 7,980,000 3,341,625 207726VF
0% 5/15/11 Aa 3,350,000 1,319,062 207726B6
Series 1991 A, 0% 5/15/10 Aa 1,000,000 418,750 207726B5
Series B, 0% 11/1/06 Aa 2,800,000 1,449,000 207726TH
Unltd. Tax:
Series A, 0% 6/15/10 Aa 2,188,000 910,755 20772EAN
Series B:
0%, 12/15/10 Aa 2,428,000 986,375 207726E9
0%, 12/15/11 Aa 1,496,000 570,350 207726F2
(College Savings Plan - Cap. Appreciation) :
Series A:
0% 12/1/07 Aa 4,000,000 1,920,000 207726QP
0% 12/1/08 Aa 558,000 252,495 207726QR
Series B, 0% 11/15/10 Aa 4,460,000 1,817,450 207726XY
Unltd. Tax Series B, 0% 11/1/09 Aa 11,390,000 4,911,937 207726TL
Series A:
0% 7/1/98 Aa 780,000 642,525 207726RR
0% 7/1/03 Aa 4,000,000 2,510,000 207726RW
0% 7/1/04 Aa 4,514,000 2,674,545 207726RX
0% 7/1/05 Aa 750,000 415,312 207726RY
0% 7/1/07 Aa 2,430,000 1,190,700 207726SA
0% 7/1/08 Aa 4,690,000 2,169,125 207726SB
MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED
MOODY'S
RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE
(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
CONNECTICUT - CONTINUED
Connecticut Health & Edl. Facs. Auth. Rev. :
(Bridgeport Hosp.) Series A, 6.625% 7/1/18,
(MBIA Insured) Aaa \$ 3,825,000 \$ 4,236,187 207742UH
(Bristol Hosp.) Issue A:
7% 7/1/09 (MBIA Insured) Aaa 2,500,000 2,806,250 207742FD
7% 7/1/20 (MBIA Insured) Aaa 4,180,000 4,692,050 207742FE
(Cap. Asset Issue) Series C:
6.875% 1/1/10, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 1,111,250 207742JD
7% 1/1/20, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 3,730,000 4,205,575 207742JE
(Fairfield Univ.) Series F:
6.875% 7/1/09 A 3,540,000 3,916,125 207742CM
6.90% 7/1/14 A 1,000,000 1,107,500 207742CN
(Hartford Univ.):
Series C, 8% 7/1/18, (Pre-Refunded to
7/1/03 @ 100) (c) Aaa 7,310,000 8,982,162 2077414A

Series D, 6.80% 7/1/22 Baa 6,320,000 6,873,000 207742YA
(Lutheran Gen. Health Care Sys.) 7.375% 7/1/19 Aaa 3,195,000 3,861,956

207742BF

(New Britain Mem. Hosp.) Series A,
7.75% 7/1/22 BBB- 12,900,000 14,335,125 207742PD
(Norwalk Health Care, Inc.) Series A,
8.70% 7/1/22 - 6,600,000 6,946,500 207742TR

(Quinnipiac Coll.):

Rfdg. Series D:

6%, 7/1/13 BBB- 3,750,000 3,754,687 207742F3

6% 7/1/23 BBB- 3,975,000 3,975,000 207742F4

Series C, 7.75% 7/1/20 BBB- 1,000,000 1,197,500 207742GU

(St. Francis Hosp. & Med. Ctr.) 5% 7/1/13,
(FGIC Insured) Aaa 6,000,000 5,685,000 207742J9

(St. Mary's Hosp.)

Issued B:

7.60% 7/1/03 Baa 900,000 988,875 2077414V

7.80% 7/1/09 Baa 7,985,000 8,573,894 2077414S

Series C, 7.375% 7/1/20 Baa 7,420,000 7,902,300 207742GR

(St. Raphael Hosp.) Series H:

6.50% 7/1/11, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 2,780,000 3,113,600 207742S5

6.50% 7/1/13, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 3,125,000 3,523,437 207742S7

5.25% 7/1/14, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 4,400,000 4,328,500 207742R3

(Sacred Heart Univ.) Series A, 6.85% 7/1/22,

LOC Fleet Nat'l. Bank A 1,000,000 1,086,250 207742YN

(Sharon Healthcare, Inc.) Series A:

8.75% 7/1/06 - 450,000 480,375 207742NE

9% 7/1/13 - 1,300,000 1,408,875 207742NF

9.20% 7/1/21 - 1,500,000 1,642,500 207742NG

(Taft School):

Series A, 7.40% 7/1/10 A 2,190,000 2,581,462 207742FU

Series A, 7.375% 7/1/20 A 1,700,000 1,999,625 207742FV

(The Griffin Hosp.) Series A, 6% 7/1/13 Baal 5,000,000 4,925,000

207742C8

MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED

MOODY'S

RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE

(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

CONNECTICUT - CONTINUED

Connecticut Health & Edl. Facs. Auth. Rev. - continued

(Tolland County Health Care, Inc.) Series A:

8.75% 7/1/08 - \$ 350,000 \$ 373,625 207742NS

9% 7/1/13 - 1,000,000 1,083,750 207742NT

9.20% 7/1/21 - 3,600,000 3,942,000 207742NU

(Trinity College) Series C, 6% 7/1/22,

(MBIA Insured) Aaa 3,000,000 3,153,750 207742WU

(Waterbury Hosp.) Issue B, 7% 7/1/20,

(FSA Insured) Aaa 2,800,000 3,139,500 207742HS

(Yale-New Haven Hosp.):

Series D, 9% 7/1/12, (HIB Insured)

(Pre-Refunded to 7/1/95 @ 102) (c) Aaa 300,000 331,125 207741V7

Series F, 7.10% 7/1/25, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 12,000,000 13,575,000

207742HG

(Yale Univ.) 9.038% 5/15/30 (d) Aaa 7,000,000 7,472,500 207742WW

Connecticut Higher Ed. Supplemental Loan Auth. Rev.:

(Family Ed. Loan Prog.) Series A: (b)

6.80% 11/15/02 A 480,000 517,800 207743BW

7.20% 11/15/10 A 975,000 1,084,687 207743CE

Series A: (b)

7.375% 11/15/05 A 590,000 646,050 207743BH

7.50% 11/15/10 A 2,035,000 2,230,869 207743BN

Connecticut Hsg. Fin. Auth. (Hsg. Mtg. Fin. Prog.):

Series A, 7.50% 11/15/09 (b) Aa 3,355,000 3,602,431 207745W3

Series B, 8.80% 11/15/02 Aa 3,000,000 3,243,750 207745K7

Sub-Series B-1, 7.55% 11/15/08 Aa 2,000,000 2,175,000 207745Y5

Sub-Series B-3:

7.70% 11/15/09 (b) Aa 2,950,000 3,193,375 207745Y3

7.755% 11/15/22 (b) Aa 2,515,000 2,706,769 207745Y6

Series C, 7.625% 11/15/17 Aa 545,000 562,031 207745A7

Sub-Series C-1, 6.60% 11/15/23 Aa 1,500,000 1,599,375 2077453X

Series E, 8.75% 11/15/18 Aa 4,455,000 4,694,456 207745A2

Connecticut Muni. Elec. Energy Co-op. Pwr. Supply
Sys. Rev. Series A, 5% 1/1/18, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 7,750,000 7,275,312
207752CS

Connecticut Resource Recovery Auth. Rev.
(American Refuse Fuel Co.) 8.10% 11/15/15 (b) A2 4,500,000 5,242,500
207755FA

Connecticut Spl. Tax. Oblig. Rev. (Trans. Infrastructure):
Rfdg. Series 1993 A, 5.375% 9/1/08 A1 6,705,000 6,780,431 207757NF
Series A:
Rfdg. 5.25% 9/1/07 A1 7,165,000 7,227,694 207757NE
7.125% 6/1/10 A1 3,550,000 4,206,750 207757HD

Series B:
0% 6/1/08 A1 3,500,000 1,601,250 207757DQ
6.10% 9/1/08 A1 2,500,000 2,706,250 207757LU
6.15% 9/1/09 A1 3,500,000 3,819,375 207757LV
6.50% 10/1/10 A1 3,250,000 3,664,375 207757KF
6.125% 9/1/12 A1 6,400,000 6,936,000 207757LY
6.50% 10/1/12 A1 2,500,000 2,818,750 207757KH

MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED

MOODY'S
RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE
(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

CONNECTICUT - CONTINUED

Danbury Impt. Unltd. Tax 6.70% 2/1/07 Aa \$ 305,000 \$ 350,750 235865PX
Eastern Resources Recovery Auth. Solid Waste Rev.
(Wheelabrator Lisbon Proj.)

Series A, 5.50% 1/1/15 (b) A 8,000,000 7,560,000 276318AL

Franklin Unltd. Tax :
7.30% 3/15/04 A 225,000 263,812 352550AQ
7.30% 3/15/05 A 225,000 265,781 352550AR
7.30% 3/15/06 A 225,000 268,312 352550AS

Hartford County Metropolitan Dist.:

Unltd. Tax (School Boards) 9.50% 6/1/03 Aa1 100,000 134,000 416488EE
6.20% 11/15/09 Aa1 250,000 274,687 416488GD

Manchester Hsg. Dev. Agcy. (Multi-Family Hsg.)
7.20% 12/1/18 - 1,565,000 1,611,950 562132AB

Mansfield Gen. Oblig. Unltd. Tax:
6.80% 6/15/03 A1 300,000 343,875 564198EQ
6.80% 6/15/04 A1 300,000 346,125 564198ER
6.80% 6/15/07 A1 300,000 345,750 564198EU
6.80% 6/15/08 A1 150,000 173,250 564198EV

Meriden Unltd. Tax 7% 10/1/07, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 500,000 591,875
589535QJ

Milford Gen. Oblig.:

Unltd. Tax:
6.70% 2/1/05 Aa 400,000 457,000 599377KT
6.70% 2/1/07 Aa 315,000 360,675 599377KV
6.70% 2/1/08 Aa 315,000 361,462 599377KW
5.20% 1/15/11 Aa 550,000 540,375 599377PW
5.20% 1/15/13 Aa 500,000 488,125 599377PY

Monteville Gen. Oblig.:

6.30% 3/1/10 Aa 405,000 451,069 615292GU
7% 3/15/13 Aa 220,000 266,200 615292DK
7% 3/15/14 Aa 220,000 267,575 615292DL
7% 3/15/15 Aa 210,000 256,725 615292DM

Naugatuck Unltd. Tax:

7.25% 9/1/04, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 215,000 258,269 639064LK
6.90% 6/15/07, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 485,000 568,663 639064KR
7.40% 9/1/07, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 370,000 452,325 639064LN
7.40% 9/1/08, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 370,000 452,325 639064LP

New Britain:

Unltd. Tax:
Rfdg. 6% 2/1/12, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 400,000 431,000 642713TN
7% 4/1/07, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 580,000 680,775 642713QZ
7% 4/1/08, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 580,000 682,950 642713RA
Series B, 6% 3/1/12, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 2,000,000 2,155,000 642713VF

New Haven Facs. Rev. (Easter Seal Goodwill

Rehabilitation Proj.) 8.875% 4/1/16 - 1,600,000 1,690,000 645032AJ

New Haven Gen. Oblig.:

Series A, 7.40% 3/1/12 Baa 1,000,000 1,096,250 645019K2
8.25% 8/15/01 Baa 3,280,000 3,829,400 645019H9

MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED

MOODY'S

RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE

(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

CONNECTICUT - CONTINUED

Newington Unltd. Tax:

6.50% 2/1/06 A1 \$ 320,000 \$ 359,600 651469KB

6.60% 2/1/07 A1 200,000 226,250 651469KC

North Haven Unltd. Tax 7% 10/1/08 Aa 375,000 439,219 659579LW

North Thompsonville Fire Dist.:

6.75% 6/1/07, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 180,000 205,200 66286HAR

6.75% 6/1/08, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 190,000 216,838 66286HAS

6.75% 6/1/09, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 200,000 233,250 66286HAT

6.75% 6/1/10, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 215,000 252,088 66286HAU

6.75% 6/1/11, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 230,000 271,113 66286HAV

Norwalk Hsg. Auth. Mtg. Rev. (Monterey Village)

Series 1985 B, Section 8, 9% 11/1/99 BBB 180,000 188,550 668868BE

Oxford Gen. Oblig. Unltd. Tax 6.90% 2/1/07,

(FGIC Insured) Aaa 925,000 1,018,656 691412CM

Plainville Gen. Oblig.:

Unltd. Tax:

6.60% 8/15/09 A1 250,000 286,563 726770LF

6.60% 8/15/10 A1 250,000 286,563 726770LG

6.60% 8/15/11 A1 250,000 287,813 726770LH

6.60% 8/15/08 A1 250,000 282,500 726770LE

Stamford Gen. Oblig.:

Unltd. Tax:

6.60% 1/15/07 Aaa 295,000 338,144 852631WM

6.60% 1/15/08 Aaa 1,480,000 1,700,150 852631WN

6.60% 1/15/09 Aaa 1,000,000 1,166,250 852631WP

7% 6/15/08, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 500,000 586,875 862811MZ

6.125% 11/1/12 Aaa 1,050,000 1,134,000 852631XX

Thomaston Unltd. Tax:

6.50% 8/1/07 A 210,000 232,838 884510FG

6.50% 8/1/08 A 210,000 234,150 884510FH

6.50% 8/1/09 A 210,000 235,988 884510FJ

Vernon Unltd. Tax:

7.10% 10/15/07 A1 250,000 292,188 924427MA

7.10% 10/15/08 A1 250,000 292,813 924427MB

Voluntown Gen. Oblig. Unltd. Tax:

6.75% 10/1/03 A 210,000 238,875 928822BE

6.75% 10/1/04 A 210,000 239,138 928822BF

6.80% 10/1/06 A 210,000 243,075 928822BH

6.80% 10/1/07 A 210,000 240,187 928822BJ

6.80% 10/1/08 A 210,000 245,438 928822BK

6.80% 10/1/09 A 185,000 215,063 928822BL

West Haven Impt. Unltd. Tax 6.70% 2/15/04,

(MBIA Insured) Aaa 710,000 819,163 953140MZ

Winchester Gen. Oblig. Unltd. Tax:

7.10% 11/15/06 A1 125,000 147,031 972737EU

7.10% 11/15/08 A1 110,000 132,688 972737EW

MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED

MOODY'S

RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE

(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

CONNECTICUT - CONTINUED

Wolcott Gen. Oblig. Unltd. Tax:

7% 6/15/09, (FGIC Insured) Aaa \$ 445,000 \$ 525,100 977623HE

7% 6/15/10, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 440,000 522,500 977623HF

Woodstock Spl. Oblig. Rev. (Woodstock Academy):

7% 3/1/07, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 725,000 830,125 980324AS

7% 3/1/08, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 725,000 830,125 980324AT

384,886,456

PUERTO RICO - 11.7%

Puerto Rico Commonwealth Gen. Oblig. Rfdg.

Unltd. Tax, 5% 7/1/21 Baa1 5,000,000 4,587,500 745144KJ

Puerto Rico Commonwealth Hwy. & Trans. Auth. Rev.:

Rfdg.:

Series W, 5.50% 7/1/13 Baa1 14,250,000 14,054,063 745181BZ

Series X, 5.50% 7/1/13 Baa1 2,500,000 2,465,625 745181CA

Series X, 5.50% 7/1/15 Baa1 8,000,000 7,880,000 745181FD

Series W, 5.50% 7/1/15 Baa1 2,000,000 1,970,000 745181CB
 Puerto Rico Elec. Pwr. Auth. Pwr. Rev. Resources
 Auth. Pwr. Rev.:
 Series P, 7% 7/1/21 Baa1 1,750,000 1,931,563 745268LL
 Series R, 6.25% 7/1/17 Baa1 1,000,000 1,048,750 745268ND
 Puerto Rico Pub. Bldgs. Auth. Rev. Rfdg.
 Series L, 5.50% 7/1/21 Baa1 12,000,000 11,850,000 745235GJ
 Puerto Rico Tel. Auth. Rev.:
 6.85% 1/1/03, (AMBAC Insured) (d) Aaa 1,000,000 1,016,250 745297HT
 6.95% 1/1/04, (AMBAC Insured) (d) Aaa 2,000,000 2,037,500 745297HX
 8.03% 1/16/15, MBIA Insured) (d) Aaa 3,000,000 3,086,250 745297JT
 51,927,501
 U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS - 0.3%
 Virgin Islands Wtr. & Pwr. Auth. Elec. Sys.
 Series A, 7.40% 7/1/11 - 1,000,000 1,138,750 927688BX
 TOTAL MUNICIPAL BONDS (Cost \$405,017,048) 437,952,707
 MUNICIPAL NOTES (A) - 1.0%
 CONNECTICUT - 1.0 %
 Connecticut Spl. Assessment Unemployment Rev.
 Series 1993 B, 2.25%, LOC Industrial Bank of
 Japan, Mitsubishi Bank, VRDN VMIG 1 1,100,000 1,100,000 207756AR
 Connecticut State Dev. Auth. (Light & Pwr. Co.
 Proj. 1993) Series A, 2.15%, LOC
 Deutsche Bank, VRDN VMIG 1 3,400,000 3,400,000 207728BA
 TOTAL MUNICIPAL NOTES (Cost \$4,500,000) 4,500,000
 TOTAL INVESTMENTS - 100% (Cost \$409,517,048) \$ 442,452,707

SECURITY TYPE ABBREVIATIONS

VRDN - Variable Rate Demand Notes

LEGEND

- (c)(a) The coupon rate shown on floating or adjustable rate securities represents the rate at period end.
- (b) Private activity obligations whose interest is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax for individuals (AMT securities).
- (c)(c) Security collateralized by an amount sufficient to pay interest and principal.
- (c)(d) Inverse floating rate security is a security where the coupon is inversely indexed to a floating interest rate multiplied by a specified factor. If the floating rate is high enough, the coupon rate may be zero or be a negative amount that is carried forward to reduce future interest and/or principal payments. The price may be considerably more volatile than the price of a comparable fixed rate security.
- (c)(e) Standard & Poor's Corporation credit ratings are used in the absence of a rating by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.
- (c) Security purchased on a delayed delivery basis. (see Note 2 of Notes to Financial Statements).

OTHER INFORMATION

The composition of long-term debt holdings as a percentage of total value of investments for the period ended is as follows (ratings are unaudited):

MOODY'S RATINGS S&P RATINGS
 Aaa, Aa, A 60.1% AAA, AA, A 71.0%
 Baa 18.1% BBB 9.3%
 Ba 1.8% BB 1.8%
 B 0.0% B 0.0%
 Caa 0.0% CCC 0.0%
 Ca, C 0.0% CC, C 0.0%
 D 0.0%

The percentage not rated by either S&P or Moody's amounted to 8.3%.
 The distribution of municipal securities by revenue source, as a percentage of total value of investments, is as follows:
 Health Care 28.9%

General Obligation 24.1
 Others
 (individually less than 10%) 47.0
 TOTAL 100.0%

INCOME TAX INFORMATION

At November 30, 1993, the aggregate cost of investment securities for income tax purposes was \$409,520,381. Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) aggregated \$32,932,326, of which \$34,625,973 related to appreciated investment securities and \$1,693,647 related to depreciated investment securities.

The fund hereby designates \$790,000 as a capital gain dividend for the purpose of the dividend paid deduction.

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD PORTFOLIO

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

<C>

<C>

NOVEMBER 30, 1993

3.ASSETS	4.	5.
6.Investment in securities, at value (cost \$409,517,048) (Notes 1 and 2) - See accompanying schedule	7.	\$ 442,452,707
8.Cash	9.	29,926
10.Receivable for investments sold	11.	21,250,455
12.Interest receivable	13.	7,629,876
14. 15.TOTAL ASSETS	16.	471,362,964
17.LIABILITIES	18.	19.
20.Payable for investments purchased	21.	22.
23. Regular delivery	\$ 17,369,532	24.
25. Delayed delivery (Note 2)	1,978,480	26.
27.Payable for fund shares redeemed	1,303,890	28.
29.Dividends payable	393,053	30.
31.Accrued management fee	205,385	32.
33. 34.TOTAL LIABILITIES	35.	21,250,340
36.37.NET ASSETS	38.	\$ 450,112,624
39.Net Assets consist of:	40.	41.
42.Paid in capital	43.	\$ 404,508,282
44.Accumulated undistributed net realized gain (loss) on investments	45.	12,668,683
46.Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investment securities	47.	32,935,659
48.49.NET ASSETS, for 38,008,433 shares outstanding	50.	\$ 450,112,624
51.52.NET ASSET VALUE, offering price and redemption price per share (\$450,112,624 (divided by) 38,008,433 shares)	53.	\$11.84

</TABLE>

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993

	<C>	<C>
54.INTEREST	55.	\$ 28,653,720
56.EXPENSES	57.	58.
59.Management fee (Note 4)	60.	
	\$ 2,474,254	
61.Non-interested trustees' compensation	62.	
	2,885	
63. 64.TOTAL EXPENSES	65.	2,477,139
66.67.NET INVESTMENT INCOME	68.	26,176,581
69.REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS (NOTES 1 AND 3)	71.	72.
70.Net realized gain (loss) on:		
73. Investment securities	16,259,306	74.
75. Futures contracts	(1,364,615)	14,894,691
76.Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on:	77.	78.
79. Investment securities	8,977,415	80.
81. Futures contracts	756	8,978,171
82.83.NET GAIN (LOSS)	84.	23,872,862
85.86.NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	87.	\$ 50,049,443

</TABLE>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

	<C>	<C>
	YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30,	
	1993	1992
88.INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		
89.Operations	\$ 26,176,581	\$ 24,220,829
Net investment income		
90. Net realized gain (loss) on investments	14,894,691	(511,592)
91. Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	8,978,171	12,190,553
92. 93.NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	50,049,443	35,899,790
94.Distributions to shareholders from net investment	(26,176,581)	(24,220,829)

income		
95. Share transactions	109,111,103	136,138,818
Net proceeds from sales of shares		
96. Reinvestment of distributions from net investment income	21,413,874	20,385,554
97. Cost of shares redeemed	(118,085,422)	(101,311,107)
98. Redemption fees (Note 1)	52,698	74,383
99. Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from share transactions	12,492,253	55,287,648
100.	36,365,115	66,966,609
101. TOTAL INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		
102. NET ASSETS	103.	104.
105. Beginning of period	413,747,509	346,780,900
106. End of period	\$ 450,112,624	\$ 413,747,509
107. OTHER INFORMATION	109.	110.
108. Shares		
111. Sold	9,381,355	12,299,965
112. Issued in reinvestment of distributions from net investment income	1,827,287	1,837,742
113. Redeemed	(10,079,212)	(9,137,279)
114. Net increase (decrease)	1,129,430	5,000,428

</TABLE>

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

<TABLE> <CAPTION> <S>	<C> YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30,	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
117. SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA					
118. Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 11.220	\$ 10.880	\$ 10.730	\$ 10.730	\$ 10.300
119. Income from Investment Operations Net investment income	.680	.689	.684	.687	.706
120. Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.619	.338	.188	.020	.430
121. Total from investment operations	1.299	1.027	.872	.707	1.136
122. Less Distributions From net interest income	(.680)	(.689)	(.684)	(.687)	(.706)
123. From net realized	-	-	(.040)	(.020)	-

gain on investments					
124. Total distributions	(.680)	(.689)	(.724)	(.707)	(.706)
125.Redemption fees added to paid in capital	.001	.002	.002	-	-
126.Net asset value, end of period	\$ 11.840	\$ 11.220	\$ 10.880	\$ 10.730	\$ 10.730
127.TOTAL RETURN	11.81 %	9.72 %	8.43 %	6.89 %	11.36 %
128.RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA					
129.Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 450,113	\$ 413,748	\$ 346,781	\$ 251,855	\$ 180,385
130.Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.55 %	.55 %	.55 %	.62 %	.54 %
131.Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions	.55 %	.55 %	.60 %	.62 %	.73 %
132.Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	5.81 %	6.21 %	6.34 %	6.51 %	6.62 %
133.Portfolio turnover rate	45 %	11 %	6 %	18 %	8 %

</TABLE>

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

PERFORMANCE: THE BOTTOM LINE

To measure a money market fund's performance, you can look at either total return or yield. Total return reflects the change in a fund's share price over a given period, reinvestment of its dividends (or income), and the effect of the fund's \$5 account closeout fee. Yield measures the income paid by a fund. Since a money market fund tries to maintain a \$1 share price, yield is an important measure of performance.

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS

PERIODS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 1 YEAR	LIFE OF FUND
Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio	2.21%	8.48%
Consumer Price Index	2.68%	8.16%
Average Connecticut Tax-Free Money Market Fund	1.89%	7.66%

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS reflect actual performance over a set period - one year, or since the fund started on March 4, 1991. For example, if you invested \$1,000 in a fund that had a 5% return over the past year, you would end up with \$1,050. Comparing the fund's performance to the consumer price index (CPI) helps show how your investment did compared to inflation. To measure how the fund stacked up against its peers, you can compare its return to the average Connecticut tax-free money market fund's total return. This average currently reflects the performance of ten Connecticut tax-free money market funds tracked by IBC/Donoghue. (The periods covered by the CPI and IBC/Donoghue numbers are the closest available match to those covered by the fund.)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

PERIODS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 1 YEAR	LIFE OF FUND
Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio	2.21%	3.01%
Consumer Price Index	2.68%	2.89%
Average Connecticut Tax-Free Money Market Fund	1.89%	2.72%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS take the fund's actual (or cumulative) return and show you what would have happened if the fund had achieved that return by performing at a constant rate each year.

YIELDS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C> 11/30/92	<C> 2/28/93	<C> 5/31/93	<C> 8/31/93	<C> 11/30/93
-----	-----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------

Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio	2.48%	2.10%	2.56%	2.14%	1.96%
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Average Connecticut Tax-Free Money Market Fund	1.99%	1.76%	2.11%	1.87%	1.81%
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Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio - Tax-equivalent	4.05%	3.43%	4.16%	3.49%	3.19%
---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Average All Taxable Money Market Fund	2.77%	2.71%	2.64%	2.64%	2.69%
---------------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

</TABLE>

Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 2.48

Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 1.99

Row: 2, Col: 1, Value: 2.1

Row: 2, Col: 2, Value: 1.76

Row: 3, Col: 1, Value: 2.56

Row: 3, Col: 2, Value: 2.11

Row: 4, Col: 1, Value: 2.14

Row: 4, Col: 2, Value: 1.87

Row: 5, Col: 1, Value: 1.96

Row: 5, Col: 2, Value: 1.81

Spartan Connecticut

t

Municipal Money

Market Portfolio

Average

Connecticut

Tax-Free Money

Market Fund

3% -

2% -

1% -

0%

YIELD refers to the income paid by the fund over a given period. Yields for money market funds are usually for seven-day periods, expressed as annual

percentage rates. A yield that assumes income earned is reinvested or compounded is called an effective yield. The chart above shows the fund's current seven-day yield at quarterly intervals over the past year. This would have been lower if Fidelity had not reimbursed certain fund expenses. You can compare these yields to those of the average Connecticut tax-free money market fund. Or you can look at the fund's tax-equivalent yields. Tax-equivalent yields are based on a combined effective 1993 federal and Connecticut state income tax rate of 38.88% and reflect that a portion of the fund's yields for the periods were subject to state taxes. The tax-equivalent figures are useful in seeing how the fund stacked up against the average taxable money market fund as tracked by IBC/Donoghue. A portion of the fund's income may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. A MONEY MARKET FUND'S TOTAL RETURNS AND YIELDS REFLECT PAST RESULTS RATHER THAN PREDICT FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

COMPARING

PERFORMANCE

Yields on tax-free investments are usually lower than yields on taxable investments. However, a straight comparison between the two may be misleading because it ignores the way taxes reduce taxable returns. Tax-equivalent yield -- the yield you'd have to earn on a similar taxable investment to match the tax-free yield -- makes the comparison more meaningful. Keep in mind that the U.S. government neither insures nor guarantees a money market fund. In fact, there is no assurance that a money fund will maintain a \$1 share price. (checkmark)

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

FUND TALK: THE MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

An interview with Scott Orr, Portfolio Manager of Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio

Q. SCOTT, CAN YOU BRING US UP TO DATE ON THE SHORT-TERM SIDE OF THE MARKET AS OF THE END OF NOVEMBER?

A. I can best describe the market over the past year as uneventful. The Federal Reserve has kept the federal funds rate at 3% since September 1992, and that held short-term interest rates low. Fears of inflation bounced rates up slightly last May and again in late October. But neither episode caused me to significantly change the way I managed the fund. Over the last six months, supply and demand factors had a bigger influence on how I positioned the fund than changes in interest rates.

Q. CAN YOU EXPLAIN?

A. Sure. Because Connecticut is so small, there is often a low supply of short-term municipal debt in the state, especially issues with six-month to one-year maturities. That was the case through the summer, which forced me to keep the fund's average maturity on the short side. All of that changed in September. Suddenly, several state agencies and authorities - the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority among others - flooded the muni-market with new issues. The new supply was more than Connecticut funds like ours could snatch up, so issuers boosted yields to attract national buyers. I responded by selling some of the fund's lower-yielding issues to make room for this longer-maturity, higher-yielding debt. The move was reflected in the fund's average maturity, which increased from 38 days at the end of August to 80 days by the end of September. I've kept that figure on the long side ever since by holding on to the higher-yielding issues.

Q. HOW DID THE FUND'S PERFORMANCE LOOK NEXT TO THE COMPETITION?

A. Total return for the year ended November 30, 1993 was 2.21%, compared to 1.89% for the average Connecticut tax-free money market fund tracked by IBC/Donoghue. The fund's seven-day yield on November 30 was 1.96%, compared

to 2.56% at the end of May. The latest yield translates into a tax-equivalent yield of 3.19% for investors in the 38.88% combined effective 1993 federal and state tax bracket.

Q. WHAT INFLUENCED PERFORMANCE?

A. One relatively new investing strategy that helped performance was the use of simple derivatives. They combine a long-term municipal bond with a "put," or an option to sell to a third party, typically a bank. The end product is an investment that pays a short-term variable interest rate and can be put on short notice, usually seven days. It acts much like any other variable rate demand note the fund might own, with one key difference: the yield is slightly higher, a fact that has more to do with the added complexity of these instruments than added risk. Derivatives made up about 8% of the fund at the end of November.

Q. HOW DO YOU SEE THE NEXT SIX MONTHS SHAPING UP?

A. Rates in the tax-free market generally have been drifting lower, even during upturns in the taxable market. In an environment of falling rates, I want to hold onto my longer-term issues to take advantage of their higher yields. In general, I think rates will remain in a narrow range over the next six months. The economy is showing signs of strength. I wouldn't be surprised if, at some point, the Fed decides there's a real threat of rising inflation and moves to tighten the money supply by raising the federal funds rate. As the likelihood of tightening increases, I might position the fund to take advantage of rising rates by shortening its average maturity.

FUND FACTS

GOAL: tax-free income and stability by investing in high-quality, short-term, Connecticut municipal securities

START DATE: March 4, 1991

SIZE: as of November 30, 1993, over \$163 million

MANAGER: Scott Orr, since October 1993; manager, Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market, since October 1993; Fidelity Michigan Municipal Money Market, Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market & Spartan New Jersey Money Market, since January 1992 (checkmark)

WORDS TO KNOW

COMMERCIAL PAPER: A security issued by a municipality to finance capital or operating needs.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE: The interest rate banks charge each other for overnight loans.

MATURITY: The time remaining before an issuer is scheduled to repay the principal amount on a debt security. When the fund's average maturity - weighted by dollar amount - is short, the fund manager is anticipating a rise in interest rates. When the average maturity is long, the manager is expecting rates to fall. When the average maturity is neutral, the manager wants the flexibility to respond to rising rates, while still capturing a portion of the higher yields available from issues with longer maturities.

MUNICIPAL NOTE: A security

issued in advance of future tax or other revenues and payable from those specific sources.

TENDER BOND: A variable-rate, long-term security that gives the bond holder the option to redeem the bond at face value before maturity.

VARIABLE RATE DEMAND NOTE (VRDN): A tender bond that can be redeemed on short notice, typically one or seven days. VRDNs are useful in managing the fund's average maturity and liquidity.

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT CHANGES

MATURITY DIVERSIFICATION

DAYS	% OF FUND ASSETS 11/30/93	% OF FUND ASSETS 5/31/93	% OF FUND ASSETS 11/30/92
0 - 30	66	71	59
31 - 90	10	19	15
91 - 180	5	5	9
181 - 397	19	5	17

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY

	11/30/93	5/31/93	11/30/92
Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio	72 days	38 days	72 days
Average Connecticut Tax-Free Money Market Fund*	76 days	44 days	61 days

ASSET ALLOCATION

AS OF 11/30/93 AS OF 5/31/93

Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 54.0
Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 19.0
Row: 1, Col: 3, Value: 21.0
Row: 1, Col: 4, Value: 5.0
Row: 1, Col: 5, Value: 2.0
Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 53.0
Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 21.0
Row: 1, Col: 3, Value: 4.0
Row: 1, Col: 4, Value: 15.0
Row: 1, Col: 5, Value: 7.0

Variable rate demand notes (VRDNs) 54%
Commercial paper 19%
Tender bonds 21%
Municipal notes 5%
Other 1%
Variable rate demand notes (VRDNs) 53%
Commercial paper 21%

Tender bonds 4%

Municipal

notes 15%

Other 7%

* SOURCE: IBC/DONOGHUE'S MONEY FUND REPORT(Registered trademark)

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENTS/NOVEMBER 30, 1993

(Showing Percentage of Total Value of Investments)

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - 100%

MOODY'S

RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE

(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

CALIFORNIA - 0.8%

California Poll. Cont. Fing. Auth. Resource Recovery Rev.

(Delano Proj.) Series 1990, 2.20%,

LOC Algemene Bank, VRDN (b) \$ 300,000 \$ 300,000 130535BB

Orange County Apt. Dev. Rfdg., Series 1990 A, 3.10%

12/1/93, LOC Tokai Bank, VT 1,000,000 1,000,000 684990GB

1,300,000

CONNECTICUT - 75.9%

Connecticut Dev. Auth. Arpt. Facs. Rev. (Arpt. Hotel Bradley

Assoc. Ltd. Partnership Proj.) 2.25%, LOC Daiwa

Bank, VRDN 6,500,000 6,500,000 207907AK

Connecticut Dev. Auth. Hlth. Care Rev. (Corp. for Independent

Living Proj.), VRDN:

Series 1990, 2.25%, LOC Cr. Commercial de France 4,100,000 4,100,000

207913AP

Series 1993 A, 2.25%, LOC Daiwa Bank 2,400,000 2,400,000 207913BK

Connecticut Dev. Auth. Poll. Cont. Rev. (Conn. Light & Power

Co. Proj. 1993), VRDN:

Series A, 2.15%, LOC Deutsche Bank 7,500,000 7,500,000 207728BA

Series B, 2.20%, LOC Union Bank of Switzerland (b) 7,900,000 7,900,000

207728BB

Connecticut Dev. Auth. Rev. Gen. Oblig. Bond,

Series 1993 A, 5% 11/15/94 750,000 766,154 207910BR

Connecticut Dev. Auth. (Shelton Inn Proj.) Series 1986,

2.90%, LOC Bank of Tokyo, VRDN (b) 200,000 200,000 207727DN

Connecticut Dev. Auth. Solid Waste Disp. Fac. Rev., VRDN: (b)

(Exeter Energy Proj.):

Series 1989 A, 2.30%, LOC Sanwa Bank 1,500,000 1,500,000 207910AW

Series 1989 B, 2.30%, LOC Sanwa Bank 4,900,000 4,900,000 207910AX

(Rand-Whitney Containerboard), 2.30%,

LOC Chase Manhattan Bank 3,300,000 3,300,000 207910BQ

Connecticut Economic Recovery Gen. Oblig. Notes,

Series 1991 B, 2.25%, BPA Canadian Imperial

Bank, VRDN 1,700,000 1,700,000 207726D2

Connecticut Gen. Oblig. Ctfs. of Prtn., Series PA1,

2.50%, (Liquidity Enhancement Merrill Lynch) (c) 2,000,000 2,000,000

20772EBG

Connecticut Gen. Oblig. Series 1992 B, 4.50% 5/15/94 500,000 503,763

207726P4

Connecticut Gen. Oblig. Tender Option Bonds: (c)

Series BT 89, 2.60%, (Liquidity Enhancement

Banker's Trust) 1,600,000 1,600,000 2077265F

Series BT 130, 2.65%, (Liquidity Enhancement

Bankers Trust) 3,200,000 3,200,000 20772EGE

Series Mgt. 17A, 2.40%, (Liquidity Enhancement Morgan

Guaranty) 500,000 500,000 2077265D

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED

MOODY'S

RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE

(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

CONNECTICUT - CONTINUED

Connecticut Health & Ed. Facs. Auth. Rev.:

VRDN:

(Charlotte Hungerford Hosp.) Series B, 2.30%,

LOC Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. \$ 1,800,000 \$ 1,800,000 207742GT

(Kent School) Series A, 2.20%, LOC Barclays Bank PLC 5,900,000

5,900,000 207742JF

VT:

(Windham Comnty. Mem. Hosp.) Series B, 2.35%
12/14/93, LOC Banque Paribas 4,000,000 4,000,000 207994SS
(Yale University):

Series L:

2.60% 2/8/94 1,550,000 1,550,000 207994SN
2.55% 2/17/94 500,000 500,000 207994SQ

Series M:

2.45% 12/8/93 2,000,000 2,000,000 207994SA
2.60% 2/16/94 3,900,000 3,900,000 207994SH

Series N:

2.45% 12/9/93 1,100,000 1,100,000 207994RW
2.50% 12/13/93 1,000,000 1,000,000 207994RJ
2.60% 2/16/94 1,350,000 1,350,000 207994SK

Series O:

2.45% 12/8/93 1,150,000 1,150,000 207994RY
2.60% 2/16/94 1,500,000 1,500,000 207994SG

Connecticut Hsg. Fin. Agcy. Hsg. Mtg. Fin. Prog.

Bonds, MT:

Series 1992 D-2, 2.75% 5/16/94 4,000,000 4,000,000 2077454L
Series 1993 H-1, 2.80% 11/15/94 6,800,000 6,800,000 207746BK
Series 1993 H-2, 2.90% 11/15/94 (b) 4,500,000 4,500,000 207746BL

Connecticut Hsg. Fin. Auth. Hsg. Mtg. Fin. Prog., VT: (b)

Series 1989 D:

2.55% 12/8/93 1,165,000 1,165,000 207995FY
2.50% 12/10/93 1,000,000 1,000,000 207995FU
2.45% 12/14/93 255,000 255,000 207995FV
2.60% 2/9/94 3,500,000 3,500,000 207995GA
Series 1990 C, 2.70% 2/8/94 800,000 800,000 207995GB

Connecticut Second Lien Special Tax Oblig. Bonds

(Transport Infrastructure) Series 1, 2.45%,
LOC Industrial Bank of Japan, VRDN 7,100,000 7,100,000 207757HF

Connecticut Spl. Assessment Unemployment Compensation

Advance Fund Rev. Tender Option Bonds, Series 1993 A,
2.70%, (Liquidity Enhancement Sumitomo Bank) (c) 2,000,000 2,000,000
207756AU

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED

MOODY'S

RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE

(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

CONNECTICUT - CONTINUED

Connecticut Spl. Assessment Unemployment Rev.,:

Series 1993 B, 2.25%, LOC Ind. Bank of Japan, VRDN \$ 1,000,000 \$
1,000,000 207756AR

Series 1993 C, 3% 7/1/94, MT 12,000,000 12,013,489 207756AS

Hartford Redev. Auth. (Underwood Towers Proj.), 2.45%,

(FSA Insured) (Liquidity Enhancement Sumitomo Trust &

Banking Ltd.), VRDN 1,700,000 1,700,000 416461AY

Milford BAN 2.68% 2/17/94 400,000 400,018 599377QA

120,553,424

FLORIDA - 2.6%

Dade County Ind. Dev. Rev. (Montenay-Dade Ltd. Proj.)

Series 1990 A, 2.40%, LOC Banque Paribas, VRDN (b) 4,100,000 4,100,000
233561AB

NEW YORK - 1.0%

New York City Ind. Dev. Agcy. Ind. Dev. Rev.

(Nippon Cargo Airlines Co.) Series 1992, 2.45%,

LOC Ind. Bank of Japan, VRDN (b) 1,600,000 1,600,000 649705FV

PUERTO RICO - 13.7%

Puerto Rico Commonwealth TRAN Series A, 3% 7/29/94 7,000,000 7,012,917
745144VX

Puerto Rico Hwy. and Trans. Rev. Series 1993 X, 2%,

LOC Union Bank of Switzerland, VRDN 6,000,000 6,000,000 745181LA

Puerto Rico Ind. Med. Higher Ed. & Envir. Cont. Fac. Fin. Auth., VT:

(A.G. Mendez Proj.) Series 1991, 2.45% 12/1/93,

LOC Banco Santander 700,000 700,000 745993JP

(Inter-America Univ.) Series 1988, 2.60% 12/7/93,

LOC Bank of Tokyo 4,000,000 4,000,000 745993JM

Puerto Rico Variable Rate Trust Certificates 2.175%

(Liquidity Enhancement Bankers Trust) (c) 4,060,000 4,060,000 99299DAA

21,772,917
 SOUTH CAROLINA - 1.7%
 South Carolina Jobs Econ. Dev. Auth. Rev.
 (Wellman Inc. Proj.), VRDN: (b)
 Series 1990, 2.30%, LOC Wachovia Bank & Trust 1,200,000 1,200,000
 837031BP
 Series 1992, 2.30%, LOC Wachovia Bank & Trust 1,500,000 1,500,000
 837031DA
 2,700,000
 VIRGINIA - 4.3%
 Richmond Ind. Dev. Auth. (I) Rev. (Cogentrix of Richmond
 Inc. Proj.) Series 1990 A, 2.35%, LOC Banque
 Paribas, VRDN (b) 3,600,000 3,600,000 765415KE
 MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED
 MOODY'S
 RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE
 (UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
 VIRGINIA - CONTINUED
 Richmond Ind. Dev. Auth. (II) Rev. (Cogentrix of Richmond
 Inc. Proj.) Series 1991 A, 2.35%, LOC Banque
 Paribas, VRDN (b) \$ 1,800,000 \$ 1,800,000 765415KF
 Southampton County Ind. Dev. Auth. Ind. Rev.
 (Hadson Pwr. 11 - Southampton Proj.) Series 1990 A,
 2.30%, LOC Credit Suisse, VRDN (b) 1,400,000 1,400,000 841022AA
 6,800,000
 TOTAL INVESTMENTS - 100% \$ 158,826,341

Total Cost for Income Tax Purposes \$ 158,826,341

SECURITY TYPE ABBREVIATIONS

BAN - Bond Anticipation Notes
 CP - Commercial Paper
 FRDN - Floating Rate Demand Notes
 MT - Mandatory Tender
 OT - Optional Tender
 RAN - Revenue Anticipation Notes
 TAN - Tax Anticipation Notes
 TRAN - Tax & Revenue Anticipation Notes
 VRDN - Variable Rate Demand Notes
 VT - Variable Tender

LEGEND

(a) The coupon rate shown on floating or adjustable rate securities represents the rate at period end.
 (b) Private activity obligations whose interest is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax for individuals (AMT securities).
 (c) Provides evidence of ownership in an underlying pool of municipal bonds.

INCOME TAX INFORMATION

At November 30, 1993, the fund had a capital loss carryforward of approximately \$7,460 of which \$40, \$2,090, and \$5,330 will expire on November 30, 1999, 2000, and 2001, respectively.

SPARTAN CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S> <C> <C>
 NOVEMBER 30, 1993

134.ASSETS	135.	136.
137.Investment in securities, at value (Note 1) - See accompanying schedule	138.	\$ 158,826,341

139.Cash	140.	4,052,021
141.Receivable for investments sold	142.	600,169
143.Interest receivable	144.	456,867
145. 146.TOTAL ASSETS	147.	163,935,398
148.LIABILITIES	149.	150.
151.Payable for investments purchased	\$ 767,763	152.
153.Dividends payable	2,855	154.
155.Accrued management fee	63,157	156.
157. 158.TOTAL LIABILITIES	159.	833,775
160.161.NET ASSETS	162.	\$ 163,101,623
163.Net Assets consist of:	164.	165.
166.Paid in capital	167.	\$ 163,109,080
168.Accumulated net realized gain (loss) on investments	169.	(7,457)
170.171.NET ASSETS, for 163,109,080 shares outstanding	172.	\$ 163,101,623
173.174.NET ASSET VALUE, offering price and redemption price per share (\$163,101,623 (divided by) 163,109,080 shares)	175.	\$1.00

</TABLE>

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>
YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993		
176.177.INTEREST INCOME	178.	\$ 3,100,095
179.EXPENSES	180.	181.
182.Management fee (Note 4)	\$ 641,483	
183.Non-interested trustees' compensation	827	184.
185. Total expenses before reductions	642,310	186.
187. Expense reductions (Note 5)	(331,281)	311,029
188.189.NET INTEREST INCOME	190.	2,789,066
191.192.NET REALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS (NOTE 1)	193.	(5,334)
194.195.NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	196.	\$ 2,783,732

</TABLE>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C> YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30,	<C>
	1993	1992
197.INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		
198.Operations Net interest income	\$ 2,789,066	\$ 1,412,862
199. Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(5,334)	(2,086)
200. Increase (decrease) in net unrealized gain from accretion of market discount	-	(342)
201.	2,783,732	1,410,434
202.NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS		
203.Dividends to shareholders from net interest income	(2,789,066)	(1,412,862)
204.Share transactions at net asset value of \$1.00 per share Proceeds from sales of shares	224,246,405	121,556,249
205. Reinvestment of dividends from net interest income	2,693,169	1,363,445
206. Cost of shares redeemed	(150,504,642)	(58,492,682)
207. Net increase (decrease) in net assets and shares resulting from share transactions	76,434,932	64,427,012
208.	76,429,598	64,424,584
209.TOTAL INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		
210.NET ASSETS	211.	212.
213. Beginning of period	86,672,025	22,247,441
214. End of period	\$ 163,101,623	\$ 86,672,025

</TABLE>

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C> YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30,	<C>	<C> MARCH 4, 1991 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS) TO NOVEMBER 30,
215.	1993	1992	1991
216.		218.	219.
217.			
220.SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA			
221.Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
222.Income from Investment Operations Net interest income	.022	.030	.029
223. Dividends from net interest income	(.022)	(.030)	(.029)

224.Net asset value, end of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
225.TOTAL RETURN (dagger)	2.21%	3.08%	2.97%
226.RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA			
227.Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 163,102	\$ 86,672	\$ 22,247
228.Ratio of expenses to average net assets (dagger) (dagger)	.24%	.02%	-
229.Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions (dagger) (dagger)	.50%	.50%	.50%*
230.Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	2.17%	2.90%	4.05%*

</TABLE>

* ANNUALIZED

(dagger) TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.

(dagger) (dagger) SEE NOTE 5 OF NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the period ended November 30, 1993

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

POLICIES.

Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio (the high yield fund) is a fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust. Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio (the money market fund) is a fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust II. Each trust is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), as an open-end management investment company. Fidelity Court Street Trust and Fidelity Court Street Trust II (the trusts) are organized as a Massachusetts business trust and a Delaware business trust, respectively. Each fund is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares. The following summarizes the significant accounting policies of the money market fund and the high yield fund:

SECURITY VALUATION.

HIGH YIELD FUND. Securities are valued based upon a computerized matrix system and/or appraisals by a pricing service, both of which consider market transactions and dealer-supplied valuations. Short-term securities maturing within sixty days are valued either at amortized cost or original cost plus accrued interest, both of which approximate current value. Securities for which quotations are not readily available through the pricing service are valued at their fair value as determined in good faith under consistently applied procedures under the general supervision of the Board of Trustees.

MONEY MARKET FUND. As permitted under Rule 2a-7 of the Act, and certain conditions therein, securities are valued initially at cost and thereafter assume a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium.

INCOME TAXES. As a qualified regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, each fund is not subject to income taxes to the extent that it distributes all of its taxable income for the fiscal year. The schedules of investments include information regarding income taxes under the caption "Income Tax Information."

INTEREST INCOME. Interest income, which includes amortization of premium and accretion of original issue discount, is accrued as earned. For the money market fund, accretion of market discount represents unrealized gain until realized at the time of a security disposition or maturity.

EXPENSES. Most expenses of each trust can be directly attributed to a fund. Expenses which cannot be directly attributed are apportioned between the funds in the trust.

DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS. Dividends are declared daily and paid monthly from net interest income. Distributions to shareholders from realized capital gains on investments, if any, are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

REDEMPTION FEES. Shares held in the high yield fund less than 180 days are subject to a redemption fee equal to .50% of the proceeds of the redeemed

shares. The fee, which is retained by the fund, is accounted for as an addition to paid in capital.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

POLICIES - CONTINUED

SECURITY TRANSACTIONS. Security transactions are accounted for as of trade date. Gains and losses on securities sold are determined on the basis of identified cost.

2. OPERATING POLICIES.

DELAYED DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. The fund may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis. Payment and delivery may take place a month or more after the date of the transaction. The price of the underlying securities and the date when the securities will be delivered and paid for are fixed at the time the transaction is negotiated. The fund identifies securities as segregated in its custodial records with a value at least equal to the amount of the purchase commitment.

FUTURES CONTRACTS AND OPTIONS. The high yield fund may invest in futures contracts and write options. These investments involve, to varying degrees, elements of market risk and risks in excess of the amount recognized in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. The face or contract amounts reflect the extent of the involvement the high yield fund has in the particular classes of instruments. Risks may be caused by an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities and interest rates. Risks also may arise if there is an illiquid secondary market for the instruments, or due to the inability of counterparties to perform.

Futures contracts are valued at the settlement price established each day by the board of trade or exchange on which they are traded. Options traded on an exchange are valued using the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, the last offering price. Options traded over-the-counter are valued using dealer-supplied valuations.

3. PURCHASES AND SALES OF

INVESTMENTS.

HIGH YIELD FUND. Purchases and sales of securities, other than short-term securities, aggregated \$210,010,966 and \$197,122,719, respectively. The face value of futures contracts opened and closed amounted to \$247,245,563 and \$252,995,251, respectively.

4. FEES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES.

MANAGEMENT FEE. As each fund's investment adviser, Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) pays all expenses except the compensation of the non-interested Trustees and certain exceptions such as interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses. FMR receives a fee that is computed daily at an annual rate of .50% and .55% of average net assets for the money market and high yield funds, respectively.

FMR also bears the cost of providing shareholder services to each fund. For the period, FMR or its affiliates collected certain transaction fees from shareholders which aggregated \$8,635 and \$4,895 for the high yield and money market funds, respectively.

4. FEES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES - CONTINUED

SUB-ADVISER FEE. As the money market fund's investment sub-adviser, FMR Texas Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR, receives a fee from FMR of 50% of the management fee payable to FMR. The fee is paid prior to any voluntary expense reimbursements which may be in effect, and after reducing the fee for any payments by FMR pursuant to the fund's Distribution and Service Plan.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN. Pursuant to the Distribution and Service Plans (the Plans), and in accordance with Rule 12b-1 of the Act, FMR or the funds' distributor, Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC), an affiliate of FMR, may use their resources to pay administrative and promotional expenses related to the sale of each fund's shares. Subject to the approval of each Board of Trustees, the Plans also authorize payments to third parties that assist in the sale of each fund's shares or render shareholder support services. FMR or FDC has informed the funds that payments made to third parties under the Plans amounted to \$2,763 for the high yield fund and no payments were made for the money market fund for the period.

5. REIMBURSEMENT OF

EXPENSES.

FMR has voluntarily agreed to reimburse the money market fund for total operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) above a specified percentage of average net assets. During the period, this expense limitation ranged from expenses in excess of an annual rate of .05% to .50% of average net assets and the

reimbursement amounted to \$331,281.
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Trustees of Fidelity Court Street Trust and Fidelity Court Street Trust II and the Shareholders of Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio and Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio:

We have audited the accompanying statements of assets and liabilities of Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio, a portfolio of Fidelity Court Street Trust, and Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio, a portfolio of Fidelity Court Street Trust II including the schedules of portfolio investments, as of November 30, 1993, the related statements of operations for the year then ended, the statements of changes in net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended for the Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio, and the financial highlights for each of the two years in the period then ended and for the period March 4, 1991 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1991 for the Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio. These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Funds' management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of November 30, 1993 by correspondence with the custodian and brokers. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements and financial highlights referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio and Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio as of November 30, 1993, the results of their operations for the year then ended, the changes in their net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended for the Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio, and the financial highlights for each of the two years in the period then ended and for the period March 4, 1991 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1991 for the Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

COOPERS & LYBRAND
Boston, Massachusetts
December 30, 1993
TO CALL FIDELITY

FOR FUND INFORMATION AND QUOTES

The Fidelity Telephone Connection offers you special automated telephone services for quotes and balances. The services are easy to use, confidential and quick. All you need is a Touch Tone telephone.

YOUR PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
(PIN)

The first time you call one of our automated telephone services, we'll ask you

to set up your Personal Identification Number (PIN). The PIN assures that only you have automated telephone access to your account information.

Please have your Customer Number (T-account #) handy when you call -- you'll need it to establish your PIN. If you would ever like to change your PIN, just choose the "Change your Personal Identification Number" option when you call. If you forget your PIN, please

call a Fidelity representative at 1-800-544-6666 for assistance.

(PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC)
(PHONE_GRAPHIC)MUTUAL FUND QUOTES*

1-800-544-8544

Just make a selection from this record-ed menu:

PRESS

For quotes on funds you own.

1.

For an individual fund quote.

2.

For the ten most frequently requested Fidelity fund quotes.

3.

For quotes on Fidelity Select Portfolios.(Registered trademark)

4.

To change your Personal Identification Number (PIN).

5.

To speak with a Fidelity representative.

6.

(PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC)
(PHONE_GRAPHIC)MUTUAL FUND ACCOUNT

BALANCES 1-800-544-7544

Just make a selection from this record-ed menu:

PRESS

For balances on funds you own.

1.

For your most recent fund activity (purchases, redemptions, and dividends).

2.

To change your Personal Identification Number (PIN).

3.

To speak with a Fidelity representative.

4.

* WHEN YOU CALL THE QUOTES LINE, PLEASE REMEMBER THAT A FUND'S YIELD AND RETURN WILL

VARY AND, EXCEPT FOR MONEY MARKET FUNDS, SHARE PRICE WILL ALSO VARY. THIS MEANS THAT

YOU MAY HAVE A GAIN OR LOSS WHEN YOU SELL YOUR SHARES. THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT

MONEY MARKET FUNDS WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN A STABLE \$1 SHARE PRICE; AN INVESTMENT IN

A MONEY MARKET FUND IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. TOTAL

RETURNS ARE HISTORICAL AND INCLUDE CHANGES IN SHARE PRICE, REINVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS

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FLORIDA
MUNICIPAL
FUNDS

ANNUAL REPORT
NOVEMBER 30, 1993
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THIS REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE SUBMITTED FOR THE GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FUND. THIS REPORT IS NOT AUTHORIZED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN THE FUND UNLESS PRECEDED OR ACCOMPANIED BY AN EFFECTIVE PROSPECTUS. NEITHER THE FUND NOR FIDELITY DISTRIBUTORS CORPORATION IS A BANK, AND FUND SHARES ARE NOT BACKED OR GUARANTEED BY ANY BANK OR INSURED BY THE FDIC.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

DEAR SHAREHOLDER:

Once the new year begins, many people start reviewing their finances and calculating their tax bills. No one wants to pay more taxes than they have to. But a recent survey of 500 U.S. households, conducted by Fidelity and Yankelovich Partners, showed that few people have taken steps to reduce their taxes under the new legislation. Many were not even aware that the new tax laws were retroactive to January 1993.

Whether or not you're someone whose tax bill will increase as a result of these changes, it may make sense to consider ways to keep more of what you earn.

First, if your employer offers a 401(k) or 403(b) retirement savings plan, consider enrolling. These plans are set up so you can make regular contributions -

before taxes - to a retirement savings plan. They offer a disciplined savings strategy, the ability to accumulate earnings tax-deferred, and immediate tax savings. For example, if you earn \$40,000 a year and contribute 7% of your salary to your 401(k) plan, your annual contribution is \$2,800. That reduces your taxable income to \$37,200 and, if you're in the 28% tax bracket, saves you \$784 in Federal taxes. In addition, you pay no taxes on any earnings until withdrawal.

It may be a good idea to contact your benefits office as soon as possible to find out when you can enroll or increase your contribution. Most employers allow employees to make changes only a few times each year.

Second, consider an IRA. Many people are eligible to make an IRA contribution (up to \$2,000) that is fully tax deductible. That includes people who are not covered by company pension plans, or those within certain income brackets. Even if you don't qualify for a fully deductible contribution, any IRA earnings will grow tax-deferred until withdrawal.

Third, consider tax-free investments like municipal bonds and municipal bond funds. Often these can provide higher after-tax yields than comparable taxable investments. For example, if you're in the new 36% Federal income tax bracket and invest \$10,000 in a taxable investment yielding 7%, you'll pay \$252 in Federal taxes and receive \$448 in income. That same \$10,000 invested in a tax-free bond fund yielding 5.5% would allow you to keep \$550

in income.

These are three investment strategies that could help lower your tax bill in 1994. If you're interested in learning more, please call us at 1-800-544-8888 or visit a Fidelity Investor Center.

Wishing you a prosperous new year,

Edward C. Johnson 3d, Chairman

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME PORTFOLIO

PERFORMANCE: THE BOTTOM LINE

There are several ways to evaluate a fund's historical performance. You can look at the total percentage change in value, the average annual percentage change, or the growth of a hypothetical \$10,000 investment. Each figure includes changes in a fund's share price, reinvestment of any dividends (or income) and capital gains (the profits the fund earns when it sells bonds that have grown in value), and the effect of the \$5 account closeout fee. You can also look at the fund's income. If Fidelity had not reimbursed certain fund expenses during the periods shown, the total returns, dividends and yields would have been lower.

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS

PERIODS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 1 YEAR	LIFE OF FUND
Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio	13.51%	24.79%
Lehman Brothers Municipal Bond Index	11.08%	n/a
Average Florida Tax-exempt Municipal Bond Fund	12.22%	20.83%
Consumer Price Index	2.68%	4.52%

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS reflect actual performance over a set period, in this case, one year or since the fund started on March 16, 1992. For example, if you invested \$1,000 in a fund that had a 5% return over the past year, you would end up with \$1,050. You can compare these figures to the performance of the Lehman Brothers Municipal Bond index - a broad gauge of the municipal bond market. To measure how the fund stacked up against its peers, you can look at the average Florida municipal bond fund, which reflects the performance of 43 Florida tax-exempt municipal bond funds tracked by Lipper Analytical Services. Both benchmarks include reinvested dividends and capital gains, if any. Comparing the fund's performance to the consumer price index helps show how your fund did compared to inflation.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

PERIODS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 1 YEAR	LIFE OF FUND
Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio	13.51%	13.81%
Lehman Brothers Municipal Bond Index	11.08%	n/a
Average Florida Tax-exempt Municipal Bond Fund	12.22%	12.02%
Consumer Price Index	2.68%	2.82%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS take the fund's actual (or cumulative) return and show you what would have happened if the fund had performed at a constant rate each year.

\$10,000 OVER LIFE OF FUND

Spartan FLA Lehman Muni

03/31/92	10000.00	10000.00
04/30/92	10172.61	10089.00
05/31/92	10350.02	10208.05
06/30/92	10575.19	10379.55
07/31/92	11028.25	10690.93
08/31/92	10779.39	10586.16
09/30/92	10823.44	10654.97
10/31/92	10580.51	10550.55
11/30/92	10944.39	10739.41
12/31/92	11095.24	10848.95
01/31/93	11245.75	10974.80
02/28/93	11812.46	11372.08
03/31/93	11626.24	11251.54
04/30/93	11765.70	11365.18
05/31/93	11841.81	11428.83
06/30/93	12066.54	11619.69
07/31/93	12101.29	11634.79
08/31/93	12393.62	11876.80
09/30/93	12566.59	12012.19
10/31/93	12600.06	12035.02
11/30/93	12423.64	11929.11

\$10,000 OVER LIFE OF FUND: Let's say you invested \$10,000 in Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio on March 31, 1992, shortly after the fund started. As the chart shows, by November 30, 1993, the value of your investment would have grown to \$12,424 - a 24.24% increase on your initial investment. This assumes you still own the fund on November 30, and therefore does not include the effect of the \$5 account closeout fee. For comparison, look at how the Lehman Brothers Municipal Bond index did over the same period. With dividends reinvested, the same \$10,000 would have grown to \$11,929 - a 19.29% increase.

UNDERSTANDING

PERFORMANCE

How a fund did yesterday is no guarantee of how it will do tomorrow. Bond prices, for example, move in the opposite direction of interest rates. In turn, the share price, return, and yield of a fund that invests in bonds will vary. That means if you sell your shares during a market downturn, you might lose money. But if you can ride out the market's ups and downs, you may have a gain.

(checkmark)

INCOME

		MARCH 16, 1992
		(COMMENCEMENT
		OF OPERATIONS) T
YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30,	1993	O
		NOVEMBER 30,
		1992

Income return 6.10% 4.74%

Capital gain returns .10% 0%

Change in share price 7.31% 5.19%

Total return 13.51% 9.93%

Income returns, capital gains returns, and changes in share price are all part of a bond fund's total return. An income return reflects the dividends paid by the fund. A capital gain return reflects the amount paid by the fund to shareholders based on the profits it has from selling bonds that have grown in value. Both returns assume the dividends or gains are reinvested. Changes in the fund's share price include changes in the prices of the bonds owned by the fund. Change in share price and total return figures include the effect of the \$5 account closeout fee.

DIVIDENDS AND YIELD

PERIODS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 30 DAYS	PAST 6 MONTHS	PAST 1 YEAR
Dividends per share	n/a	30.12 (cents)	61.50 (cents)
Annualized dividend rate	n/a	5.29%	5.54%
Annualized yield	5.06%	n/a	n/a
Tax-equivalent yield	7.91%	n/a	n/a

Dividends per share show the income paid by the fund for a set period. If you annualize this number, based on an average share price of \$11.34 over the past six months and \$11.10 over the past year, you can compare the fund's income over these two periods. The 30-day annualized yield is a standard formula for all funds based on the yields of the bonds in the fund, averaged over the past 30 days. This figure shows you the yield characteristics of the fund's investments at the end of the period. It also helps you compare funds from different companies on an equal basis. The tax-equivalent yield shows what you would have to earn on a taxable investment to equal the fund's tax-free yield, if you're in the 36% combined federal tax bracket.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME PORTFOLIO

FUND TALK: THE MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

MARKET RECAP

Generally, interest rates fell during the year ended November 30, 1993. As a result, bond prices rose and most fixed-income investors - including those in tax-free bonds - enjoyed attractive returns. The period began amid expectations of higher interest rates to come. This was based on signs that the economic recovery was finally taking hold, as well as uncertainty over the spending plans of the president-elect. But as President Clinton promised to tackle the deficit and fight inflation, the bond market signaled its approval. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond dipped below 6% in September and reached an historic low of 5.79% in mid-October. By the end of the period, as inflation fears returned, the 30-year bond was yielding 6.30%. Two factors affected tax-free bonds

specifically: On the positive side, higher federal taxes - discussed all year and approved in August - boosted demand. At the same time, record new issuance kept supplies high, which somewhat dampened prices. Overall during the period, tax-free bonds performed well compared to other fixed-income investments. The Lehman Brothers Municipal Bond Index - a broad measure of the tax-free bond market - rose 11.08%. By comparison, the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index - which tracks investment-grade taxable bonds - rose only 10.89%, due in part to relatively poor performance by mortgage-backed securities.

An interview with Anne Punzak, Portfolio Manager of Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio

Q. ANNE, HOW DID THE FUND DO?

A. For the 12 months ended November 30, 1993, the fund had a total return of 13.51%. That outpaced the average Florida municipal bond fund which returned 12.22% over the same period, according to Lipper Analytical Services.

Q. WHAT STRATEGIES HELPED THE FUND BEAT THE AVERAGE?

A. Mainly, having a longer than average duration - meaning it was more sensitive to changes in interest rates. A year ago, I felt the economy would grow slowly, and that interest rates would continue to fall. Since interest rates did fall quite a bit over the past 12 months, having a longer duration - 8.5 years at the end of November - really helped the fund.

Q. HOW DID YOU GO ABOUT LENGTHENING THE FUND'S DURATION?

A. Primarily by investing in non-callable bonds. These are bonds that can't be prematurely returned to their issuers, and therefore have a longer duration. That's because non-callable bonds always trade to their maturity date, rather than a shorter call date. When interest rates are falling and bond prices are rising - as they have been during the past year - non-callable bonds tend to do well. I focused on non-callables that were cheap compared to what I thought their prices should be.

Q. MUNICIPAL RATING AGENCIES HAVE RECENTLY EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT ELECTRIC UTILITY BONDS. ARE YOU WORRIED THAT THE FUND'S 19.9% STAKE IN THEM WILL BE AFFECTED?

A. No, because the rating agencies have singled out investor-owned electric utilities as being at risk. Though the fund has invested in some very strong investor-owned utilities, I stick mainly to public electric utilities. Investor-owned electric utilities have to compete with one another for large, industrial customers. But public electric utilities, which serve primarily homeowners, don't face much competition. I'm optimistic about public electric utility bonds because they typically provide attractive yields and should become scarce once refinancings are completed. There were major buildup programs during the '80s, which means there's little need for new plants. The scarcity should help push up prices. I look for electric utilities with high ratings and strong managements like Jacksonville Electric Authority, the fund's largest investment.

Q. DO YOU STILL THINK THAT THE FUND'S 18.1% STAKE IN HEALTH-CARE BONDS WON'T BE HURT BY PRESIDENT CLINTON'S HEALTH-CARE REFORM PROPOSALS?

A. Yes. In fact I believe that some hospitals could actually benefit from health-care reform. I look for hospitals located in growing suburban areas with strong HMO relationships that have done a good job managing costs.

Reform could spur a number of consolidations within the sector, which might also offer some opportunities. I'm particularly interested in smaller, lower-rated hospitals that I think could benefit from being taken over by a larger, higher rated hospital. The acquired hospital's bonds would assume the higher rating of its acquirer. When a municipal bond is upgraded, the price of that bond can increase.

Q. WHAT'S YOUR OUTLOOK FOR FLORIDA MUNICIPAL BONDS?

A. I'm optimistic partly because the supply of Florida munis could decrease while demand could increase. Over the past several years there's been an abundant supply of Florida municipals, driven in part by issuers refinancing older, more expensive debt. But that supply should diminish somewhat as refinancings slow. On the demand side of the equation, higher taxes could motivate investors to buy more tax-free municipals to shield their income from higher taxes. Decreased supply and increased demand are normally a recipe for higher prices.

Q. WHAT'S YOUR OUTLOOK FOR FLORIDA'S ECONOMY?

A. Despite the negative publicity, Florida's economy is doing well. Retail sales and housing permits have picked up. The state's done a good job of transforming its economy from one that's heavily reliant on tourism and agriculture to one that's a more balanced mix of those industries and service and trade businesses. There's been a substantial increase in the number of financial services companies opening or relocating operations in the state. Florida has also benefited from many companies opening offices there to take advantage of the state's proximity to Latin and South American markets. Over the next year, I believe that Florida will experience similar, if not faster, growth than the nation as a whole.

FUND FACTS

GOAL: high current income
exempt from federal income
tax and the Florida intangible
personal property tax by
investing mainly in long-term,
investment-grade Florida
municipal bonds

START DATE: March 16, 1992

SIZE: as of November 30,
1993, over \$428 million

MANAGER: Anne Punzak,
since March 1992; manager,
Fidelity Aggressive Tax Free
Fund, since January, 1986;
Fidelity High Yield Tax-Free
Fund, since October 1993;
Spartan Aggressive Municipal
Bond Fund, since April 1993,
Fidelity Insured Tax-free
Fund, October 1989 to
September 1993
(checkmark)

ANNE PUNZAK'S OUTLOOK

ON INTEREST RATES:

"Although the United States
economy is still limping along,
it's healthier than it was a year
ago and inflation, appears to
be in check. Two early
inflationary
signs-commodity prices and
wages - haven't shown any
real evidence of rebounding.
To me, that signals that

inflation could remain where it is for some time. Even though national economic growth has picked up a little, inflation hasn't risen. All other things being equal, it's quite possible that we're in for several years of 3% or 4% growth, with inflation in the 2% range. A low growth, low inflation environment is usually positive for bonds.

(bullet) Transportation bonds are the fund's largest sector concentration at 19.8% of the fund's investments. They're attractive because their backed primarily by tolls and excise taxes and most have strong credit quality.

DISTRIBUTIONS:

The Board of Trustees of Fidelity Court Street Trust, Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio voted to pay on December 20, 1993, to the shareholders of record at the opening of business on December 17, 1993 a distribution of \$.20 derived from capital gains realized from sales of portfolio securities.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT CHANGES

TOP FIVE SECTORS AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1993	% OF FUND'S INVESTMENTS	% OF FUND'S INVESTMENTS IN THESE SECTORS 6 MONTHS AGO
Electric Revenue	19.9	23.1
Transportation	19.8	17.8
Health Care	18.1	13.9
Water & Sewer	10.9	9.7
General Obligation	10.3	8.2

AVERAGE YEARS TO MATURITY AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1993
6 MONTHS AGO

Years 19.68 20.30

AVERAGE YEARS TO MATURITY SHOWS THE AVERAGE TIME UNTIL THE PRINCIPAL OF THE BONDS IN THE FUND IS EXPECTED TO BE REPAYED, WEIGHTED BY DOLLAR AMOUNT. DURATION AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1993

Years 8.5 8.0

DURATION SHOWS HOW MUCH A BOND'S PRICE FLUCTUATES WITH CHANGES IN INTEREST RATES. IF RATES RISE 1%, FOR EXAMPLE, THE SHARE PRICE OF A FUND WITH A FIVE-YEAR DURATION WILL FALL 5%.

QUALITY DIVERSIFICATION AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1993

(MOODY'S RATINGS)

Aaa 56.9%

Aa, A 7.5%

Baa 28.6%

Non-rated 7%

Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 56.9

Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 7.5

Row: 1, Col: 3, Value: 28.6

Row: 1, Col: 4, Value: 7.0

THIS CHART EXCLUDES SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS. WHERE MOODY'S RATINGS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, WE HAVE USED S&P RATINGS.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENTS/NOVEMBER 30, 1993

(Showing Percentage of Total Value of Investments)

MUNICIPAL BONDS - 96.6%

MOODY'S RATINGS(E) PRINCIPAL VALUE

(UNAUDITED) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

FLORIDA - 83.9%

Acme Impt. Dist. Wtr. & Swr. Rev. Rfdg.

6% 6/1/09, (MBIA Insured) Aaa \$ 650,000 \$ 714,187 004692CH

Alachua County Health Facs. Auth. Health Facs. Rev.:

Rfdg. (Santa Fe Healthcare Facs. Proj.)

6% 11/15/09 Baa 1,950,000 1,942,687 010685FT

6.05% 11/15/09 Baa 3,500,000 3,460,624 010685FU

(Beverly Enterprises Proj.) 10.125% 4/1/10 - 895,000 1,025,893

010686AA

(Santa Fe Health Care Facs. Proj.)

7.60% 11/15/13 Baa 1,000,000 1,106,250 010685FN

Bay County Ind. Dev. Correctional Facs. Rev.

(Corrections Corp. America Proj.) Series A,

8.875% 11/1/05(b) - 2,855,000 3,015,593 072224AA

Boynton Beach Util. Sys. Rev. Rfdg.

6.25% 11/1/12, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,500,000 1,595,624 103580AM

Brevard County Health Facs. Auth. Rev. Rfdg.

(Westhoff Mem. Hosp.) Series B,

7.20% 4/1/13 Baa1 750,000 811,874 107416JH

Broward County Arpt. Sys. Rev. Rfdg. Series C,

5% 10/1/05, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 5,000,000 4,993,750 114894BG

Broward County Health Facs. Auth. Hosp. Rev.

(Holy Cross Hosp. Inc.) 5.85% 6/1/12,

(AMBAC Insured) Aaa 2,000,000 2,067,500 115023CR

Broward County School Dist. Rfdg. 115067EJ

5.60% 2/15/07 A1 2,000,000 2,065,000 115067EJ

Broward County School Dist. Rfdg. Unltd. Tax

5.70% 2/15/08 A1 2,000,000 2,065,000 115067EK

Cape Canaveral Hosp. Dist. Ctfs. Rev.

6.875% 1/1/21, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 250,000 274,687 139252BU

Charlotte County Util. Rev. Rfdg. 5.25%

10/1/21, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 4,650,000 4,434,937 160811BP

Citrus County Poll. Cont. Rev. Rfdg. (Florida Pwr.

Corp. Crystal River):

Series A, 6.625% 1/1/27 A1 2,700,000 2,926,124 177464AL

Series B, 6.35% 2/1/22 A1 5,000,000 5,343,750 177464AN
Cocoa Wtr. & Swr. Rev. Impt. Series B,
5.125% 10/1/13, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 4,575,000 4,289,344 191783BW
Collier County Ind. Dev. Auth. Retirement Rent
Hsg. Rev. Rfdg. (Beverly Enterprises Proj.)
10.75% 3/1/03 - 1,395,000 1,701,900 194643AB
Collier County Wtr. Swr. Dist. Wtr. Rev.
6.375% 7/1/10, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 1,080,000 222642DG
Dade County Aviation Rev. (b):
Series P, 6.75% 10/1/94 Aa 2,900,000 2,990,625 233455KX
MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED
MOODY'S RATINGS(E) PRINCIPAL VALUE
(UNAUDITED) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
FLORIDA - CONTINUED
Dade County Aviation Rev. (b) - Continued:
Series B, 6.25% 10/1/05, (MBIA Insured) Aaa \$ 2,000,000 \$ 2,170,000
233455TZ
Series B, 6.55% 10/1/13, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 2,000,000 2,167,500
233455UB
Dade County Edl. Facs. Auth. Rev. Rfdg.
(Intl. Univ. Proj.) 5% 10/1/16, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 2,000,000 1,872,500
233490KB
Dade County Pub. Facs. Rev. Rfdg.
(Jackson Mem. Hosp.) Series A, 4.75% 6/1/10,
(MBIA Insured) Aaa 3,540,000 3,256,800 233543GG
Delray Beach Wtr. & Swr. Rev. Series B,
(AMBAC Insured):
0% 10/1/12 Aaa 4,475,000 1,543,875 247325MY
0% 10/1/13 Aaa 2,760,000 897,000 247325MZ
0% 10/1/14 Aaa 4,400,000 1,336,500 247325NB
Dunedin Hosp. Rev. (Mease Health Care)
(MBIA Insured):
6.75% 11/15/21 Aaa 1,000,000 1,152,500 265368CR
5.25% 11/15/06 Aaa 1,400,000 1,412,250 265368DF
Dunedin Util Sys. Rev. Rfdg. 6.25% 10/1/11,
(FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,360,000 1,484,100 265377BH
Dunes Commt. Dev. Dist. Rev. Rfdg.
(Wtr. & Swr. Proj.) 6.10% 10/1/18 A3 1,500,000 1,545,000 265437BQ
Duval County Hsg. Fin. Auth. Single Family
Mtg. Rev. Series C, 7.70% 9/1/24,
(FGIC Insured) (GNMA Coll.) Aaa 745,000 787,838 267156KN
Escambia County Health Facs. Auth. Rev. Rfdg.:
Rfdg. (Baptist Hosp. Inc.) 6% 10/1/14 BBB+ 2,400,000 2,361,000
296110DT
(Baptist Hosp. & Baptist Manor) 6.75%
10/1/14 BBB+ 3,250,000 3,428,750 296110DH
Escambia County Hsg. Fin. Auth. Single Family
Mtg. Rev. (Multi-County Prog.) Series A,
6.90% 4/1/20, (GNMA Coll.) (b) Aaa 1,000,000 1,067,500 296122JU
Escambia County Poll. Cont. Rev. Rfdg.
(Gulf Pwr. Co. Proj.) 6.75% 3/1/22 A2 2,000,000 2,127,500 296130BL
Escambia County Util. Auth. Rev. Series B, 6.25%
1/1/15 (FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,500,000 1,651,875 296177GB
Florida Board Ed. Cap. Outlay (Pub. Ed.) 341421BF:
Series A 341421BF:
0% 6/1/14 Aa 1,500,000 390,000 341420P8
6.75% 6/1/21 Aa 1,870,000 2,052,325 341421BF
7.25% 6/1/23 Aa 325,000 377,813 341420Q8
MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED
MOODY'S RATINGS(E) PRINCIPAL VALUE
(UNAUDITED) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
FLORIDA - CONTINUED
Florida Board Ed. Cap. Outlay (Pub. Ed.) 341421BF: - continued

Series B, 6.70% 6/1/22 Aa \$ 2,250,000 \$ 2,463,750 341421CN
Series C, 6.625% 6/1/22 Aa 1,000,000 1,095,000 341421DX
Florida Board of Ed. Cap. Outlay Rfdg. Unltd.
Tax (Pub. Ed.) Series D, 5.125% 6/1/22 Aa 8,000,000 7,530,000 341421RC
Florida Division Board Fin. Dept. Gen. Svcs. Rev.
(Dept. of Natural Resources Preservation 2000)
Series A, (AMBAC Insured):
6.25% 7/1/07 Aaa 1,000,000 1,082,500 342812SQ
6.25% 7/1/08 Aaa 2,500,000 2,706,250 342812SR
6.75% 7/1/08 Aaa 1,350,000 1,503,563 342812QX
Florida Hsg. Fin. Agcy. SIngle Family Mtg. Rev.
Series A, 7.90% 1/1/16 AA 1,040,000 1,067,300 340736BR
Florida Keys Aqueduct Auth. Wtr. Rev.
5.25% 9/1/21, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 1,800,000 1,723,500 340765EX
Florida Mid-Bay Bridge Auth. Rev..
Series A:
7.50% 10/1/17 - 1,700,000 1,880,625 342814AL
6.875% 10/1/22 - 3,000,000 3,491,250 342814AM
Florida Muni. Pwr. Agcy. Rev.:
Rfdg. (St. Lucie Proj.) 5.50% 10/1/12,
(FGIC Insured) Aaa 2,635,000 2,631,706 342816JE
Rfdg. (Stanton II Proj.) 4.50% 10/1/16,
(AMBAC Insured) Aaa 3,000,000 2,628,750 342816LC
(Stanton II Proj.) 6.50% 10/1/20,
(AMBAC Insured) Aaa 2,000,000 2,285,000 342816HH
Florida Tpk. Auth. Tpk. Rev. Series A: 343136CE
Rdfg. 5.10% 7/1/04, (FDIC Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 1,017,500 343136EU
Rdfg. 5% 7/1/19, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 2,100,000 1,958,250 343136FL
5.25% 7/1/06, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,500,000 1,520,625 343136EW
5.90% 7/1/06, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 5,000,000 5,287,500 343136DC
7.20% 7/1/11, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 1,500,000 1,762,500 343136CE
6.30% 7/1/12, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 1,068,750 343136DJ
5.25% 7/1/22, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 957,500 343136FB
6.35% 7/1/22, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,630,000 1,727,800 343136GB
Gainesville Util. Sys. Rev.:
Series A, 6.50% 10/1/22 Aa 1,225,000 1,330,656 362848GE
Series B, 5.50% 10/1/13 Aa 1,750,000 1,745,625 362848HR
Greater Orlando Aviation Auth. Arpt. Facs. Rev: 392274FX
Series A: 392274FX
6.50% 10/1/05, (FGIC Insured) (b) Aaa 3,550,000 3,913,875 392274FX
6.375% 10/1/21, (FGIC Insured) (b) Aaa 6,310,000 6,672,825 392274GA
MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED
MOODY'S RATINGS(E) PRINCIPAL VALUE
(UNAUDITED) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
FLORIDA - CONTINUED
Greater Orlando Aviation Auth. Arpt. Facs. Rev. - continued 392274FX
Rfdg. Series D, 6.20% 10/1/08,
(AMBAC Insured) Aaa \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,076,250 392274HU
Hernando County Ind. Dev. Rev. Rfdg.
(Beverly Enterprises, Inc.) 10% 9/1/11 - 1,000,000 1,180,000 427666AS
Hillsborough County Aviation Auth. Rev. Rfdg.
(Tampa Int'l. Aprt.): 432308JH
Series A, 6.90% 10/1/11, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 4,250,000 4,701,563
Series B, 5.30% 10/10/06, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 2,075,000 2,108,719
432308LE
Hillsborough County Cap. Impt. Rev.
(County Proj.) 2nd Series, 6.75% 7/1/22 A 3,120,000 3,393,000 43232LCH
Hillsborough County Envir. Sensitive Land
Acquisition & Protection Ltd. Tax
6.375% 7/1/11 A 2,000,000 2,142,500 432290EV
Hillsborough County Util. Rev. Rfdg.
(Cap. Appreciation) Series A: 432347FH
0% 8/1/05 Baa1 17,445,000 9,420,300 432347FH

0% 8/1/06 Baa1 10,000,000 5,062,500 432347FJ
 0% 8/1/07 Baa1 9,250,000 4,405,313 432347FK
 7% 8/1/14 Baa1 ,1,500,000 1,667,812 432347GP
 Homestead Spl. Ins. Assessment Rev. (Hurricane
 Andrew Covered Claims) (MBIA Insured): 437762AD
 3.85% 3/1/95 Aaa 1,750,000 1,758,750 437762AD
 5% 3/1/01 Aaa 3,000,000 3,052,500 437762AR
 Jacksonville Beach Utils. Rev. 5.50% 10/1/14,
 (MBIA Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 998,750 469286KV
 Jacksonville Elec. Auth. Rev.:
 Rfdg. (St. Johns River Pwr. 2) Series 7,
 5.75%10/1/12 Aa1 9,750,000 9,908,438 469363S6
 Rfdg. (St. Johns River Issue 2) Series 8,
 5.125%10/1/07 Aa1 1,000,000 998,750 469363Y2
 (Bulk Pwr. Supply) 6.75% 10/1/21 AA 3,500,000 3,994,375 469363P4
 (Elec. Sys.) Series 3 A, 5.25% 10/1/28 Aa1 3,000,000 2,838,750
 469363W3
 Jacksonville Excise Tax Rev. Rfdg. 6.25%
 10/1/05, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 2,000,000 2,195,000 469383NF
 Jacksonville Health Facs. Auth. Hosp. Rev.:
 Rfdg. (Methodist Hosp. Proj.) Series A,
 8% 10/1/15 - 2,260,000 2,186,550 469404HG
 (Baptist Med. Ctr.) Series A, 7.30% 6/1/19,
 (MBIA Insured) Aaa 500,000 563,125 469404GJ
 MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED
 MOODY'S RATINGS(E) PRINCIPAL VALUE
 (UNAUDITED) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
 FLORIDA - CONTINUED
 Jacksonville Health Facs. Auth. Ind. Dev. Rev.:
 (Cypress Village Proj.) 7% 12/1/14 Baa1 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,073,750 46940HAZ
 Rfdg. (Cypress Village Proj.):
 (Nat'l. Benevolent Assn.) 7% 12/1/22 Baa1 2,000,000 2,132,500 46940HBA
 (Nat'l. Benevolent Assn.) 6.25% 12/1/23 Baa1 2,000,000 1,997,500
 46940HBR
 Jacksonville Hosp. Rev. (Univ. Med. Ctr.)
 (Connie Lee Insured)
 6.50% 2/1/07 AAA 2,000,000 2,147,500 46940TAR
 6.60% 2/1/21 AAA 1,275,000 1,389,750 46940TAT
 Jacksonville Ind. Dev. Rev. Rfdg.
 (Cargill, Inc. Proj.) 6.40% 3/1/11 (c) AA- 1,250,000 1,342,188 469407AZ
 Jacksonville Wtr. & Swr. Gen. Wtrwks. Dev. Rev.
 (Jacksonville Suburban Utils.) 6.75%
 6/1/22 (b) A2 1,000,000 1,088,750 469510AA
 Key West Util. Board Elec. Rev. Rfdg.
 0% 10/1/14, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 6,755,000 2,060,275 493230JS
 Kissimmee Util. Auth. Elec. Sys. Rev. Rfdg. & Impt.
 5.25% 10/1/18, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 3,000,000 2,880,000 497850DA
 Kissimmee Wtr. & Swr. Rev. Rfdg.
 6% 10/1/11, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 2,000,000 2,097,500 497857DX
 Lake Worth Rfdg. 5.80% 10/1/05,
 (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 1,055,000 511354CZ
 Lee County Cap. Impt. Rev. Rfdg. Series B,
 (MBIA Insured):
 0% 10/1/11 Aaa 1,975,000 720,875 523484HE
 0% 10/1/12 Aaa 1,060,000 367,025 523484HF
 Lee County Hosp. Board Directors Hosp.
 Rev. 9.524% 3/26/20, (MBIA Insured) (d) Aaa 1,000,000 1,120,000 52349FCG
 Lee County Ind. Dev. Auth. Econ. Dev. Rev. Rfdg.
 (Encore Nursing Ctr.) (Beverly Enterprises, Inc.)
 8.125% 12/1/07 - 1,000,000 1,063,750 52348PAA
 Lee County Trans. & Cap. Facs. Rev. Rfdg.
 Series A, 5.50% 10/1/13, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 2,000,000 2,000,000
 523481BC

Leesburg Hosp. Rev. Rfdg. (Leesburg Reg'l. Med. Ctr. Proj.) Series B, 5.625% 7/1/13 Baa1 1,500,000 1,415,625 524360DH

Leon County 5.50% 10/1/07, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 1,022,500 52643HAM

Marion County Hosp. Dist. Rev. Rfdg. (Munroe Reg'l. Med. Ctr.) 6.25% 10/1/12, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 1,060,000 568787DP

Melbourne Wtr. & Swr. Rev. Rfdg. Series A, 6.50% 10/1/14, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 1,088,750 585395VY

Miami Beach Health Facs. Auth. Hosp. Rev. Rfdg. (Mt. Sinai Med. Ctr. Proj.) (Cap. Gtd. Insured): 6.25% 11/15/08 Aaa 2,000,000 2,137,500 593211AL

MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED
MOODY'S RATINGS(E) PRINCIPAL VALUE
(UNAUDITED) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

FLORIDA - CONTINUED

Miami Beach Health Facs. Auth. Hosp. Rev. Rfdg. (Mt. Sinai Med. Ctr. Proj.) (Cap. Gtd. Insured):- continued 6.25% 11/15/19 Aaa \$ 4,350,000 \$ 4,567,500 593211AM

Miami Sports & Exhibit Auth. Spl. Oblig. Rfdg. Series A, 6.15% 10/1/09, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,500,000 1,590,000 593496BX

Naples Hosp. Rev. Rfdg. (Naples Comnty. Hosp., Inc. Proj.) 5.10% 10/1/07, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 3,205,000 3,148,913 630475CF

Nassau County Poll. Cont. Rev. Rfdg. 6.2% 7/1/15 Baa 1,000,000 1,041,250 631582AW
(ITT Rayonier Proj.):
7.65% 6/1/06 Baa2 1,415,000 1,572,419 631582AA
6.25% 6/1/10 Baa2 9,500,000 9,951,250 631582AQ

North Broward Hosp. Dist. Rev.: 658000EG
Rfdg. 6.40% 1/1/06, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 950,000 1,037,875 658000EL
Rfdg. 6.25% 1/1/12, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 3,000,000 3,172,500 658000FB
6.50% 1/1/12, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 350,000 378,438 658000EG

Ocala Util. Sys. Rev. Rfdg. Sub-Series A, 6.25% 10/1/15, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 250,000 264,063 674564BJ

Orange County Health Facs. Auth. (Orlando Regl. Healthcare) Series A, 5.75% 11/1/07, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 2,000,000 2,075,000 684503RZ

Orange County Hsg. Fin. Auth. Mtg. Rev. Series A, 7.875% 9/1/10, (GNMA Coll.) (b) AAA 585,000 614,981 684904DC

Orange County Solid Waste Facs. Rev. 6.25% 10/1/12, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 2,175,000 2,324,531 684534BL

Orlando & Orange Co. Expressway Auth. Rev. Rfdg. Sr. Lien : 686543HU
5.25% 7/1/12, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 2,000,000 1,955,000 686543JG
5.25% 7/1/14, (AMBAC Insured) Aaa 2,425,000 2,358,313 686543HU

Orlando Util. Commission Wtr. & Elec. Rev. : 686509TS
Rfdg. Sub-Series D, 6.75% 10/1/17 Aa 1,000,000 1,153,750 686509TS
Sub-Series A: 686509TY
6% 10/1/20 Aa 3,500,000 3,600,625 686509UF
6.50% 10/1/20 Aa 1,405,000 1,512,131 686509TY
5.50% 10/1/26 Aa 3,935,000 3,831,706 686509TZ

Orlando Util. Commission Wtr. & Elec. 7.902%, 10/31/13 (d) Aa 3,000,000 3,071,250 686509XA

Osceola County Gas Tax Rev. Rfdg. & Impt. 6% 4/1/09, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,915,000 2,010,750 688024BC

Palm Beach County Arpt. Sys. Rev. Rfdg. 6.375%, 10/1/14, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 1,067,500 696499BK

MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED
MOODY'S RATINGS(E) PRINCIPAL VALUE
(UNAUDITED) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

FLORIDA - CONTINUED

Pasco County Wtr. & Swr. Rev. Rfdg.

Series A, 5.75% 10/1/07, (FGIC Insured) Aaa \$ 3,500,000 \$ 3,640,000
702541CV

Pembroke Pines Cons. Util. Sys. Rev. Rfdg.

6.25% 9/1/17, (FGIC Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 1,051,250 706436AQ

Pinellas County Health Facs. Auth. Sun Coast

Health Sys. Rev. (Sun Coast Hosp. Proj.)

Series A, 8.50% 3/1/20 BBB 2,970,000 3,318,975 72316EAA

Plantation Health Facs. Auth. Rev. (Covenant

Retirement Communities Inc.)

7.75% 12/1/22 - 2,500,000 2,596,875 72736MAN

Polk County Ind. Dev. Auth. Ind. Dev. Rev.

(Winter Haven Hosp.) Series 2,

6.25% 9/1/15, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 1,500,000 1,590,000 731120LK

Reedy Creek Impt. Dist. Util. Rev.

(Cap. Appreciation) Series 1991-1,

6.25% 10/1/11, (MBIA Insured) AaA 3,500,000 3,701,250 75845HCA

St. John's County Indl. Dev. Auth. Rev. Rfdg. : 790397AQ

(Flagler Hosp. Proj.) 6% 8/1/22 A 4,240,000 4,282,400 79039MAM

(Vicars Indg. Proj.) Series A, 6.75% 2/15/12 - 4,000,000 3,870,000

790397AQ

St. Lucie County Solid Waste Disp. Rev.

(Florida Pwr. & Lt. Co. Proj.) 6.70% 5/1/27 (b) A2 2,000,000

2,167,500 79208EAT

St. Petersburg Health Facs. Auth. Rev.: 793309CX

(Allegany Health Sys.) Series A, 7% 12/1/15,

(MBIA Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 1,130,000 793309CX

(Allegany Health Sys. Loan Proj.)

5.75% 12/1/21, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 140,000 141,225 793309DP

(Allegany Health Sys. - St. Mary's) 7% 12/1/21,

(MBIA Insured) Aaa 1,500,000 1,695,000 793309CZ

Sarasota Wtr. & Swr. Util. Rev. First Rfdg.

9.305% 10/1/11, (FGIC Insured) (d) Aaa 2,000,000 2,317,500 803408GB

Seminole County Wtr. & Swr. Rev. Rfdg. & Impt.: 816705EF

6% 10/1/09, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 1,500,000 1,605,000 816705EJ

6% 10/1/12, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 1,500,000 1,597,500 816705EF

Sumter County School Dist. Rev.

(Multi-Dist. Loan Prog.) 7.15% 11/1/15,

(Cap. Guaranty Insured) Aaa 1,000,000 1,215,000 866537BC

Sunrise Pub. Facs. Rev. Series B,

0% 10/1/13, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 2,840,000 937,200 86768GAY

Sunrise Spl. Tax Dist. #1 Rfdg. 6.375% 11/1/21,

LOC Bayer Hypotheken Bank Aal 2,000,000 2,115,000 86768RAP

Tallahassee Health Facs. Facs. Rev. Rfdg.

(Tallahassee Mem. Regl. Med.) Series B,

6% 12/1/09, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 2,000,000 2,080,000 874485CJ

MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED

MOODY'S RATINGS (E) PRINCIPAL VALUE

(UNAUDITED) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

FLORIDA - CONTINUED

Tallahassee Muni. Elec. Rev. Series B,

6.20% 10/1/12 Aa \$ 4,500,000 \$ 4,725,000 874466KY

Tampa Cap. Impt. Proj. Rev.

Series B: 875148AU

8.25% 10/1/05 BBB 4,500,000 4,972,500 875148AU

8.375% 10/1/18 A- 1,800,000 1,991,250 875148AV

Tampa Rev. (Allegheny Health Sys. - St. Joseph)

6.75% 12/1/17, (MBIA Insured) Aaa 150,000 165,563 875231BD

Tampa Wtr. & Swr. Rev. (Short/Rites)

Series A-1, 9.410% 10/1/06,

(FGIC Insured) (d) Aaa 3,000,000 3,513,750 875290GY

Tarpan Springs Health Facs. Auth. Hosp. Rev.

(Helen Ellis Mem. Hosp. Proj.) : 876258CC
7.5% 5/1/11 BBB- 1,225,000 1,313,813 876258CC
7.625% 5/1/21 BBB- 245,000 263,988 876258CD
347,251,542

PUERTO RICO - 11.5%
Puerto Rico Commonwealth Aqueduct & Swr.
Auth. Rev. Series A, 7.875% 7/1/17 Baa 1,000,000 1,147,500 745160KC
Puerto Rico Commonwealth Gen. Oblig.
5% 7/1/21 Baa1 3,850,000 3,532,375 745144KJ
Puerto Rico Commonwealth Hwy. & Trans. Auth. Hwy.
Rev.: 745181BA
Rfdg. Series X, 5.50% 7/1/15 Baa1 5,000,000 4,925,000 745181FD
Series T, 6.625% 7/1/18 Baa1 7,500,000 8,165,625 745181BA
Series W: 745181BZ
5.50% 7/1/13 Baa1 8,000,000 7,890,000 745181BZ
5.50% 7/1/15 Baa1 4,000,000 3,940,000 745181CB

Puerto Rico Commonwealth Infrastructuring
Fing. Auth. Spl. Series A, 7.50% 7/1/09 Baa1 1,000,000 1,127,500
745219AR
Puerto Rico Commonwealth Rfdg. & Impt.
Unltd. Tax 5.30% 7/1/04 Baa1 2,000,000 2,020,000 745144KC
Puerto Rico Elec. Pwr. Auth. Pwr. Rev. : 745268JT
Series N, 7.125% 7/1/14 Baa1 800,000 873,000 745268JT
Series P, 7% 7/1/21 Baa1 4,450,000 4,911,688 745268LL

Puerto Rico Elec. Pwr. Auth. Rev.
(Pwr. Resources Auth.) Series R,
6.25% 7/1/17 Baa1 2,000,000 2,097,500 745268ND
Puerto Rico Pub. Bldgs. Auth. Rev. Rfdg.
Series L, 5.50% 7/1/21 Baa1 3,000,000 2,962,500 745235GJ

MUNICIPAL BONDS - CONTINUED
MOODY'S RATINGS(E) PRINCIPAL VALUE
(UNAUDITED) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

PUERTO RICO - CONTINUED
Puerto Rico Tel. Auth. Rev. 6.95% 1/1/04,
(AMBAC Insured) Inverse Floating
Rate Notes (d) Aaa \$ 4,000,000 \$ 4,075,000 745297HX
47,667,688

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS - 1.7%
Virgin Islands Pub. Fin. Auth. Rev. Rfdg.
Series A, 7.25% 10/1/18
(Escrowed to Maturity) (b) - 6,300,000 6,977,250 927676CF

GUAM - 2.9%
Guam Arpt. Auth. Gen. Rev. Series B,
6.40% 10/1/05 (b) BBB 2,500,000 2,637,500 400648BB
Guam Arpt. Auth. Rev. : 400648BK
6.30% 10/1/22 BBB 2,150,000 2,227,938 400653AN
Series A: 400648BK
6.60% 10/1/10 BBB 1,500,000 1,588,125 400648BK
5.25% 10/1/13 BBB 1,250,000 1,164,063 400653BF
Series B, 6.70% 10/1/23 BBB 3,950,000 4,201,813 400648BM
11,819,439

TOTAL MUNICIPAL BONDS (Cost \$397,113,630) 413,715,919
MUNICIPAL NOTES (A) - 3.4%

FLORIDA - 3.4%
Dade County Health Facs. Auth. Hosp. Rev.
(Miami Childrens Hosp. Proj.) Series 1990,
2.35%, LOC Barnett Bank, VRDN VMIG 8,600,000 8,600,000 233904KQ
Dade County Ind. Dev. Rev. (Montenay Dade
Ltd. Proj.) Series 1990-A, 2.40%, LOC
Banque Paribas, VRDN A-1 5,000,000 5,000,000 233561AB
Hillsborough County Ind. Dev. Auth. Poll. Cont.
Rev. Rfdg. (Tampa Elec. Co. Proj.)

Series 1990, 1.90%, VRDN - 1,100,000 1,100,000 432320CL
TOTAL MUNICIPAL NOTES (Cost \$14,700,000) 14,700,000

TOTAL INVESTMENTS - 100% (Cost \$411,813,630) \$ 428,415,919

SECURITY TYPE ABBREVIATIONS

VRDN - Variable Rate Demand Notes

LEGEND

(c) The coupon rate shown on floating or adjustable rate securities represents the rate at period end.

(c) Private activity obligations whose interest is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax for individuals (AMT securities).

(c) Security exempt from registration under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. These securities may be resold in transactions exempt from registration, normally to qualified institutional buyers. At the period end, the value of these securities amounted to \$1,342,188 or 0.3% of net assets.

(c) Inverse floating rate security is a security where the coupon is inversely indexed to a floating interest rate multiplied by a specified factor. If the floating rate is high enough, the coupon rate may be zero or be a negative amount that is carried forward to reduce future interest and/or principal payments. The price may be considerably more volatile than the price of a comparable fixed rate security.

(c) Standard & Poor's Corporation credit ratings are used in the absence of a rating by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

OTHER INFORMATION

The composition of long-term debt holdings as a percentage of total value of investments for the period ended is as follows (ratings are unaudited):

MOODY'S RATINGS S&P RATINGS

Aaa, Aa, A 60% AAA, AA, A 74%

Baa 21% BBB 16%

Ba .1% BB 0.0%

B 0.0% B 0.0%

Caa 0.0% CCC 0.0%

Ca, C 0.0% CC, C 0.0%

D 0.0%

The distribution of municipal securities by revenue source, as a percentage of total value of investments, is as follows:

Electric Revenue 19.9%

Transportation 19.8%

Health Care 18.1%

Water & Sewer 10.9%

General Obligation 10.3%

Others (individually
less than 10%) 21.0

TOTAL 100.0%

INCOME TAX INFORMATION

At November 30, 1993 the aggregate cost of investment securities for income tax purposes was \$411,813,630 Net unrealized appreciation aggregated \$16,602,289, of which \$17,978,595 related to appreciated investment securities and \$1,376,306 related to depreciated investment securities. The fund hereby designates \$794,000 as a capital gain dividend for the purpose of the dividend paid deduction.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL INCOME PORTFOLIO

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

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<C>

<C>

NOVEMBER 30, 1993

6.ASSETS	7.	8.
9.Investment in securities, at value (cost \$411,813,630) (Notes 1 and 2) - See accompanying schedule	10.	\$ 428,415,919
11.Cash	12.	241,924
13.Receivable for investments sold	14.	1,001,819
15.Interest receivable	16.	6,117,812
17.Receivable from investment adviser for expense reductions (Note 5)	18.	17,821
19. 20.TOTAL ASSETS	21.	435,795,295
22.LIABILITIES	23.	24.
25.Payable for investments purchased	\$ 6,559,318	26.
27.Dividends payable	672,981	28.
29.Accrued management fee	196,032	30.
31. 32.TOTAL LIABILITIES	33.	7,428,331
34.35.NET ASSETS	36.	\$ 428,366,964
37.Net Assets consist of:	38.	39.
40.Paid in capital	41.	\$ 403,756,117
42.Accumulated undistributed net realized gain (loss) on investments	43.	8,008,558
44.Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investment securities	45.	16,602,289
46.47.NET ASSETS, for 37,951,331 shares outstanding	48.	\$ 428,366,964
49.50.NET ASSET VALUE, offering price and redemption price per share (\$428,366,964 (divided by) 37,951,331 shares)	51.	\$11.29

</TABLE>

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

<C>

<C>

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993

52.INTEREST	53.	\$ 21,762,517
54.EXPENSES	55.	56.
57.Management fee (Note 4)	\$ 2,073,795	
58.Non-interested trustees' compensation	2,365	59.

60. Total expenses before reductions	2,076,160	61.
62. Expense reductions (Note 5)	(1,147,661)	928,499
63.64.NET INVESTMENT INCOME	65.	20,834,018
66.REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS (NOTES 1 AND 3)	68.	69.
67.Net realized gain (loss) on:		
70. Investment securities	8,367,459	71.
72. Futures contracts	(249,214)	8,118,245
73.Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on:	74.	75.
76. Investment securities	15,486,147	77.
78. Futures contracts	(50,618)	15,435,529
79.80.NET GAIN (LOSS)	81.	23,553,774
82.83.NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	84.	\$ 44,387,792

</TABLE>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

85.	<C> YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	<C> MARCH 16, 1992 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS) TO NOVEMBER 30, 1992
86.INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		
87.Operations Net investment income	\$ 20,834,018	\$ 5,269,681
88. Net realized gain (loss) on investments	8,118,245	117,708
89. Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	15,435,529	1,166,760
90. 91.NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	44,387,792	6,554,149
92.Distributions to shareholders from: Net investment income	(20,834,018)	(5,269,681)
93. Net realized gain	(227,395)	-
94.Share transactions Net proceeds from sales of shares	242,254,359	250,151,152
95. Reinvestment of distributions from:	13,798,681	3,577,304

Net investment income		
96. Net realized gain	162,331	-
97. Cost of shares redeemed	(88,378,513)	(17,974,253)
98. Redemption fees (Note 1)	94,890	70,166
99. Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from share transactions	167,931,748	235,824,369
100.	191,258,127	237,108,837
101.TOTAL INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		
102.NET ASSETS	103.	104.
105. Beginning of period	237,108,837	-
106. End of period	\$ 428,366,964	\$ 237,108,837
107.OTHER INFORMATION	109.	110.
108.Shares		
111. Sold	22,071,403	23,926,650
112. Issued in reinvestment of distributions from: Net investment income	1,237,013	341,743
113. Net realized gain	15,431	-
114. Redeemed	(7,911,287)	(1,729,622)
115. Net increase (decrease)	15,412,560	22,538,771

</TABLE>

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

116.	<C> YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	<C> MARCH 16, 1992 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS) TO NOVEMBER 30, 1992
------	---	---

117.SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA

118.Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.520	\$ 10.000
119.Income from Investment Operations Net investment income	.615	.459
120. Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.777	.514
121. Total from investment operations	1.392	.973
122.Less Distributions From net interest income	(.615)	(.459)

123. From net realized gain on investments	(.010)	-
124. Total distributions	(.625)	(.459)
125.Redemption fees added to paid in capital	.003	.006
126.Net asset value, end of period	\$ 11.290	\$ 10.520
127.TOTAL RETURN (dagger)	13.52%	9.94%
128.RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA		
129.Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 428,367	\$ 237,109
130.Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.25%	.03%*
131.Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions (dagger) (dagger)	.55%	.55%*
132.Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	5.52%	6.25%*
133.Portfolio turnover rate	50%	38%*

</TABLE>

* ANNUALIZED

(dagger) TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.

(dagger) (dagger) SEE NOTE 5 OF NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.
SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

PERFORMANCE: THE BOTTOM LINE

To measure a money market fund's performance, you can look at either total return or yield. Total return reflects the change in a fund's share price over a given period, reinvestment of its dividends (or income), and the effect of the fund's \$5 account closeout fee. Yield measures the income paid by a fund. Since a money market fund tries to maintain a \$1 share price, yield is an important measure of performance.

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS

PERIODS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 1 YEAR	LIFE OF FUND
Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio	2.50%	3.30%
Consumer Price Index	2.68%	3.48%
Average All Tax-Free Money Market Fund	2.00%	2.64%

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS reflect actual performance over a set period - one year, or since the fund started on August 24,1992. For example, if you invested \$1,000 in a fund that had a 5% return over the past year, you would end up with \$1,050. Comparing the fund's performance to the consumer price index (CPI) helps show how your investment did compared to inflation. To measure how the fund stacked up against its peers, you can compare its return to the average all tax-free money market fund's total return. This average currently reflects the performance of 333 tax-free money market funds tracked by IBC/Donoghue. (The periods covered by the CPI and

IBC/Donoghue numbers are the closest available match to those covered by the fund.)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

PERIODS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 1 YEAR	LIFE OF FUND
Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio	2.50%	2.59%
Consumer Price Index	2.68%	2.77%
Average All Tax-Free Money Market Fund	2.00%	2.03%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS take the fund's actual (or cumulative) return and show you what would have happened if the fund had achieved that return by performing at a constant rate each year.

YIELDS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

	<C> 11/30/92	<C> 2/28/93	<C> 5/31/93	<C> 8/31/93	<C> 11/30/93
Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio	2.65%	2.29%	2.80%	2.48%	2.26%
Average Tax-Free Money Market Fund	2.18%	1.82%	2.20%	2.00%	1.94%
Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio - Tax-equivalent	4.14%	3.58%	4.38%	3.88%	3.53%
Average All Taxable Money Market Fund	2.77%	2.71%	2.64%	2.64%	2.69%

</TABLE>

Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 2.65

Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 2.18

Row: 2, Col: 1, Value: 2.29

Row: 2, Col: 2, Value: 1.82

Row: 3, Col: 1, Value: 2.8

Row: 3, Col: 2, Value: 2.2

Row: 4, Col: 1, Value: 2.48

Row: 4, Col: 2, Value: 2.0

Row: 5, Col: 1, Value: 2.26

Row: 5, Col: 2, Value: 1.94

Spartan Florida
Municipal Money
Market Portfolio
Average Florida

Tax-Free Money

Market Fund

3% -

2% -

1% -

0%

YIELD refers to the income paid by the fund over a given period. Yields for money market funds are usually for seven-day periods, expressed as annual percentage rates. A yield that assumes income earned is reinvested or compounded is called an effective yield. The chart above shows the fund's current seven-day yield at quarterly intervals over the past year. This would have been lower if Fidelity had not reimbursed certain fund expenses. You can compare these yields to the average all tax-free money market fund. Or you can look at the fund's tax-equivalent yield, which is based on a combined effective 1993 federal tax rate of 36%. The tax-equivalent figures are useful in seeing how the fund stacked up against the average taxable money market fund as tracked by IBC/Donoghue.

A MONEY MARKET FUND'S TOTAL RETURNS AND YIELDS REFLECT PAST RESULTS RATHER THAN PREDICT FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

COMPARING

PERFORMANCE

Yields on tax-free investments are usually lower than yields on taxable investments.

However, a straight comparison between the two may be misleading because it ignores the way taxes reduce taxable returns. Tax-equivalent yield -- the yield you'd have to earn on a similar taxable investment to match the tax-free yield -- makes the comparison more meaningful.

Keep in mind that the U.S. government neither insures nor guarantees a money market fund. In fact, there is no assurance that a money fund will maintain a \$1 share price. (checkmark)

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

FUND TALK: THE MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

An interview with Deborah Watson,
Portfolio Manager of Spartan Florida
Municipal Money Market Portfolio

Q. DEB, CAN YOU DESCRIBE THE CONDITIONS YOU'VE FACED FOR THE LAST YEAR?

A. Sure. In terms of interest rates, there's not much to report. Tax-free short-term rates took their cue from the federal funds rate, which held steady at or near 3% all year. We encountered renewed inflation fears last May, and again in late October. But both episodes were temporary, and so did not significantly influence the way I managed the fund. In the absence of major interest-rate swings, technical factors also played an important part in guiding my strategy.

Q. IN WHAT WAY?

A. Like most states, Florida does the bulk of its borrowing in mid-summer. The annual increase in supply generally presents a good buying opportunity, and I anticipated that by gradually lowering the fund's average maturity into the 30-day range by the end of June. Then, as supply entered the market and interest rates remained stable, I bought longer-term issues and

extended the fund's average maturity again - to 79 days by the end of October. Throughout November, I maintained a long average maturity, this time in anticipation of the flood of new assets into the fund that occurs each year in the weeks leading up to January 1, when Florida levies its intangibles tax. But supply was scarce, and by the end of November, the average maturity rolled down slightly to 66 days.

Q. HOW DID THE FUND PERFORM?

A. The fund's seven-day yield on November 30, 1993 was 2.26%, compared to 2.65% last year. The tax-equivalent yield for investors in the 36% federal tax bracket was 3.53%. Total return for the same period was 2.50%. That beat the total return of the average all tax-free money market fund tracked by IBC/Donoghue, which was 2.00%.

Q. WHY DID THE FUND BEAT ITS PEERS?

A. There were several factors: successful interest-rate forecasting; a 25% stake in issues subject to the alternative minimum tax, which offer more yield; and a 14% stake in some simple derivatives. The derivatives I bought combine a long-term municipal bond with a "put," or an option to sell to a third party, typically a bank. The end product is an investment that pays a short-term variable interest rate and can be put on short notice, usually seven days. It acts much like any other variable rate demand note the fund might own, with one key difference: the yield is slightly higher, a fact that has more to do with the added complexity of these instruments than added investment risk.

Q. WHAT'S AHEAD FOR THE FUND?

A. Shareholders can expect a sharp increase in the percentage of the fund's variable rate demand notes (VRDN) as we approach January 1, and a corresponding drop in the fund's average maturity. That trend should begin to reverse itself later in January as assets flow back out of the fund. In the months ahead, the short-term market may experience some volatility. I expect the economy to continue to show sporadic signs of improvement, leading to growing expectations that the fed may move to increase rates. Therefore, I would probably take a more defensive approach, and keep the average maturity somewhere between 50 and 65 days.

FUND FACTS

GOAL: income exempt from federal income tax and the Florida intangible personal property tax and stability by investing in high-quality, short-term Florida municipal securities

START DATE: August 24, 1992

SIZE: as of November 30, 1993, over \$300 million

MANAGER: Deborah Watson, since August 1992; manager, Spartan California and Pennsylvania Municipal Money Market Portfolios, since 1989; and Fidelity California Tax-Free Money Market Fund, since 1988

(checkmark)

WORDS TO KNOW

COMMERCIAL PAPER: A security issued by a municipality to finance capital or operating needs.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE: The interest rate banks charge each other for overnight loans.

MATURITY: The time remaining

before an issuer is scheduled to repay the principal amount on a debt security. When the fund's average maturity - weighted by dollar amount - is short, the fund manager is anticipating a rise in interest rates. When the average maturity is long, the manager is expecting rates to fall. When the average maturity is neutral, the manager wants the flexibility to respond to rising rates, while still capturing a portion of the higher yields available from issues with longer maturities.

MUNICIPAL NOTE: A security issued in advance of future tax or other revenues and payable from those specific sources.

TENDER BOND: A variable-rate, long-term security that gives the bond holder the option to redeem the bond at face value before maturity.

VARIABLE RATE DEMAND NOTE (VRDN): A tender bond that can be redeemed on short notice, typically one or seven days. VRDNs are useful in managing the fund's average maturity and liquidity.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT CHANGES

MATURITY DIVERSIFICATION

DAYS	% OF FUND ASSETS	% OF FUND ASSETS	% OF FUND ASSETS
	11/30/93	5/31/93	11/30/92
0 - 30	63	66	64
31 - 90	13	18	20
91 - 180	1	10	1
181 - 397	23	6	15

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY

	11/30/93	5/31/93	11/30/92
Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio	66 days	46 days	60 days
Average Florida Tax-Free Money Market Fund*	64 days	48 days	62 days

ASSET ALLOCATION

AS OF 11/30/93 AS OF 11/30/92

Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 59.0
Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 15.0
Row: 1, Col: 3, Value: 0.0
Row: 1, Col: 4, Value: 18.0
Row: 1, Col: 5, Value: 8.0
Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 56.0
Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 28.0
Row: 1, Col: 3, Value: 2.0
Row: 1, Col: 4, Value: 14.0
Row: 1, Col: 5, Value: 2.0

Variable rate
demand notes
(VRDNs) 59%
Commercial
paper 15%
Tender bonds 0%
Municipal
notes 18%
Other 8%
Variable rate
demand notes
(VRDNs) 56%
Commercial
paper 28%
Tender bonds 1%
Municipal
notes 14%
Other 1%

* SOURCE: IBC/DONOGHUE'S MONEY FUND REPORT(Registered trademark)
SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENTS/NOVEMBER 30, 1993
(Showing Percentage of Total Value of Investments)

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - 100%

PRINCIPAL VALUE
AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

FLORIDA - 100%

Alachua County Health Facs. (Academic Research Bldg.
Proj. 1989) 2.75% 1/7/94, LOC Barnett Bank of
Jacksonville, VT \$ 1,500,000 \$ 1,500,000 0106859A
Alachua County Bonds 4.30% 2/1/94, (FSA Insured) 2,340,000 2,346,583
010691BH
Brevard County Hsg. Fin. Auth. (Sun Pointe Bay Apts. Proj.)
Series 1993 2.40%, VRDN 500,000 500,000 106904EC
Brevard County Hsg. Rev. (Palm Place Hsg. Proj.)
Series 1985, 2.30%, LOC Chemical Bank ,VRDN 2,160,000 2,160,000
106904DY
Broward County Airport System Rev. 2.90% 10/1/94
(AMBAC Insured) (c) 1,500,000 1,501,181 114894AU
Broward County Fin. Auth. Multi-Family Hsg. Rev.
(Parkview Partnership Ltd. Proj.)
Series 1985, 2.675%, LOC Fuji Bank, VRDN 200,000 200,000 115027CL
Broward County Hsg. Fin. Auth. (Sawgrass Pines Apt. Proj.)
Series 1993 A, 2.80%, LOC First Union Bank of Florida (c) 11,000,000
11,000,000 115027CX
Broward County Ind. Dev. Auth. Ind. Dev. Rev. (Rib Associates
Proj.) Series 1989, 2.55%, LOC Sun Bank, VRDN (c) 1,540,000 1,540,000
115032AA
Broward County Sales Tax Rev. Notes Series 1989 B, CP (c):
2.45%, 12/14/93, LOC Industrial Bank of Japan 500,000 499,972 1150329P

2.70%, 1/12/94, LOC Industrial Bank of Japan 2,400,000 2,400,000
1150329N
Charlotte County School Dist. TAN, Series 1993,
3.25% 6/30/94 6,750,000 6,769,155 160803AX
Collier County Ind. Dev. Auth. Wtr. & Swr. Ind. Dev. Rev.
(Marco Island Util. Proj.) Series 1992, 2.55%
LOC Sun Bank, VRDN (c) 5,125,000 5,125,000 19464TAB
Collier County Wtr. & Swr. Ind. Dev. Rev. Series 1990
(Marco Island Util. Proj.) 2.55%, LOC Sun Bank,
VRDN (c) 6,700,000 6,700,000 19464TAA
Dade County Aviation Facs. Rev., Series 1984 A, 2.40%,
LOC Fuji Bank, VRDN 2,500,000 2,500,000 233455FK
Dade County Health Facs. Auth. Hosp. Rev. Bonds (Baptist
Hosp. of Miami Proj.) 6.20% 5/1/94 1,320,000 1,339,275 233904FE
Dade County Ind. Dev. Rev. VRDN:
(Montenay-Dade Proj.) :
Series 1988, 2.40%, LOC Banque Paribas (c) 3,500,000 3,500,000
233494AP
Series 1990 A, 2.40%, LOC Banque Paribas (c) 18,840,000 18,840,000
233561AB
(Dolphins Stadium Proj.) :
Series 1985 B, 2.40%, LOC Citibank, Marine Midland
Bank 2,900,000 2,900,000 233905BA
Series 1985 C, 2.40%, LOC Citibank 2,400,000 2,400,000 233905BB
Series 1985 D, 2.40%, LOC Citibank 1,300,000 1,300,000 233905BC
MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED
PRINCIPAL VALUE
AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
FLORIDA - CONTINUED
Dade County Ind. Dev. Rev. VRDN: - continued
(Flamingo Graphics Proj.) Series 1989, 2.55%
LOC Sun Bank (c) \$ 485,000 \$ 485,000 233905BV
(Guastafeste Proj.) Series 1987, 2.55%,
LOC Sun Bank (c) 835,000 835,000 233905BN
(Guastafeste Proj.) Series 1991, 2.55%
LOC Sun Bank (c) 815,000 815,000 233905CQ
Dade County Multi-Family Hsg. Rev. (Biscayne View
Apts. Proj.) Series 1993, 2.70%, (BPA Commonwealth
Life Ins. Co.), VRDN (c) 15,000,000 15,000,000 233911HX
Duval County Multi-Family Hsg. Fin. Auth. Rev. (Lakes
of Mayport Apts.) Series 1985 F, 2.60%, LOC Bank of
Boston, VRDN 3,200,000 3,200,000 267152EV
Escambia Co. Solid Waste. Disp. Rev. (Monsanto Co. Proj.),
Series 1993, 2.65%, VRDN, (c) 5,300,000 5,300,000 296163AZ
Florida Dept. of Trans. Tpk. Rev. Rfdg. Ctfs. of Partnership,
Series 1993 A, 2.55%, (FGIC Insured),
(Liquidity Enhancement Merrill Lynch) (b) 12,360,000 12,360,000
343136GC
Florida Hsg. Fin. Agcy. Multi-Family Gtd. Mtg. Rev., VRDN:
Series 1983 K, 2.40% 1,160,000 1,160,000 340737KW
Series 1983 J, 2.40% 2,400,000 2,400,000 340737KV
Florida Hsg. Fin. Agcy. Multi-Family Hsg. Rev., VRDN:
(Beville-Oxford Proj.) Series 1990 B, 2.50% 1,000,000 1,000,000
3407375U
(Brandon-Oxford Proj.) Series 1990 C, 2.50% 5,500,000 5,500,000
3407375T
(Hillsborough-Oxford Proj.) Series D, 2.50% 200,000 200,000 3407375V
(Players Club) Series 1991 C, 3.12%,
LOC Sumitomo Trust 7,100,000 7,100,000 3407376B
(Town Colony II Proj.) Series 1985 EE, 2.40% 1,000,000 1,000,000
340737ZS
Florida League of Cities First Muni. Pooled Loan Prog., VT:
Series 1, 2.70% 1/18/94, LOC Sumitomo Bank 5,500,000 5,500,000

321991CF
Series 2, 2.75% 1/25/94, LOC Sumitomo Bank 2,900,000 2,900,000

321991CD
Series 2, 2.70% 1/20/94, LOC Sumitomo Bank 2,000,000 2,000,000

321991CH
Florida Muni. Pwr. Agcy., Ctfs. of Partnership
(Stanton II Proj.) Series 1993, 2.55%, (AMBAC Insured),
(Liquidity Enhancement Merrill Lynch) (b) 3,660,000 3,660,000 342816LF

Florida State Board of Ed. Cap. Outlay Multi Modal
Tender Option Bonds, Series 1993 A, 2.55%, (Liquidity
Enhancement Citibank) (b) 5,230,000 5,230,000 341421LX

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED
PRINCIPAL VALUE
AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
FLORIDA - CONTINUED

Florida State Board of Ed. Cap. Outlay, Series 86 A,
BTP Class A Ctfs., 2.50% (Liquidity Enhancement
Banker's Trust) (b) \$ 4,008,600 \$ 4,008,600 341421RJ

Florida State Board of Ed. Cap. Outlay Pub Ed.Gen. Oblig.:
Series B, 5.30%, 6/1/94 1,500,000 1,518,838 341421GJ
Series C, 4.80%, 6/1/94 4,700,000 4,749,294 341421MA

Florida State Div. Fin. Dept. Natural Resource Preservation,
Series 2000 A, 6.10% 7/1/94, (AMBAC Insured) 1,000,000 1,018,838
342812QH

Hillsborough County Cap. Impt. Prog. Rev. (Criminal
Justice Facs. Proj. 4.75%, 8/1/94, (FGIC Insured) 3,035,000 3,069,525
43232FCE

Hillsborough County Ind. Dev. Auth. Poll. Cont. Rev. Rfdg.,
(Tampa Elec. Co. Gann Coal Proj.) Series 1992,
1.90%, VRDN 700,000 700,000 432320CM

Homestead Spl. Ins. Assessment Rev. Bonds
(Hurricane Andrew Cvd. Claims)
Series 1993, 2.875% 3/1/94, (MBIA Insured) 1,200,000 1,200,000 437762AB

Indian River County Hosp. Dist. Hosp. Rev.:
Series 1985, 2.50%, LOC Kredietbank, VRDN 2,600,000 2,600,000
454408AB

Series 1988, 2.75%, 1/21/94, LOC Kredietbank, VT 2,350,000 2,350,000

45499CAE
Series 1989, 2.65% 12/7/93, LOC Kredietbank, VT 1,200,000 1,200,000

45499CAA
Series 1989, 2.80% 1/25/94, LOC Kredietbank, VT 3,000,000 3,000,000

45499CAC
Series 1990, 2.80% 2/17/94, LOC Kredietbank, VT 5,000,000 5,000,000

45499CAG
Indian Trace Commt. Dev. Dist. (Broward Co. Basin I
Wtr. Mgmt. Spl. Benefit), VT:
Series 1991:
3.10% 12/6/93, LOC Tokai Bank 1,500,000 1,500,000 227994JR
3.10% 12/7/93, LOC Tokai Bank 2,000,000 2,000,000 227994JT
3.10% 12/6/93, LOC Tokai Bank 3,000,000 3,000,000 227994JS

Jacksonville Elec. Auth. Rev. Ctfs. of Partnership, 2.50%, 4693635T
(Liquidity Enhancement Merrill Lynch) (b) 3,320,000 3,320,000
4693635T

Jacksonville Elec. Auth. Rev. (St. John's River Pwr. Pk. Sys.)
10% 10/1/94 3,000,000 3,235,092 469363FW

Jacksonville Hosp. Rev. (Baptist Medical Ctr. Proj.), VRDN: 469404CZ
Series 1984, 2.30%, LOC First Union Nat'l Bank 4,710,000 4,710,000
469404CZ

Series 1989, 2.30%, LOC First Union Nat'l Bank 550,000 550,000

46940TAF
Jacksonville Ind. Dev. Rev. (Samuel C. Taylor Foundation
1987 Proj.) 2.55%, LOC Barnett Bank of
Jacksonville, VRDN 1,800,000 1,800,000 469407AY

Lee County Gas Tax Ref. Bd. 3.25% 10/1/94
(MBIA Insured) (d) 1,260,000 1,264,864 52349LAQ
Lee County Hosp. Board Hosp. Rev. Series 1992 C,
(Lee Memorial Hosp. Proj.) 2.70% 1/14/94, VT 3,000,000 3,000,000
523995AE

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED

PRINCIPAL VALUE

AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

FLORIDA - CONTINUED

Marion County Hsg. Fin. Auth. VRDN:

(Belvedere Apt. Proj.) Series 1985 C, 2.60%,
LOC Bank of Boston \$ 2,650,000 \$ 2,650,000 568788AA
(Oakhurst Apt. Proj.) Series 1985 E, 2.60%,
LOC Bank of Boston 2,700, 568788AB000 2,700,000
(Paddock Place Proj.) Series 1985 F, 2.60%,
LOC Bank of Boston 2,500,000 2,500,000 568788AC
(Summer Trace Apts.) Series 1985 D, 2.60%
LOC Bank of Boston 2,500,000 2,500,000 568788AD

Martin County Ind. Dev. Auth. Ind. Dev. Rev.

Series 1992 A, (Indiantown Cogeneration Proj.) 2.40%,
LOC Credit Suisse, VRDN (c) 2,900,000 2,900,000 573904AF

Martin County School Dist. TAN 3.40% 6/30/94 5,000,000 5,012,667
573900BA

Miami TAN 3.25% 9/28/94 5,000,000 5,018,856 593388T2

Monroe County School Dist. RAN Series 1992, 3.25%

12/28/93 2,500,000 2,500,000 610518AG

Ocean Hwy, & Port Auth. Series 1990, 2.55%,

LOC ABN-AMRO Bank, VRDN (c) 5,300,000 5,300,00 678438AA0

Okeechobee County Solid Waste Rev. (Chambers Waste Sys.)

Series 1992, 2.90%, LOC NationsBank, VRDN (c) 1,000,000 1,000,000
678438AA

Orange County Health Facs Auth. Custodial Receipt,

Series 1993, 2.60%, (MBIA Insured)

(Liquidity Enhancement Sakura Bank) (b) 13,435,000 13,435,000 684503SY

Orange County Health Fac. Auth. Rfdg. Prog. Rev. Series 1985

2.75%, 1/11/94, (MBIA Insured), VT 3,000,000 3,000,000 68499CAD

Orange County School Dist. TAN 3% 6/30/94 23,500,000 23,536,879

684519AQ

Orange County Solid Waste Facs. Rev. Rfdg. Series 1993,

3.50% 10/1/94 (MBIA Insured) 1,170,000 1,176,666 684534BQ

Orlando & Orange Expressway Rev. Auth. Rev.

Ctfs. of Partnership, 2.55%, (AMBAC Insured)

(Liquidity Enhancement Merrill Lynch) (b) 6,300,000 6,300,000

686543JX

Orlando Util. Commission Wtr. & Elec. Rev. 10.50%

10/1/94 1,360,000 1,485,413 686509RS

Palm Beach County Hsg. Fin. Auth. Rev. (Lake Crystal

Apts. Proj. Phase II) Series 1988 A, 2.50%,

LOC Citibank, VRDN (c) 7,480,000 7,480,000 696508CV

Pasco County School Dist. TAN 3.25% 6/30/94 6,800,000 6,819,297

702537CW

Pasco County School Dist. TRAN 3% 10/27/94 2,160,000 2,160,000 702537CX

Pinellas County Health Facs. Auth. Rev. (Pooled Hosp. Loan

Prog.) 2%, LOC Chemical Bank, VRDN 1,100,000 1,100,000 72316MAA

Putnam County Solid Wst. Assessment Rfdg. Bonds,

Series 1993, 2.70% 6/1/94, (MBIA Insured) 955,000 955,000 746483AN

St. Lucie County School Dist. TAN 3.25% 6/30/94 4,400,000 4,406,047

792076BV

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED

PRINCIPAL VALUE

AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

FLORIDA - CONTINUED

St. Lucie School Dist RAN 3.75% 4/18/94 \$ 2,600,000 \$ 2,603,320 792076BU

Sarasota County Pub. Hosp. Dist. Rev., VT:

(Sarasota Memorial Hosp.):

Series 1991, 2.75% 1/13/94 2,700,000 2,700,000 803996LC

Series 1993 A, 2.60% 1/6/94 5,000,000 5,000,000 803996LV

TOTAL INVESTMENTS - 100% \$ 319,700,362

Total Cost for Income Tax Purposes \$ 319,700,345

SECURITY TYPE ABBREVIATIONS

BAN - Bond Anticipation Notes

CP - Commercial Paper

FRDN - Floating Rate Demand Notes

MT - Mandatory Tender

OT - Optional Tender

RAN - Revenue Anticipation Notes

TAN - Tax Anticipation Notes

TRAN - Tax & Revenue Anticipation Notes

VRDN - Variable Rate Demand Notes

VT - Variable Tender

LEGEND

(c) The coupon rate shown on floating or adjustable rate securities represents the rate at period end.

(c) Provides evidence of ownership in an underlying pool of municipal bonds.

(c) Private activity obligations whose interest is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax for individuals (AMT securities).

(c) Security purchased on a delayed delivery basis. Interest rate to be determined at settlement date (see Note 2 of Notes to Financial Statements).

CAPITAL LOSS CARRYFORWARDS

At November 30, 1993, the fund had a capital loss carryforward of approximately \$1200 of which \$100, and \$1,100 will expire on November 30, 2000, and 2001, respectively.

SPARTAN FLORIDA MUNICIPAL MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

NOVEMBER 30, 1993

134.ASSETS

<C>

<C>

135.

136.

137.Investment in securities, at value (Note 1) - See accompanying schedule

138.

\$ 319,700,362

139.Cash

140.

4,159,249

141.Interest receivable

142.

1,697,836

143. 144.TOTAL ASSETS

145.

325,557,447

146.LIABILITIES

147.

148.

149.Payable for investments purchased

\$ 18,697,119

150.

151.Dividends payable	28,361	152.
153.Accrued management fee	91,074	154.
155. 156.TOTAL LIABILITIES	157.	18,816,554
158.159.NET ASSETS	160.	\$ 306,740,893
161.Net Assets consist of:	162.	163.
164.Paid in capital	165.	\$ 306,742,133
166.Accumulated net realized gain (loss) on investments	167.	(1,257)
168.Unrealized gain from accretion of market discount (Note 1)	169.	17
170.171.NET ASSETS, for 306,742,133 shares outstanding	172.	\$ 306,740,893
173.174.NET ASSET VALUE, offering price and redemption price per share (\$306,740,893 (divided by) 306,742,133 shares)	175.	\$1.00

</TABLE>

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

<C>

<C>

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993

176.177.INTEREST INCOME	178.	\$ 5,435,697
179.EXPENSES	180.	181.
182.Management fee (Note 4)	\$ 1,021,002	
183.Non-interested trustees' compensation	1,223	184.
185. Total expenses before reductions	1,022,225	186.
187. Expense reductions (Note 5)	(655,781)	366,444
188.189.NET INTEREST INCOME	190.	5,069,253
191.REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS (NOTE 1)	193.	(1,143)
192.Net realized gain (loss) on investment securities		
194.Increase (decrease) in net unrealized gain from accretion of market discount	195.	17
196.197.NET GAIN (LOSS)	198.	(1,126)
199.200.NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	201.	\$ 5,068,127

</TABLE>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S>

	<C> YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30,	<C> AUGUST 24, 1992 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS) TO NOVEMBER 30,
	1993	1992
202.INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		
203.Operations	\$ 5,069,253	\$ 124,626
Net interest income		
204. Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(1,143)	(114)
205. Increase (decrease) in net unrealized gain from accretion of market discount	17	-
206.	5,068,127	124,512
207.NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS		
208.Dividends to shareholders from net interest income	(5,069,253)	(124,626)
209.Share transactions at net asset value of \$1.00 per share	523,059,131	58,251,173
Proceeds from sales of shares		
210. Reinvestment of dividends from net interest income	4,777,607	112,763
211. Cost of shares redeemed	(270,561,793)	(8,896,748)
212.	257,274,945	49,467,188
Net increase (decrease) in net assets and shares resulting from share transactions		
213.	257,273,819	49,467,074
214.TOTAL INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		
215.NET ASSETS	216.	217.
218. Beginning of period	49,467,074	-
219. End of period	\$ 306,740,893	\$ 49,467,074

</TABLE>

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S>

	<C> YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	<C> AUGUST 24, 1992 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS) TO NOVEMBER 30,
220.		

221.SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA

222.Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
223.Income from Investment Operations Net interest income	.025	.008
224. Dividends from net interest income	(.025)	(.008)
225.Net asset value, end of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
226.TOTAL RETURN (dagger)	2.51%	.78%

227.RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

228.Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 306,741	\$ 49,467
229.Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.18%	-%
230.Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions (dagger) (dagger)	.50%	.50%*
231.Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	2.48%	2.91%*

</TABLE>

* ANNUALIZED

(dagger) TOTAL RETURNS FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.

(dagger) (dagger) SEE NOTE 5 OF NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the period ended November 30, 1993

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

POLICIES.

Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio (the income fund) is a fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust. Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio (the money market fund) is a fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust II. Each trust is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), as an open-end management investment company. Fidelity Court Street Trust and Fidelity Court Street Trust II (the trusts) are organized as a Massachusetts business trust and a Delaware business trust, respectively. Each fund is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares. The following summarizes the significant accounting policies of the money market fund and the income fund:

SECURITY VALUATION.

MONEY MARKET FUND. As permitted under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act, and certain conditions therein, securities are valued initially at cost and thereafter assume a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium.

INCOME FUND. Securities are valued based upon a computerized matrix system and/or appraisals by a pricing service, both of which consider market transactions and dealer-supplied valuations. Short-term securities maturing within sixty days are valued either at amortized cost or original cost plus accrued interest, both of which approximate current value. Securities for which quotations are not readily available through the pricing service are valued at their fair value as determined in good faith under consistently applied procedures under the general supervision of the Board of Trustees.

INCOME TAXES. As a qualified regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, each fund is not subject to income taxes to

the extent that it distributes all of its taxable income for the fiscal year. The schedules of investments include information regarding income taxes under the caption "Income Tax Information."

INTEREST INCOME. Interest income, which includes amortization of premium and accretion of original issue discount, is accrued as earned. For the money market fund, accretion of market discount represents unrealized gain until realized at the time of a security disposition or maturity.

EXPENSES. Most expenses of each trust can be directly attributed to a fund. Expenses which cannot be directly attributed are apportioned between the funds in the trust.

DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS. Dividends are declared daily and paid monthly from net interest income. Distributions to shareholders from realized capital gains on investments, if any, are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

REDEMPTION FEES. Shares held in the income fund less than 180 days are subject to a redemption fee equal to .50% of the proceeds of the redeemed shares.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

POLICIES - CONTINUED

A portion of the fee is accounted for as a reduction of transfer agent expenses. This portion of the redemption fee is used to offset the transaction costs and other expenses that short-term trading imposes on the fund and its shareholders. The remainder of the redemption fee is accounted for as an addition to paid in capital.

SECURITY TRANSACTIONS. Security transactions are accounted for as of trade date. Gains and losses on securities sold are determined on the basis of identified cost.

2. OPERATING POLICIES.

FUTURES CONTRACTS AND OPTIONS. The income fund may invest in futures contracts and write options. These investments involve, to varying degrees, elements of market risk and risks in excess of the amount recognized in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. The face or contract amounts reflect the extent of the involvement the high yield fund has in the particular classes of instruments. Risks may be caused by an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities and interest rates. Risks also may arise if there is an illiquid secondary market for the instruments, or due to the inability of counterparties to perform.

Futures contracts are valued at the settlement price established each day by the board of trade or exchange on which they are traded. Options traded on an exchange are valued using the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, the last offering price. Options traded over-the-counter are valued using dealer-supplied valuations.

DELAYED DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. The fund may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis. Payment and delivery may take place a month or more after the date of the transaction. The price of the underlying securities and the date when the securities will be delivered and paid for are fixed at the time the transaction is negotiated. The fund may receive compensation for interest forgone on entering into delayed delivery transactions. The fund identifies securities as segregated in its custodial records with a value at least equal to the amount of the purchase commitment.

3. PURCHASES AND SALES OF

INVESTMENTS.

INCOME FUND. Purchases and sales of securities, other than short-term securities, aggregated \$507,056,918 and \$333,830,247 respectively. The face value of futures contracts opened and closed amounted to \$ 67,962,094 and \$75,462,094, respectively

4. FEES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES.

MANAGEMENT FEE. As each fund's investment adviser, Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) pays all expenses except the compensation of

4. FEES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES - CONTINUED

MANAGEMENT FEE - CONTINUED

the non-interested Trustees and certain exceptions such as interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses. FMR receives a fee that is computed daily at an annual rate of .50% and .55% of average net assets for the money market and income funds, respectively.

FMR also bears the cost of providing shareholder services to each fund. For the period, FMR or its affiliates collected certain transaction fees from shareholders which aggregated \$4,401 and \$4,170 for the Money Market and Income funds, respectively.

SUB-ADVISER FEE. As the money market fund's investment sub-adviser, FMR Texas Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR, receives a fee from FMR of 50% of the management fee payable to FMR. The fee is paid prior to any voluntary expense reimbursements which may be in effect, and after reducing the fee for any payments by FMR pursuant to the fund's Distribution and Service Plan.

5. EXPENSE REDUCTIONS.

FMR has voluntarily agreed to reimburse the funds for total operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) above a specified percentage of average net assets.

MONEY MARKET FUND. For the period, this expense limitation ranged from an annual rate of 0% to .40% of average net assets and the reimbursement amounted to \$655,781.

INCOME FUND. For the period, this expense limitation ranged from an annual rate of .05% to .50% of average net assets and the reimbursement amounted to \$1,147,661.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Trustees of Fidelity Court Street Trust and Fidelity Court Street Trust II and the Shareholders of the Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio and the Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio:

We have audited the accompanying statements of assets and liabilities of Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio, a portfolio of the Fidelity Court Street Trust, and Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio, a portfolio of Fidelity Court Street Trust II, including the schedules of portfolio investments, as of November 30, 1993, the related statements of operations for the year then ended, and the statements of changes in net assets and the financial highlights for the year ended November 30, 1993 and the period from March 16, 1992 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1992 for the Spartan Municipal Income Portfolio, and the year ended November 30, 1993 and the period from August 24, 1992 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1992 for the Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio. These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Funds' management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of November 30, 1993 by correspondence with the custodian and brokers. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements and financial highlights referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio and Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio as of November 30, 1993, the results of their

operations for the year then ended and the changes in their net assets and financial highlights for the year ended November 30, 1993 and the period from March 16, 1992 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1992 for the Spartan Municipal Income Portfolio, and the year ended November 30, 1993 and the period from August 24, 1992 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1992 for the Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio in conformity with generally accepted accounting principals.

COOPERS & LYBRAND

Boston, Massachusetts

December 30, 1993

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Boston, MA

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FMR Texas Inc.

Irving, TX

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Gary L. French, Treasurer

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New York Tax-Free Money Market
Ohio Municipal Money Market
Spartan California Municipal
Money Market
Spartan Connecticut Municipal
Money Market
Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market
Spartan Massachusetts Municipal
Money Market
Spartan Municipal Money Fund
Spartan New Jersey Municipal
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NEW JERSEY
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ANNUAL REPORT
NOVEMBER 30, 1993
CONTENTS

CHECK PAGE NUMBERS !!!

PERFORMANCE	3	How the fund has done over time.
FUND TALK	5	The manager's review of fund performance, strategy, and outlook.
INVESTMENT CHANGES	7	A summary of major shifts in the fund's investments over the last six months and one year.
INVESTMENTS	8	A complete list of the fund's investments with their market value.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	14	Statements of assets and liabilities, operations, and changes in net assets, as well as financial highlights.
NOTES	18	Footnotes to the financial statements.
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS	20	The auditor's opinion.

THIS REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE SUBMITTED FOR THE GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FUND. THIS REPORT IS NOT AUTHORIZED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN THE FUND UNLESS PRECEDED OR ACCOMPANIED BY AN EFFECTIVE PROSPECTUS. NEITHER THE FUND NOR FIDELITY DISTRIBUTORS CORPORATION IS A BANK, AND FUND SHARES ARE NOT BACKED OR GUARANTEED BY ANY BANK OR INSURED BY THE FDIC.
PERFORMANCE: THE BOTTOM LINE

To measure a money market fund's performance, you can look at either total return or yield. Total return reflects the change in a fund's share price over a given period and reinvestment of its dividends (or income). Yield measures the income paid by a fund. Since a money market fund tries to maintain a \$1 share price, yield is an important measure of performance.
CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS

PERIODS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 1 YEAR	PAST 5 YEARS	LIFE OF FUND
Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio	1.94%	23.00%	27.62%
Consumer Price Index	2.68%	21.20%	25.15%
Average New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Fund	2.00%	n/a	n/a

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS reflect actual performance over a set period - in this case, one year, five years, or since the fund started on March 17, 1988. For example, if you invested \$1,000 in a fund that had a 5% return over the past year, you would end up with \$1,050. Comparing the fund's performance to the consumer price index (CPI) helps show how your investment did compared to inflation. To measure how the fund stacked up against its peers, you can compare its return to the average New Jersey tax-free money market fund's total return. This average currently reflects the performance of 12 New Jersey tax-free money market funds tracked by IBC/Donoghue. (The periods covered by the CPI and IBC/Donoghue numbers are the closest available match to those covered by the fund.)

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

PERIODS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993	PAST 1 YEAR	PAST 5 YEARS	LIFE OF FUND
Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio	1.94%	4.23%	4.36%
Consumer Price Index	2.68%	3.92%	4.04%
Average New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Fund	2.00%	n/a	n/a

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS take the fund's actual (or cumulative) return and show you what would have happened if the fund had performed at a constant rate each year.

YIELDS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C> 11/30/92	<C> 2/28/93	<C> 5/31/93	<C> 8/31/93	<C> 11/30/93
Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio	2.26%	1.67%	2.14%	1.92%	1.89%
Average New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Fund	2.20%	1.74%	2.18%	1.80%	1.86%
Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio - Tax-equivalent	3.80%	2.81%	3.60%	3.23%	3.18%
Average All Taxable Money Market Fund	2.77%	2.71%	2.64%	2.64%	2.69%

</TABLE>

Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 2.26
Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 2.2
Row: 2, Col: 1, Value: 1.67
Row: 2, Col: 2, Value: 1.74
Row: 3, Col: 1, Value: 2.14
Row: 3, Col: 2, Value: 2.18
Row: 4, Col: 1, Value: 1.92
Row: 4, Col: 2, Value: 1.8
Row: 5, Col: 1, Value: 1.89
Row: 5, Col: 2, Value: 1.86

Fidelity New Jersey

Tax-Free Money

Market Portfolio

Average New Jersey

Tax-Free Money

Market Fund

3% -

2% -

1% -

0%

YIELD refers to the income paid by the fund over a given period. Yields for money market funds are usually for seven-day periods, expressed as annual percentage rates. A yield that assumes income earned is reinvested or compounded is called an effective yield. The chart above shows the fund's current seven-day yield at quarterly intervals over the past year. You can compare these yields to the average tax-free money market fund. Or you can look at the fund's tax-equivalent yield, which is based on a combined effective 1993 federal and New Jersey state income tax rate of 40.48%. The tax-equivalent figures are useful in seeing how the fund stacked up against the average taxable money market fund as tracked by IBC/Donoghue.

A MONEY MARKET FUND'S TOTAL RETURNS AND YIELDS REFLECT PAST RESULTS RATHER THAN PREDICT FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

COMPARING

PERFORMANCE

Yields on tax-free investments are usually lower than yields on taxable investments. However, a straight comparison between the two may be misleading because it ignores the way taxes reduce taxable returns. Tax-equivalent yield -- the yield you'd have to earn on a similar taxable investment to match the tax-free yield -- makes the comparison more meaningful. Keep in mind that the U.S. government neither insures nor guarantees a money market fund. And there is no assurance that a money fund will maintain a \$1 share price. (checkmark)

FUND TALK: THE MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

An interview with Scott Orr,

Portfolio Manager of New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Fund

Q. SCOTT, WHAT INFLUENCED TAX-FREE MONEY MARKET RATES IN NEW JERSEY LAST YEAR?

A. New Jersey closely tracked the broader market for tax-free issues, which in turn took its cue from the stable 3% federal funds rate. There were times, of course, when technical factors nudged rates one way or the other, and occasionally the movement was sharp. Last January, for example, rates

plunged from highs that for a while had actually surpassed taxable rates, which is very rare. Otherwise, the market was mostly calm. Rates rose slightly in April on inflation fears, and again in July during the borrowing season, but soon fell back into a narrow, more predictable range.

Q. HOW DID YOU RESPOND?

A. While rates were falling late last winter, I shortened the fund's average maturity. There were signs then that the economy was improving, and I wanted to be ready in case interest rates turned up. By the end of January, the fund's average maturity had dropped into the high 50s from more than 70 days last November. In retrospect, I may have acted prematurely; for a long time, rates hardly budged. But that gave me more flexibility later on, and in May I began extending it again. I stayed long through October, then began to cut back in November as available supply decreased. The fund's average maturity was 75 days at the end of November, which was still aggressive.

Q. HOW DID THE FUND PERFORM?

A. The fund's seven-day yield, 2.14% six months ago, was 1.89% on November 30, 1993. The latest yield translates into a tax-equivalent yield of 3.18% for investors in the 40.48% combined effective 1993 federal and state tax bracket. Through November, the fund's one-year total return was 1.94%, slightly less than the 2.00% return reported by the average New Jersey tax-free money market fund, according to IBC/Donoghue.

Q. HOW DO YOU EXPLAIN THE RESULTS?

A. On the down side, the fund was probably a bit shorter than it should have been last spring. I therefore held fewer higher-yielding securities at the longer end of the maturity range. Beyond that, the fund has a 20% cap on issues subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT); many of my competitors have higher limits, and that boosted their returns. On the up side, I've had good success lately with some simple derivatives. They combine a long-term municipal bond with a "put," or an option to sell to a third party, typically a bank. The end product is an investment that pays a short-term variable interest rate and can be put on short notice, usually seven days. It acts much like any other variable rate demand note the fund might own, with one key difference: the yield is slightly higher, a fact that has more to do with the added complexity of these instruments than added investment risk. All told, derivatives made up about 7% of the fund at the end of November.

Q. WHAT'S YOUR OUTLOOK AND HOW WILL THAT AFFECT THE WAY YOU MANAGE THE FUND?

A. I'm not terribly worried about the New Jersey economy. Throughout the recession, New Jersey has managed its fiscal affairs well, and I see little danger of a statewide reduction in its credit rating. Nationally, I think the Fed is unlikely to raise interest rates until the first quarter of 1994. One way to maximize returns in a stable environment is by extending the fund's average maturity. I'll probably aim for somewhere around the high 70s.

FUND FACTS

GOAL: tax-free income &
stability by investing in
high-quality, short-term
New Jersey municipal
securities

START DATE: March 17, 1988

SIZE: as of November 30,
1993, over \$359 million

MANAGER: Scott Orr, since
January 1992; manager,
Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free
Money Market Fund and
Fidelity Michigan Municipal
Money Market Fund, since
January 1992;
Fidelity and Spartan
Connecticut Municipal Money
Market Funds, since October
1993

(checkmark)

WORDS TO KNOW

(bullet) COMMERCIAL PAPER: A security issued by a municipality to finance capital or operating needs.

(bullet) FEDERAL FUNDS RATE: The interest rate banks charge each other for overnight loans.

(bullet) MATURITY: The time remaining before an issuer is scheduled to repay the principal amount on a debt security. When the fund's average maturity, weighted by dollar amount, is short, the fund manager is anticipating a rise in interest rates. When the average maturity is long, the manager is expecting rates to fall. When the average maturity is neutral, the manager wants the flexibility to respond to rising rates, while still capturing a portion of the higher yields available from issues with longer maturities.

(bullet) MUNICIPAL NOTE: A security issued in advance of future tax or other revenues and payable from those specific sources.

(bullet) TENDER BOND: A variable-rate, long-term security that gives the fund manager the option to redeem the bond at face value before maturity.

(bullet) VARIABLE RATE DEMAND NOTE (VRDN): A tender bond that can be redeemed on short notice, typically one or seven days. VRDNs are useful in managing the fund's average maturity and liquidity.

INVESTMENT CHANGES

MATURITY DIVERSIFICATION

DAYS	% OF FUND ASSETS	% OF FUND ASSETS	% OF FUND ASSETS
	11/30/93	5/31/93	11/30/92
0 - 30	57	60	59
31 - 90	16	14	14
91 - 180	9	11	7
181 - 397	18	15	20

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY

	11/30/93	5/31/93	11/30/92
Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio	75 days	69 days	73 days

Average New Jersey

Tax-Free Money

Market Fund* 65 days 57 days 67 days

ASSET ALLOCATION

AS OF 11/30/93 AS OF 5/31/93

Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 50.0
Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 9.0
Row: 1, Col: 3, Value: 8.0
Row: 1, Col: 4, Value: 30.0
Row: 1, Col: 5, Value: 3.0
Row: 1, Col: 1, Value: 51.0
Row: 1, Col: 2, Value: 8.0
Row: 1, Col: 3, Value: 3.0
Row: 1, Col: 4, Value: 34.0
Row: 1, Col: 5, Value: 4.0

Variable rate

demand notes

(VRDNs) 50%

Commercial

paper 9%

Tender bonds 8%

Municipal

notes 30%

Other 3%

Variable rate

demand notes

(VRDNs) 51%

Commercial

paper 8%

Tender bonds 3%

Municipal

notes 34%

Other 4%

* SOURCE: IBC/DONOGHUE'S MONEY FUND REPORT(Registered trademark)

INVESTMENTS NOVEMBER 30, 1993

Showing Percentage of Total Value of Investments

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - 100%

MOODY'S

RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE

(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

NEW JERSEY - 92.5%

Atlantic County Impt. Auth. Rev. (Pooled Gov't. Ln. Prog.)

2.50%, LOC Marine Midland Bank NA,

Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corp., VRDN \$ 7,500,000 \$ 7,500,000 048506AA

Atlantic Highland BAN 2.96% 8/19/94 1,000,000 1,000,273 048573HK

Avalon Borough BAN 2.98% 3/16/94 900,000 900,203 053375GN

Bayonne BAN 2.90% 5/04/94 12,000,000 12,007,478 072887NN

Bergen County Gen. Impt. Bonds 4.40% 3/1/94 1,450,000 1,456,659

083761ZV

Bergen County Schools Gen. Oblig. Bonds 4.40% 3/1/94 575,000 577,641

083761ZW

Bernards Township Sewerage Auth. Swr. Rev. Rfdg.,

Series 1985, 3.15% 12/15/93, OT 4,500,000 4,500,000 085329CQ

Bridgewater BAN 2.72% 12/1/93 2,000,000 2,000,000 108709LP

Burlington County BAN 2.77% 11/4/94 1,900,000 1,900,260 121637PK

Camden County BAN 3.25% 2/23/94 2,500,000 2,502,793 132807SW

Camden County Impt. Auth. Solid Waste Disp. Rev. Rfdg. Bonds

(Gtd. Landfill Proj.) 2.75% 7/01/94 1,215,000 1,213,233 13281TAJ

Cape May County BAN 3.25% 8/11/94 14,500,000 14,543,921 139501JB

Cape May County Utils. Auth. Solid Wst. Resource

Recovery Rev. (Daneco Cape May Inc.)

Series 1991, 2.80% 11/30/94, MT 4,000,000 4,000,000 139535CE

Clark Township BAN 2.60% 2/10/94 2,000,000 2,000,185 181558ED

Cumberland County Gen. Impt. Bonds 4.50% 9/15/94

(FSA Insured) 1,200,000 1,216,220 230561LJ
 Englewood School BAN 2.65% 1/7/94 2,000,000 2,000,000 293191JE
 Essex County Impt. Auth. Rev. (Pooled Gov't Ln. Prog.), VRDN:
 Series 1985, 2.35%, LOC Tokai Bank 10,885,000 10,885,000 296809AB
 Series 1986 2.35% LOC Banco Santander Puerto Rico 1,800,000 1,800,000
 296809AC
 Florence Township BAN 3.03% 3/16/94 1,300,000 1,301,038 340279EH
 Hudson County BAN 3.26% 10/12/94 3,700,000 3,708,677 443726SD
 Hudson County Gen. Oblig. Bonds 4.20% 8/1/94 1,025,000 1,033,668
 443726RN
 Hudson County Impt. Auth. Rev., VRDN:
 (Essential Purp. Pooled Gov't. Ln. Prog.) Series 1986,
 2.45%, LOC Marine Midland Bank 27,895,000 27,895,000 443728AB
 (Solid Wst. Resource Recovery) Series 1989 A:
 2.35%, LOC Swiss Bank Corp 1,500,000 1,500,000 443729AG
 2.45%, LOC Sumitomo Bank (b) 6,800,000 6,800,000 443729AE
 Hudson County TAN 3.325% 2/17/94 7,000,000 7,007,689 443726RM
 Hunterdon County BAN 2.81% 12/2/93 2,300,000 2,300,000 445754BP
 Lawrence Township BAN 3.25% 8/24/94 750,000 752,389 520372FT
 Lower Township BAN 2.75% 3/1/94 1,000,000 1,000,469 548622CX
 Manchester Township BAN 3.06% 7/15/94 1,570,000 1,570,550 562462EJ
 MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED

MOODY'S

RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE

(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)

NEW JERSEY - CONTINUED

Maplewood Township BAN 2.75% 1/21/94 \$ 700,000 \$ 700,286 565624EM
 Mercer County Impt. Auth. Rev. (Pooled Gov't. Loan Prog.)
 Series 1985, 2.35%, LOC Credit Suisse, VRDN 200,000 200,000 587844DC
 Mercer County TAN 2.60% 4/15/94 2,200,000 2,200,000 587839NJ
 Middlesex Borough BAN 2.85% 2/15/94 1,000,000 1,000,503 596612FP
 Monmouth County BAN 3.25% 9/01/94 3,000,000 3,010,945 609558XM
 Monmouth County Impt. Auth. Rev.
 (Pooled Gov't. Loan Prog.) Series 1986, 2.35%,
 LOC Union Bank of Switzerland, VRDN 12,300,000 12,300,000 609566AA
 Moorestown Township BAN 2.82% 9/07/94 1,100,000 1,100,570 616004LB
 Morristown Township BAN 3.125% 10/13/94 2,000,000 2,006,303 618533SM
 New Jersey Custodial Receipts, Series 1991 A-13,
 2.30%, (Liquidity Enhancement Sakura Bank) (c) 1,185,000 1,185,000
 55377EAE
 New Jersey Econ. Dev. Auth. Econ. Dev. Rev. ,VRDN: 6457752P
 Rfdg. (856 Centennial Ave. Assoc.) Series 1985, 2.35%,
 LOC Barclays Bank (b) 1,750,000 1,750,000 6457752Y
 Rfdg. (Curtiss-Wright Corp.) Series 1992, 2.30%,
 LOC Bank of Nova Scotia 3,000,000 3,000,000 64577MQE
 Rfdg. (Polymeric Res. Corp. Proj.) Series 1998-B, 2.50%,
 LOC Bank of Tokyo 1,500,000 1,500,000 645775S4
 (1420 Chestnut Ave.) Series 1989 FF, 2.50%,
 LOC Barclays Bank (b) 1,350,000 1,350,000 6457755W
 (AVP Realty Holdings, Inc.) Series 1989 A, 2.50%,
 LOC Barclays Bank (b) 1,350,000 1,350,000 6457752S
 (Arden Group) Series 1989 BB, 2.50%,
 LOC Barclays Bank (b) 1,650,000 1,650,000 6457755X
 (Assoc. for Retarded Citizens) Series 89 CC 2.40%
 LOC Barclays Bank 1,200,000 1,200,000 6457755Y
 (Base 10 Sys.) 2.25%, LOC Bank of New York 4,700,000 4,700,000
 6457779A
 (Center For Aging Applewook Proj.) 2.30%,
 LOC Banque Paribas 2,600,000 2,600,000 6457756N
 (Church & Dwight Co.) Series 1991, 2.10%,
 LOC Bank of Nova Scotia 3,300,000 3,300,000 64577MEM
 (Composite Issue 1987-Series A-G) Series 87-D, 2.50%,
 LOC Nat'l. Westminster Bank (b) 885,000 885,000 645775H8
 (Composite Issue 1988-Series K-S) Series 1988 P, 2.40%,
 LOC Barclays Bank 1,450,000 1,450,000 645775S9
 (Composite Issue A-C & E-L) Series 1989 E, 2.40%,
 LOC Barclays Bank 600,000 600,000 6457752T
 (Dial Realty) Series 1988-L, 2.50%,

LOC Barclays Bank (b) 2,750,000 2,750,000 645775T3
 MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED
 MOODY'S
 RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE
 (UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
 NEW JERSEY - CONTINUED
 New Jersey Econ. Dev. Auth. Econ. Dev. Rev.: - continued 6457752P
 (E.P. Henry Corp.) Series 1989-K, 2.50%,
 LOC Barclays Bank (b) \$ 600,000 \$ 600,000 6457752W
 (Guttenplan's Bakery) Series 1989-G, 2.50%,
 LOC Barclays Bank (b) 700,000 700,000 6457752V
 (Hirsh Enterprises) Series 1989 II, 2.50%,
 LOC Barclay Bank (b) 550,000 550,000 6457755U
 (J.W. Holding Group) Series 1989 GG, 2.50%,
 LOC Barclays Bank (b) 700,000 700,000 6457756A
 (M&S Realty) Series 1988-N, 2.50%,
 LOC Barclays Bank (b) 1,050,000 1,050,000 645775T5
 (Pictorial Offset Corp.) Series 1989 H, 2.50%,
 LOC Barclays Bank (b) 2,400,000 2,400,000 6457752P
 (Russ Berrie & Co., Inc.) 2.60%, LOC Citibank 5,100,000 5,100,000
 645775QD
 New Jersey Econ. Dev. Auth. Facs. Rev. Rfdg.
 (Bayonne/IMMT Bayonne Proj.) Series 1993, 1.95%,
 LOC First Chicago, VRDN 1,000,000 1,000,000 64577EAC
 New Jersey Econ. Dev. Auth. Ind. Dev. Auth. Rev.
 (Marriott Corp.) Series 1984, 2.40%,
 LOC Nat'l. Westminster Bank, VRDN 1,800,000 1,800,000 645777GV
 New Jersey Econ. Dev. Auth. Poll. Cont. Rev.
 (Hoffman-La Roche Inc. Proj.) Series 1985, 2.55%,
 LOC Bankers Trust, VRDN 3,000,000 3,000,000 6457789A
 New Jersey Econ. Dev. Auth. Port Fac. Rev.
 (Trailer Marine Proj.) Series 1983, 2.95%,
 LOC Chemical Bank, VRDN 900,000 900,000 645901AA
 New Jersey Econ. Dev. Auth. Rev.: 645996CY
 (Bel Ray Co., Inc.) Series 1989 I, 2.50%,
 LOC Barclays Bank, VRDN (b) 250,000 250,000 6457752L
 (Chambers Cogeneration Ltd. Partnership 1991 Proj.) VT: (b)
 2.40% 12/1/93, LOC Swiss Bank Corp. 4,000,000 4,000,000 645996DC
 2.15% 12/9/93, LOC Swiss Bank Corp. 1,500,000 1,500,000 645996DN
 2.60%, 1/25/94, LOC Swiss Bank Corp. 2,000,000 2,000,000 645996DG
 2.50% 1/26/94, LOC Swiss Bank Corp. 3,800,000 3,800,000 645996DB
 2.50% 1/26/94, LOC Swiss Bank Corp. 5,500,000 5,500,000 645996DL
 2.50% 2/24/94, LOC Swiss Bank Corp. 2,000,000 2,000,000 645996DH
 (Keystone Proj.) Series 1992, VT: (b)
 2.15% 12/9/93, LOC Union Bank of Switzerland 1,500,000 1,500,000
 645996DM
 2.60% 1/18/94 LOC Union Bank of Switzerland 4,000,000 4,000,000
 645996CY
 2.60% 1/25/94, LOC Union Bank of Switzerland 6,000,000 6,000,000
 645996DK
 2.55% 1/27/94 LOC Union Bank of Switzerland 1,000,000 1,000,000
 645996DF
 MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED
 MOODY'S
 RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE
 (UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)
 NEW JERSEY - CONTINUED
 New Jersey Econ. Dev. Auth. Rev.: 645996CY - continued
 (Morris Hall Proj.) 3%, OT \$ 3,700,000 \$ 3,700,000 645905HW
 New Jersey Econ. Dev. Econ. Rev.
 (Richard L. Tauber Issue) Series 93 B-1, 2.30%,
 LOC Nat'l. Westminster, VRDN 2,700,000 2,700,000 645905KY
 New Jersey Gen. Oblig. Adjustable Rate Trust Cfts.,
 Series 1991-1, 2.35%,
 (Liquidity Enhancement Morgan Guaranty) (c) 3,000,000 3,000,000
 41595VNJ
 New Jersey Gen. Oblig. Tender Option Bonds: (c) 646038YC
 Series Mgt-8, 2.35%,

(Liquidity Enhancement Morgan Guaranty)	3,900,000	3,900,000	646038YC
Series Mgt-49C, 2.35%,			
(Liquidity Enhancement Morgan Guaranty)	1,000,000	1,000,000	645905KS
Series Mgt-49D, 2.35%,			
(Liquidity Enhancement Morgan Guaranty)	4,300,000	4,300,000	645905KT
Series BT-113, 2.80%			
(Liquidity Enhancement Bankers Trust)	2,000,000	2,000,000	646038XD
New Jersey Health Care Fac. Fin. Auth. Rev.			
(Cap. Asset Fin. Prog.) Series 1985 B, 2.25%,			
LOC Chemical Bank, VRDN	5,000,000	5,000,000	645793BK
New Jersey Hsg. & Mtg. Fin. Agcy. Rev.			
Series 1993 1-A 2.90% 9/29/94, MT	14,500,000	14,500,000	6461286L
New Jersey Partnership Ctfs.: (c)			
Series PA-6, 2.40%	9,020,000	9,020,000	646038YM
Series 1985, 2.55%	1,196,000	1,196,000	645771FS
New Jersey Sports and Exposition Auth., Series 1992 C,			
2.15%, (MBIA Insured) VRDN	2,000,000	2,000,000	64603RAW
New Jersey Turnpike Auth. Turnpike Rev., Series 1991 D,			
2.20%, (FGIC Insured) VRDN	10,500,000	10,500,000	646139JR
Newark Tax Appeal Bonds 3.45%, (AMBAC Insured)	1,500,000	1,507,919	650366L6
North Arlington BAN:			
2.54% 12/10/93	3,294,510	3,294,541	657254GB
2.76% 1/19/94	2,017,000	2,017,155	657254GD
North Brunswick Township TAN 2.75% 2/15/94	2,100,000	2,101,062	658017KM
Ocean City BAN 2.75% 1/20/94	2,500,000	2,500,331	674684HT
Ocean County BAN 3% 12/8/93	3,800,000	3,800,213	674735MK
Ocean County Utilities Auth. Wstwtr. Rev. Bonds			
9.75% 1/1/94	4,500,000	4,661,950	674758AP
Passaic County BAN:			
2.82% 12/7/93	1,100,000	1,100,040	702724YA
2.72% 3/15/94	2,600,000	2,600,147	702724YD
3.125% 3/15/94	8,488,000	8,498,219	702724YB
MUNICIPAL SECURITIES (A) - CONTINUED			
MOODY'S			
RATINGS PRINCIPAL VALUE			
(UNAUDITED) (E) AMOUNT (NOTE 1)			
NEW JERSEY - CONTINUED			
Somerset County Ind. Poll. Cont. Auth. (Somerset New			
Jersey Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing 3M)			
2.60%, VRDN \$ 600,000 \$ 600,000			834672AD
South Brunswick Township Gen. Oblig. TAN			
2.875% 2/15/94	3,000,000	3,002,280	836785PB
South Plainfield Borough (Middlesex County)			
TAN 2.83% 2/15/94	2,000,000	2,001,337	839431NF
Union City BAN 2.96% 10/19/94	1,250,000	1,250,881	905734JR
329,764,028			
NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY - 5.1%			
New York & New Jersey Port Auth. Rev., VRDN:			
Series 1991, 2.3989% (b)	8,800,000	8,800,000	733990QP
Series 1992, 2.175%	6,800,000	6,800,000	733990SE
New York & New Jersey Port Auth. Spl. Proj. Rev.			
(Kiac Partners Proj.) Series 3, 2.20%,			
LOC Deutsche Bank, VRDN (b)	1,500,000	1,500,000	73358EAF
New York & New Jersey Port Auth. Rev., Series B,			
2.55% 2/1/94, CP	1,150,000	1,150,000	733990UG
18,250,000			
PUERTO RICO - 2.4%			
Puerto Rico Commonwealth TRAN Series A, 3% 7/29/94	8,500,000	8,513,138	745144VX

TOTAL INVESTMENTS - 100% \$ 356,527,166

Total Cost for Income Tax Purposes \$356,526,758

SECURITY TYPE ABBREVIATIONS

BAN - Bond Anticipation Notes

CP - Commercial Paper

FRDN - Floating Rate Demand Notes
 MT - Mandatory Tender
 OT - Optional Tender
 RAN - Revenue Anticipation Notes
 TAN - Tax Anticipation Notes
 TRAN - Tax & Revenue Anticipation Notes
 VRDN - Variable Rate Demand Notes
 VT - Variable Tender

LEGEND

(c) The coupon rate shown on floating or adjustable rate securities represents the rate at period end.
 (c) Private activity obligations whose interest is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax for individuals (AMT securities).
 (c) Security provides evidence of ownership in an underlying pool of municipal bonds.

INCOME TAX INFORMATION

At November 30, 1993, the fund had a capital loss carryforward of approximately \$16,000 of which \$2,600, \$200 and \$13,200 will expire on November 30, 1997, 1999 and 2001, respectively.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<TABLE>	<C>	<C>
<CAPTION>		
<S>		
NOVEMBER 30, 1993		
6.ASSETS	7.	8.
9.Investment in securities, at value (Note 1) - See accompanying schedule	10.	\$ 356,527,166
11.Cash	12.	1,105,457
13.Interest receivable	14.	2,182,885
15. 16.TOTAL ASSETS	17.	359,815,508
18.LIABILITIES	19.	20.
21.Dividends payable	\$ 14,306	22.
23.Accrued management fee	122,051	24.
25.Other payables and accrued expenses	91,827	26.
27. 28.TOTAL LIABILITIES	29.	228,184
30.31.NET ASSETS	32.	\$ 359,587,324
33.Net Assets consist of:	34.	35.
36.Paid in capital	37.	\$ 359,603,005
38.Accumulated net realized gain (loss) on investments	39.	(16,089)
40.Unrealized gain from accretion of market discount (Note 1)	41.	408
42.43.NET ASSETS, for 359,603,005 shares outstanding	44.	\$ 359,587,324
45.46.NET ASSET VALUE, offering price and redemption price per share (\$359,587,324 (divided by) 359,603,005 shares)	47.	\$1.00

</TABLE>

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1993

	<C>	<C>
48.49.INTEREST INCOME	50.	\$ 9,113,387
51.EXPENSES	52.	53.
54.Management fee (Note 2)	\$ 1,488,405	55.
56.Transfer agent, accounting and custodian fees and expenses (Note 2)	732,213	57.
58.Non-interested trustees' compensation	4,956	59.
60.Registration fees	1,302	61.
62.Audit	14,457	63.
64.Legal	3,737	65.
66.Miscellaneous	6,018	67.
68. 69.TOTAL EXPENSES	70.	2,251,088
71.72.NET INTEREST INCOME	73.	6,862,299
74.REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS (NOTE 1)	76.	(13,233)
75.Net realized gain (loss) on investment securities		
77.Increase (decrease) in net unrealized gain from accretion of market discount	78.	389
79.80.NET GAIN (LOSS)	81.	(12,844)
82.83.NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	84.	\$ 6,849,455

</TABLE>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>

	<C>	<C>
	YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30,	
	1993	1992
85.INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		
86.Operations	\$ 6,862,299	\$ 10,027,153
Net interest income		
87. Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(13,233)	9,751
88. Increase (decrease) in net unrealized gain from accretion of market discount	389	11

89. 90.NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	6,849,455	10,036,915
91.Dividends to shareholders from net interest income	(6,862,299)	(10,027,153)
92.Share transactions at net asset value of \$1.00 per share Proceeds from sales of shares	725,152,808	603,016,717
93. Reinvestment of dividends from net interest income	6,595,536	9,491,169
94. Cost of shares redeemed	(731,240,792)	(621,757,823)
95. Net increase (decrease) in net assets and shares resulting from share transactions	507,552	(9,249,937)
96. 97.TOTAL INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS	494,708	(9,240,175)
98.NET ASSETS	99.	100.
101. Beginning of period	359,092,616	368,332,791
102. End of period	\$ 359,587,324	\$ 359,092,616

</TABLE>

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
103.	YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30,				
104.	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
105.SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA					
106.Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
107.Income from Investment Operations Net interest income	.019	.028	.042	.056	.063
108. Dividends from net interest income	(.019)	(.028)	(.042)	(.056)	(.063)
109.Net asset value, end of period	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000	\$ 1.000
110.TOTAL RETURN	1.94%	2.81%	4.29%	5.72%	6.45%
111.RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA					
112.Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 359,587	\$ 359,093	\$ 368,333	\$ 443,585	\$ 347,485
113.Ratio of	.63%	.64%	.65%	.27%	.15%

expenses
to average net
assets

114.Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions	.63%	.64%	.65%	.61%	.68%
---	------	------	------	------	------

115.Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	1.92%	2.78%	4.23%	5.57%	6.24%
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

</TABLE>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended November 30, 1993

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES.

Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio (the fund) is a fund of Fidelity Court Street Trust II (the trust) and is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares. The trust is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), as an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware business trust. The following summarizes the significant accounting policies of the fund:

SECURITY VALUATION. As permitted under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act, and certain conditions therein, securities are valued initially at cost and thereafter assume a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium.

INCOME TAXES. As a qualified regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, the fund is not subject to income taxes to the extent that it distributes all of its taxable income for its fiscal year. The schedule of investments includes information regarding income taxes under the caption "Income Tax Information."

INTEREST INCOME. Interest income, which includes amortization of premium and accretion of original issue discount, is accrued as earned. Accretion of market discount represents unrealized gain until realized at the time of a security disposition or maturity.

EXPENSES. Most expenses of the trust can be directly attributed to a fund. Expenses which cannot be directly attributed are apportioned between the funds in the trust.

DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS. Dividends are declared daily and paid monthly from net interest income.

SECURITY TRANSACTIONS. Security transactions are accounted for as of trade date. Gains and losses on securities sold are determined on the basis of identified cost.

2. FEES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES.

MANAGEMENT FEE. As the fund's investment adviser, FMR receives a monthly fee that is calculated on the basis of a group fee rate plus a fixed individual fund fee rate applied to the average net assets of the fund. The group fee rate is the weighted average of a series of rates ranging from .15% to .37% and is based on the monthly average net assets of all the mutual funds advised by FMR. The annual individual fund fee rate is .25%. For the period, the management fee was equivalent to an annual rate of .42% of average net assets.

The Board of Trustees approved a new group fee rate schedule with rates ranging from .14% to .37%. Effective January 1, 1992, FMR has voluntarily agreed to implement this new group fee rate schedule as it results in the same or a lower management fee.

SUB-ADVISER FEE. As the fund's investment sub-adviser, FMR Texas Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR, receives a fee from FMR of 50% of the management fee payable to FMR. The

2. FEES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES - CONTINUED

SUB-ADVISER FEE - CONTINUED

fee is paid prior to any voluntary expense reimbursements which may be in effect, and after reducing the fee for any payments by FMR pursuant to the fund's Distribution and Service Plan.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN. Pursuant to the Distribution and Service Plan (the Plan), and in accordance with Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act, FMR or the fund's distributor, Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC), an affiliate of FMR, may use their resources to pay administrative and promotional expenses related to the sale of the fund's shares. Subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, the Plan also authorizes payments to third parties that assist in the sale of the fund's shares or render shareholder support services. FMR or FDC has informed the fund that payments made to third parties under the Plan amounted to \$74,411 for the period.

TRANSFER AGENT AND ACCOUNTING FEES. United Missouri Bank, N.A. (the Bank) is the custodian and transfer and shareholder servicing agent for the fund. The Bank has entered into a sub-contract with Fidelity Service Co. (FSC), an affiliate of FMR, under which FSC performs the activities associated with the fund's transfer and shareholder servicing agent and accounting functions. The fund pays transfer agent fees based on the type, size, number of accounts and number of transactions made by shareholders. FSC pays for typesetting, printing and mailing of all shareholder reports, except proxy statements. The accounting fee is based on the level of average net assets for the month plus out-of-pocket expenses. For the period, FSC received transfer agent and accounting fees amounting to \$625,080 and \$75,109, respectively.

Shareholders participating in the Fidelity Ultra Service Account (Registered trademark) Program (the Program) pay a \$5.00 monthly fee to Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI), an affiliate of FMR, for performing services associated with the Program. For the period, fees paid to FBSI by shareholders participating in the Program amounted to \$65,737.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Trustees and Shareholders of
Fidelity Court Street Trust II:
Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free
Money Market Portfolio:

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio including the schedule of portfolio investments, as of November 30, 1993, and the related statement of operations for the year then ended, the statements of changes in net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended. These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Fund's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of investments owned as of November 30, 1993, by correspondence with the custodian .. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements and financial highlights referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fidelity Court Street Trust II: Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio as of November 30, 1993, the results of its operations for the year then ended, the changes in its net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

COOPERS & LYBRAND
Dallas, Texas
December 21, 1993
TO CALL FIDELITY

FOR FUND INFORMATION AND QUOTES

The Fidelity Telephone Connection offers you special automated telephone services for quotes and balances. The services are easy to use, confidential and quick. All you need is a Touch Tone telephone.

YOUR PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PIN)

The first time you call one of our automated telephone services, we'll ask you

to set up your Personal Identification Number (PIN). The PIN assures that only you have automated telephone access to your account information.

Please have your Customer Number (T-account #) handy when you call --

you'll need it to establish your PIN. If

you would ever like to change your PIN, just choose the "Change your Personal

Identification Number" option when

you call. If you forget your PIN, please

call a Fidelity representative at 1-800-544-6666 for assistance.

(PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC)
(PHONE_GRAPHIC) MUTUAL FUND QUOTES*
1-800-544-8544

Just make a selection from this record-ed menu:

PRESS

For quotes on funds you own.

1.

For an individual fund quote.

2.

For the ten most frequently requested Fidelity fund quotes.

3.

For quotes on Fidelity Select Portfolios. (Registered trademark)

4.

To change your Personal Identification Number (PIN).

5.

To speak with a Fidelity representative.

6.

(PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC) (PHONE_GRAPHIC)
(PHONE_GRAPHIC) MUTUAL FUND ACCOUNT
BALANCES 1-800-544-7544

Just make a selection from this record-ed menu:

PRESS

For balances on funds you own.

1.

For your most recent fund activity (purchases, redemptions, and dividends).

2.

To change your Personal Identification Number (PIN).

3.

To speak with a Fidelity

representative.

4.

* WHEN YOU CALL THE QUOTES LINE, PLEASE REMEMBER THAT A FUND'S YIELD AND RETURN WILL VARY AND, EXCEPT FOR MONEY MARKET FUNDS, SHARE PRICE WILL ALSO VARY. THIS MEANS THAT YOU MAY HAVE A GAIN OR LOSS WHEN YOU SELL YOUR SHARES. THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT MONEY MARKET FUNDS WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN A STABLE \$1 SHARE PRICE; AN INVESTMENT IN A MONEY MARKET FUND IS NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. TOTAL RETURNS ARE HISTORICAL AND INCLUDE CHANGES IN SHARE PRICE, REINVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS AND CAPITAL GAINS, AND THE EFFECTS OF ANY SALES CHARGES. FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ANY FIDELITY FUND INCLUDING MANAGEMENT FEES AND CHARGES, CALL 1-800-544-8888 FOR A FREE PROSPECTUS. READ IT CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU INVEST OR SEND MONEY. TO VISIT FIDELITY

For directions and hours,
please call 1-800-544-9797.

ARIZONA

7373 N. Scottsdale Road

Scottsdale, AZ

CALIFORNIA

851 Hamilton Avenue

Campbell, CA

527 North Brand Boulevard

Glendale, CA

19100 Von Karman Avenue

Irvine, CA

10100 Santa Monica Blvd.

Los Angeles, CA

811 Wilshire Boulevard

Los Angeles, CA

251 University Avenue

Palo Alto, CA

1760 Challenge Way

Sacramento, CA

7676 Hazard Center Drive

San Diego, CA

455 Market Street

San Francisco, CA

1400 Civic Drive

Walnut Creek, CA

COLORADO

1625 Broadway

Denver, CO

CONNECTICUT

185 Asylum Street

Hartford, CT

265 Church Street

New Haven, CT

300 Atlantic Street

Stamford, CT

DELAWARE

222 Delaware Avenue

Wilmington, DE

FLORIDA

4400 N. Federal Highway

Boca Raton, FL

2249 Galiano Street

Coral Gables, FL

4090 N. Ocean Boulevard

Ft. Lauderdale, FL

4001 Tamiami Trail, North
Naples, FL
32 West Central Boulevard
Orlando, FL
2401 PGA Boulevard
Palm Beach Gardens, FL
8065 Beneva Road, South
Sarasota, FL
2000 66th Street, North
St. Petersburg, FL
GEORGIA
3525 Piedmont Road, N.E.
Atlanta, GA
1000 Abernathy Road
Atlanta, GA
HAWAII
700 Bishop Street
Honolulu, HI
ILLINOIS
215 East Erie Street
Chicago, IL
One North Franklin
Chicago, IL
540 Lake Cook Road
Deerfield, IL
1415 West 22nd Street
Oak Brook, IL
1700 East Golf Road
Schaumburg, IL
LOUISIANA
201 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, LA
MAINE
3 Canal Plaza
Portland, ME
MARYLAND
1 West Pennsylvania Ave.
Towson, MD
7401 Wisconsin Avenue
Bethesda, MD
MASSACHUSETTS
470 Boylston Street
Boston, MA
21 Congress Street
Boston, MA
25 State Street
Boston, MA
300 Granite Street
Braintree, MA
101 Cambridge Street
Burlington, MA
416 Belmont Street
Worcester, MA
MICHIGAN
280 North Woodward Ave.
Birmingham, MI
26955 Northwestern Hwy.
Southfield, MI
MINNESOTA
38 South Sixth Street
Minneapolis, MN
MISSOURI
700 West 47th Street
Kansas City, MO
200 North Broadway
St. Louis, MO
NEW JERSEY
60B South Street

Morristown, NJ
501 Route 17, South
Paramus, NJ
505 Millburn Avenue
Short Hills, NJ
NEW YORK
1050 Franklin Avenue
Garden City, NY
999 Walt Whitman Road
Melville, L.I., NY
71 Broadway
New York, NY
350 Park Avenue
New York, NY
10 Bank Street
White Plains, NY
NORTH CAROLINA
2200 West Main Street
Durham, NC
OHIO
600 Vine Street
Cincinnati, OH
1903 East Ninth Street
Cleveland, OH
28699 Chagrin Boulevard
Woodmere Village, OH
OREGON
121 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, OR
PENNSYLVANIA
1735 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA
439 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA
TENNESSEE
5100 Poplar Avenue
Memphis, TN
TEXAS
10000 Research Boulevard
Austin, TX
7001 Preston Road
Dallas, TX
1155 Dairy Ashford
Houston, TX
1010 Lamar Street
Houston, TX
2701 Drexel Drive
Houston, TX
400 East Las Colinas Blvd.
Irving, TX
14100 San Pedro
San Antonio, TX
UTAH
175 East 400 South Street
Salt Lake City, UT
VERMONT
199 Main Street
Burlington, VT
VIRGINIA
8300 Boone Boulevard
Vienna, VA
WASHINGTON
411 108th Avenue, N.E.
Bellevue, WA
1001 Fourth Avenue
Seattle, WA
WASHINGTON, DC
1775 K Street, N.W.

Washington, DC
WISCONSIN
222 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Fidelity Management & Research
Company

Boston, MA

SUB-ADVISER

FMR Texas Inc.

Irving, TX

OFFICERS

Edward C. Johnson 3d, President

J. Gary Burkhead, Senior Vice President

Thomas D. Maher, Assistant

Vice President

Gary L. French, Treasurer

John H. Costello, Assistant Treasurer

Arthur S. Loring, Secretary

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

J. Gary Burkhead

Ralph F. Cox*

Phyllis Burke Davis*

Richard J. Flynn*

Edward C. Johnson 3d

E. Bradley Jones*

Donald J. Kirk*

Peter S. Lynch

Edward H. Malone*

Marvin L. Mann*

Gerald C. McDonough*

Thomas R. Williams*

GENERAL DISTRIBUTOR

Fidelity Distributors Corporation

Boston, MA

TRANSFER AND SHAREHOLDER

SERVICING AGENTS

United Missouri Bank, N.A.

Kansas City, MO

and

Fidelity Service Co.

Boston, MA

CUSTODIAN

United Missouri Bank, N.A.

Kansas City, MO

FIDELITY'S TAX-FREE

MONEY MARKET FUNDS

California Tax-Free Money Market

Connecticut Municipal Money Market

Massachusetts Tax-Free Money Market

Michigan Municipal Money Market

New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market

New York Tax-Free Money Market

Ohio Municipal Money Market

Spartan(Registered trademark) California Municipal
Money Market

Spartan Connecticut Municipal
Money Market

Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market

Spartan Massachusetts Municipal
Money Market

Spartan Municipal Money Fund

Spartan New Jersey Municipal
Money Market

Spartan New York Municipal
Money Market

Spartan Pennsylvania Municipal
Money Market
Tax-Exempt Money Market
THE FIDELITY
TELEPHONE CONNECTION
MUTUAL FUND 24-HOUR SERVICE
Account Balances 1-800-544-7544
Exchanges/Redemptions 1-800-544-7777
Mutual Fund Quotes 1-800-544-8544
Account Assistance 1-800-544-6666
Product Information 1-800-544-8888
Retirement Accounts 1-800-544-4774 (8 a.m. - 9 p.m.)
TDD Service 1-800-544-0111
for the deaf and hearing impaired
(9 a.m. - 9 p.m. Eastern time)
* INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES
AUTOMATED LINES FOR QUICKEST SERVICE

EXHIBIT 5 (A)
MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

between

FIDELITY COURT STREET TRUST II

Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio

and

FIDELITY MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH COMPANY

AGREEMENT made this 16th day of July 1992, by and between Fidelity Court Street Trust II, a Delaware business trust which may issue one or more series of shares of beneficial interest (hereinafter called the "Fund"), on behalf of Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio (hereinafter called the "Portfolio"), and Fidelity Management & Research Company, a Massachusetts corporation (hereinafter called the "Adviser").

1. (a) Investment Advisory Services. The Adviser undertakes to act as investment adviser of the Portfolio and shall, subject to the supervision of the Fund's Board of Trustees, direct the investments of the Portfolio in accordance with the investment objective, policies and limitations as provided in the Portfolio's Prospectus or other governing instruments, as amended from time to time, the Investment Company Act of 1940 and rules thereunder, as amended from time to time (the "1940 Act"), and such other limitations as the Portfolio may impose by notice in writing to the Adviser. The Adviser shall also furnish for the use of the Portfolio office space and all necessary office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the investments of the Portfolio; and shall pay the salaries and fees of all officers of the Fund, of all Trustees of the Fund who are "interested persons" of the Fund or of the Adviser and of all personnel of the Fund or the Adviser performing services relating to research, statistical and investment activities. The Adviser is authorized, in its discretion and without prior consultation with the Portfolio, to buy, sell, lend and otherwise trade in any stocks, bonds and other securities and investment instruments on behalf of the Portfolio. The investment policies and all other actions of the Portfolio are and shall at all times be subject to the control and direction of the Fund's Board of Trustees.

(b) Management Services. The Adviser shall perform (or arrange for the performance by its affiliates of) the management and administrative services necessary for the operation of the Fund. The Adviser shall, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, perform various services for the Portfolio, including but not limited to: (i) providing the Portfolio with office space, equipment and facilities (which may be its own) for maintaining its organization; (ii) on behalf of the Portfolio, supervising relations with, and monitoring the performance of, custodians, depositories, transfer and pricing agents, accountants, attorneys, underwriters, brokers and dealers, insurers and other persons in any capacity deemed to be necessary or desirable; (iii) preparing all general shareholder communications, including shareholder reports; (iv) conducting shareholder relations; (v) maintaining the Fund's existence and its

records; (vi) during such times as shares are publicly offered, maintaining the registration and qualification of the Portfolio's shares under federal and state law; and (vii) investigating the development of and developing and implementing, if appropriate, management and shareholder services designed to enhance the value or convenience of the Portfolio as an investment vehicle.

The Adviser shall also furnish such reports, evaluations, information or analyses to the Fund as the Fund's Board of Trustees may request from time to time or as the Adviser may deem to be desirable. The Adviser shall make recommendations to the Fund's Board of Trustees with respect to Fund policies, and shall carry out such policies as are adopted by the Trustees. The Adviser shall, subject to review by the Board of Trustees, furnish such other services as the Adviser shall from time to time determine to be necessary or useful to perform its obligations under this Contract.

(c) The Adviser undertakes to pay all expenses involved in the operation of the Portfolio, except the following, which shall be paid by the Portfolio: (i) taxes; (ii) the fees and expenses of all Trustees of the Fund who are not "interested persons" of the Fund or of the Adviser; (iii) brokerage fees and commissions; (iv) interest expenses with respect to borrowings by the Portfolio; and (v) such non-recurring and extraordinary expenses as may arise, including actions, suits or proceedings to which the Portfolio is or is threatened to be a party and the legal obligation that the Portfolio may have to indemnify the Fund's Trustees and officers with respect thereto. It is understood that service charges billed directly to shareholders of the Portfolio, including charges for exchanges, redemptions, or other services, shall not be payable by the Adviser, but may be received and retained by the Adviser or its affiliates.

The Adviser, at its own expense, shall place all orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities for the Portfolio's account with brokers or dealers selected by the Adviser, which may include brokers or dealers affiliated with the Adviser. The Adviser shall use its best efforts to seek to execute portfolio transactions at prices which are advantageous to the Portfolio and at commission rates which are reasonable in relation to the benefits received. In selecting brokers or dealers qualified to execute a particular transaction, brokers or dealers may be selected who also provide brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) to the Portfolio and/or the other accounts over which the Adviser or its affiliates exercise investment discretion. The Adviser is authorized to pay a broker or dealer who provides such brokerage and research services a commission for executing a portfolio transaction for the Portfolio which is in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction if the Adviser determines in good faith that such amount of commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such broker or dealer. This determination may be viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or the overall responsibilities which the Adviser and its affiliates have with respect to accounts over which they exercise investment discretion. The Trustees of the Fund shall periodically review the commissions paid by the Portfolio to determine if the commissions paid over representative periods of time were reasonable in relation to the benefits to the

Portfolio.

The Adviser shall, in acting hereunder, be an independent contractor. The Adviser shall not be an agent of the Portfolio.

2. It is understood that the Trustees, officers and shareholders of the Fund are or may be or become interested in the Adviser as directors, officers or otherwise and that directors, officers and stockholders of the Adviser are or may be or become similarly interested in the Fund, and that the Adviser may be or become interested in the Fund as a shareholder or otherwise.

3. For the services and facilities to be furnished hereunder, the Adviser shall receive a monthly management fee, payable monthly as soon as practicable after the last day of each month, at the annual rate of .50% of the average net assets of the Portfolio (computed in the manner set forth in the Fund's Trust Instrument) determined as of the close of business on each day throughout the month; provided that the fee, so computed, shall be reduced by the compensation, including reimbursement of expenses, paid by the Portfolio to those Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund or the Adviser. In the case of initiation or termination of this Contract during any month, the fee shall be reduced proportionately based on the number of business days during which it is in effect and the fee computed upon the average net assets for the business days it is so in effect for that month.

4. The services of the Adviser to the Portfolio are not to be deemed exclusive, the Adviser being free to render services to others and engage in other activities, provided, however, that such other services and activities do not, during the term of this Contract, interfere, in a material manner, with the Adviser's ability to meet all of its obligations with respect to rendering services to the Portfolio hereunder. In the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of obligations or duties hereunder on the part of the Adviser, the Adviser shall not be subject to liability to the Portfolio or to any shareholder of the Portfolio for any act or omission in the course of, or connected with, rendering services hereunder or for any losses that may be sustained in the purchase, holding or sale of any security.

5. (a) Subject to prior termination as provided in sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph 5, this Contract shall continue in force until June 30, 1993 and indefinitely thereafter, but only so long as the continuance after such date shall be specifically approved at least annually by vote of the Trustees of the Fund or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio.

(b) This Contract may be modified by mutual consent, such consent on the part of the Fund to be authorized by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio.

(c) In addition to the requirements of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph 5, the terms of any continuance or modification of this Contract must have been approved by the vote of a majority of those Trustees of the Fund who are not parties to the Contract or interested persons of any such party, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval.

(d) Either party hereto may, at any time on sixty (60) days' prior written notice to the other, terminate this Contract, without payment of

any penalty, by action of its Trustees or Board of Directors, as the case may be, or with respect to the Portfolio by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio. This Contract shall terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

6. The Adviser is hereby expressly put on notice of the limitation of shareholder liability as set forth in the Fund's Trust Instrument and agrees that the obligations assumed by the Fund pursuant to this Contract shall be limited in all cases to the Portfolio and its assets, and the Adviser shall not seek satisfaction of any such obligation from the shareholders or any shareholder of the Portfolio or any other Portfolios of the Fund. In addition, the Adviser shall not seek satisfaction of any such obligations from the Trustees or any individual Trustee. The Adviser understands that the rights and obligations of any Portfolio under the Trust Instrument are separate and distinct from those of any and all other Portfolios.

7. This contract shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, without giving effect to the choice of laws provisions thereof.

The terms "vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities," "assignment," and "interested persons," when used herein, shall have the respective meanings specified in the 1940 Act, as now in effect or as hereafter amended, and subject to such orders as may be granted by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have caused this instrument to be signed in their behalf by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the date written above.

FIDELITY COURT STREET TRUST II
on behalf of Spartan Florida Municipal
Money Market Portfolio

By /s/J. Gary Burkhead
Senior Vice President

FIDELITY MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH COMPANY
By /s/J. Gary Burkhead
President

LG921740020

EXHIBIT 5 (E)
SUB-ADVISORY AGREEMENT
between
FMR Texas Inc.
and

FIDELITY MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH COMPANY

AGREEMENT made this 16th day of July, 1992, by and between FMR Texas Inc., a Texas corporation with principal offices at 400 East Las Colinas Boulevard, Irving, Texas (hereinafter called the "Sub-Adviser") and Fidelity Management & Research Company, a Massachusetts corporation with principal offices at 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts (hereinafter called the "Adviser").

WHEREAS the Adviser has entered into a Management Contract with Fidelity Court Street Trust II, a Delaware business trust which may issue one or more series of shares of beneficial interest (hereinafter called the "Fund"), on behalf of Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio (hereinafter called the "Portfolio"), pursuant to which the Adviser is to act as investment manager and adviser to the Portfolio, and

WHEREAS the Sub-Adviser was formed for the purpose of providing investment management of money market mutual funds, both taxable and tax-exempt, advising generally with respect to money market instruments, and managing or providing advice with respect to cash management.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual promises hereinafter set forth, the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser agree as follows:

1. (a) The Sub-Adviser shall, subject to the supervision of the Adviser, direct the investments of the Portfolio in accordance with the investment objective, policies and limitations as provided in the Portfolio's Prospectus or other governing instruments, as amended from time to time, the Investment Company Act of 1940 and rules thereunder, as amended from time to time (the "1940 Act"), and such other limitations as the Portfolio may impose by notice in writing to the Adviser or Sub-Adviser. The Sub-Adviser shall also furnish for the use of the Portfolio office space and all necessary office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the investments of the Portfolio; and shall pay the salaries and fees of all personnel of the Sub-Adviser performing services for the Portfolio relating to research, statistical and investment activities. The Sub-Adviser is authorized, in its discretion and without prior consultation with the Portfolio or the Adviser, to buy, sell, lend and otherwise trade in any stocks, bonds and other securities and investment instruments on behalf of the Portfolio. The investment policies and all other actions of the Portfolio are and shall at all times be subject to the control and direction of the Fund's Board of Trustees.

(b) The Sub-Adviser shall also furnish such reports, evaluations, information or analyses to the Fund and the Adviser as the Fund's Board of Trustees or the Adviser may request from time to time or as the Sub-Adviser may deem to be desirable. The Sub-Adviser shall make recommendations to the Fund's Board of Trustees with respect to Portfolio policies, and shall

carry out such policies as are adopted by the Trustees. The Sub-Adviser shall, subject to review by the Board of Trustees, furnish such other services as the Sub-Adviser shall from time to time determine to be necessary or useful to perform its obligations under this Agreement and which are not otherwise furnished by the Adviser.

(c) The Sub-Adviser, at its own expense, shall place all orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities for the Portfolio's account with brokers or dealers selected by the Sub-Adviser, which may include brokers or dealers affiliated with the Adviser or Sub-Adviser. The Sub-Adviser shall use its best efforts to seek to execute portfolio transactions at prices which are advantageous to the Portfolio and at commission rates which are reasonable in relation to the benefits received. In selecting brokers or dealers qualified to execute a particular transaction, brokers or dealers may be selected who also provide brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) to the Portfolio and/or the other accounts over which the Sub-Adviser, Adviser or their affiliates exercise investment discretion. The Sub-Adviser is authorized to pay a broker or dealer who provides such brokerage and research services a commission for executing a portfolio transaction for the Portfolio which is in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction if the Sub-Adviser determines in good faith that such amount of commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such broker or dealer. This determination may be viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or the overall responsibilities which the Sub-Adviser and its affiliates have with respect to accounts over which they exercise investment discretion. The Trustees of the Fund shall periodically review the commissions paid by the Portfolio to determine if the commissions paid over representative periods of time were reasonable in relation to the benefits to the Portfolio.

2. The Sub-Adviser will be compensated by the Adviser on the following basis for the services to be furnished hereunder: the Adviser agrees to pay the Sub-Adviser a monthly fee equal to 50% of the management fee which the Portfolio is obligated to pay the Adviser under the Portfolio's Management Contract with the Adviser. Such fee shall not be reduced to reflect expense reimbursements or fee waivers by the Adviser, if any, in effect from time to time.

3. It is understood that Trustees, officers, and shareholders of the Fund are or may be or become interested in the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser as directors, officers or otherwise and that directors, officers and stockholders of the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser are or may be or become similarly interested in the Fund, and that the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser may be or become interested in the Fund as a shareholder or otherwise.

4. It is understood that the Portfolio will pay all its expenses other than those expressly stated to be payable by the Sub-Adviser hereunder or by the Adviser under the Management Contract with the Portfolio, which expenses payable by the Portfolio shall include, (i) taxes; (ii) the fees and expenses of all Trustees of the Fund who are not "interested persons" of the Fund, the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser; (iii) brokerage fees and commissions; (iv) interest expenses with respect to borrowings by the Portfolio; and (v) such non-recurring and extraordinary expenses as may

arise, including actions, suits or proceedings to which the Portfolio is or is threatened to be a party and the legal obligation that the Portfolio may have to indemnify the Fund's Trustees and officers with respect thereto.

5. The Services of the Sub-Adviser to the Adviser are not to be deemed to be exclusive, the Sub-Adviser being free to render services to others and engage in other activities, provided, however, that such other services and activities do not, during the term of this Agreement, interfere, in a material manner, with the Sub-Adviser's ability to meet all of its obligations with respect to rendering investment advice hereunder. The Sub-Adviser shall for all purposes be an independent contractor and not an agent or employee of the Adviser or the Fund. In the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of obligations or duties hereunder on the part of the Sub-Adviser, the Sub-Adviser shall not be subject to liability to the Adviser, the Fund or to any shareholder of the Portfolio for any act or omission in the course of, or connected with, rendering services hereunder or for any losses that may be sustained in the purchase, holding or sale of any security.

6. (a) Subject to prior termination as provided in sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph 6, this Agreement shall continue in force until June 30, 1993 and indefinitely thereafter, but only so long as the continuance after such period shall be specifically approved at least annually by vote of the Fund's Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio.

(b) This Agreement may be modified by mutual consent of the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and the Portfolio, such consent on the part of the Portfolio to be authorized by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio.

(c) In addition to the requirements of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph 6, the terms of any continuance or modification of the Agreement must have been approved by the vote of a majority of those Trustees of the Fund who are not parties to such Agreement or interested persons of any such party, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval.

(d) Either the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or the Portfolio may, at any time on sixty (60) days' prior written notice to the other parties, terminate this Agreement, without payment of any penalty, by action of its Board of Trustees or Directors, or by vote of a majority of its outstanding voting securities. This Agreement shall terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

7. The Sub-Adviser is hereby expressly put on notice of the limitation of shareholder liability as set forth in the Trust Instrument of the Fund and agrees that any obligation of the Fund or the Portfolio arising in connection with this Agreement shall be limited in all cases to the Portfolio and its assets, and the Sub-Adviser shall not seek satisfaction of any such obligation from the shareholders or any shareholder of the Portfolio. Nor shall the Sub-Adviser seek satisfaction of any such obligation from the Trustees or any individual Trustee.

8. THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE GOVERNED BY, AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH, THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The terms "registered investment company," "vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities," "assignment," and "interested persons,"

when used herein, shall have the respective meanings specified in the Investment Company Act of 1940 as now in effect or as hereafter amended.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have caused this instrument to be signed in their behalf by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized all as of the date written above.

FMR TEXAS INC.

By /s/Charles F. Dornbush
Treasurer

FIDELITY MANAGEMENT &
RESEARCH COMPANY

By /s/J. Gary Burkhead
President

LG921740021

EXHIBIT 11

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Trustees of Fidelity Court Street Trust II and Shareholders of:
Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio
Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio
Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio
Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference into each fund's Statement of Additional Information in Post Effective Amendment No. 10 to the Registration Statement on Form N-1A (the "Registration Statement") of Fidelity Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio, and Fidelity New Jersey Tax-Free Money Market Portfolio, of our reports dated December 21, 1993; and Spartan Connecticut Municipal Money Market Portfolio, and Spartan Florida Municipal Money Market Portfolio, of our reports dated December 30, 1993 relating to the financial statements and financial highlights which are incorporated by reference in said Statements of Additional Information. We also consent to the incorporation by reference in this Post-Effective Amendment of our reports dated, December 30, 1993, accompanying the financial statements of Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield Portfolio and Spartan Florida Municipal Income Portfolio.

We further consent to the references to our Firm in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information under the headings "Financial Highlights" and "Auditor."

/s/ COOPERS & LYBRAND

COOPERS & LYBRAND

Dallas, Texas

January 6, 1994