

# Statement of Additional Information



September 30, 2024

Share Class | Ticker

Institutional | POIXX

Service | PRSXX

## Federated Hermes Institutional Prime Obligations Fund

A Portfolio of Federated Hermes Money Market Obligations Trust

This Statement of Additional Information (SAI) is not a Prospectus. Read this SAI in conjunction with the Prospectus for Federated Hermes Institutional Prime Obligations Fund (the “Fund”), dated September 30, 2024.

This SAI incorporates by reference the Fund’s annual financial statements filed on Form N-CSR. Obtain the Fund’s Prospectus, SAI, Annual Report, Semi-Annual Report and other information, such as financial statements, without charge by calling 1-800-341-7400. You may also access the Fund’s Prospectus, SAI, Annual Report, Semi-Annual Report, financial statements and other information on the Fund’s website at [FederatedHermes.com/us/FundInformation](https://FederatedHermes.com/us/FundInformation).

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Federated Securities Corp., Distributor

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## How is the Fund Organized?

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

The Board of Trustees (“Board”) has established two classes of shares of the Fund, known as Institutional Shares and Service Shares (“Shares”). This SAI relates to all classes of Shares.

Effective June 26, 2020, the Trust changed its name from Money Market Obligations Trust to Federated Hermes Money Market Obligations Trust, and the Fund changed its name from Federated Institutional Prime Obligations Fund to Federated Hermes Institutional Prime Obligations Fund.

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

## Securities in Which the Fund Invests

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

### SECURITIES DESCRIPTIONS AND TECHNIQUES

#### **Government Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Insurance Contracts (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)**

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

### **OTHER INVESTMENTS, TRANSACTIONS, TECHNIQUES**

#### **Reverse Repurchase Agreements**

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

#### **Delayed Delivery Transactions**

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

## **Asset Coverage**

In accordance with the requirements of Section 18 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), any borrowings by the Fund, including reverse repurchase agreements, will be made only to the extent the value of its assets, less its liabilities other than borrowings, is equal to at least 300% of all of its borrowings.

## **INTER-FUND BORROWING AND THIRD-PARTY LENDING ARRANGEMENTS**

### **Inter-Fund Borrowing**

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

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

### **Third-Party Line of Credit**

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

## **MINIMAL CREDIT RISK**

Under Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act (“Rule 2a-7”), money market funds, such as the Fund, may generally invest in “Eligible Securities” which include securities issued by another money market fund, government securities or securities that have a remaining maturity of no more than 397 calendar days and are determined by the fund’s board or its delegate to present minimal credit risk based on an assessment of the issuer’s credit quality, including the capacity of the issuer or guarantor to meet its financial obligations. The Fund’s Board has adopted procedures by which the Adviser will conduct this initial and ongoing assessment, as required. Such analysis of whether a security presents minimal credit risk will include, to the extent appropriate: consideration of the security’s issuer or guarantor’s financial condition, sources of liquidity, ability to react to future market-wide and issuer or guarantor-specific events, including the ability to repay debt in a highly adverse situation; and strength of the issuer or guarantor’s industry within the economy and relative to economic trends, as well as the issuer or guarantor’s competitive position within its industry. In addition, a minimal credit risk evaluation may also include consideration of whether the price and/or yield of the security itself is similar to that of other securities in the Fund’s portfolio. The Adviser will perform an ongoing review of whether each security (other than a government security) continues to present minimal credit risks.

## Investment Risks

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

### **LEVERAGE RISK**

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

### **RISK ASSOCIATED WITH THE INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES OF OTHER ACCOUNTS**

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

### **CYBERSECURITY AND OPERATIONAL RISK**

Like other funds and business enterprises, Federated Hermes' business relies on the security and reliability of information and communications technology, systems and networks. Federated Hermes uses digital technology, including, for example, networked systems, email and the Internet, as well as mobile devices and "cloud"-based service offerings, to conduct business operations and engage clients, customers, employees, products, accounts, shareholders and relevant service providers, among others. Federated Hermes, as well as its funds and certain service providers, also generate, compile and process information for purposes of preparing and making filings or reports to governmental agencies, or providing reports or statements to customers, and a cybersecurity attack or incident that impacts that information, or the generation and filing processes, can prevent required regulatory filings and reports from being made, or reports or statements from being delivered, or cause the inadvertent release of confidential information (possibly resulting in the violation of applicable privacy laws). The use of the Internet and other electronic media and technology exposes the Fund, the Fund's shareholders, and the Fund's service providers, and their respective operations, to potential risks from cybersecurity attacks or incidents (collectively, "cyber-events"). The work-from-home environment necessitated by the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") pandemic has increased the risk of cyber incidents given the increase in cyber attack surface stemming from the use of personal devices and non-office or personal technology.

Cyber-events can result from intentional (or deliberate) attacks or unintentional events by insiders (e.g., employees) or third parties, including cybercriminals, competitors, nation-states and "hacktivists," among others. Cyber-events can include, for example, phishing, credential harvesting or use of stolen access credentials, unauthorized access to systems, networks or devices (such as, for example, through "hacking" activity), structured query language attacks, infection from or spread of malware, ransomware, computer viruses or other malicious software code, corruption of data, exfiltration of data to malicious sites, the dark web or other locations or threat actors, and attacks (including, but not limited to, denial of service attacks on websites) which shut down, disable, slow, impair or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, technology, connectivity or website or Internet access, functionality or performance. Like other funds and business enterprises, the Fund and its service providers have experienced, and will continue to experience, cyber-events on a daily basis. In addition to intentional cyber-events, unintentional cyber-events can occur, such as, for example, the inadvertent release of confidential information. Cyber-events can also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on the service providers' systems or websites rendering them unavailable to intended users or via "ransomware" that renders the systems inoperable until appropriate actions are taken. To date, cyber-events have not had a material adverse effect on the Fund's business operations or performance.

Cyber-events can affect, potentially in a material way, Federated Hermes' relationships with its customers, employees, products, accounts, shareholders and relevant service providers. Any cyber-event could adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders and cause the Fund to incur financial loss and expense, as well as face exposure to regulatory penalties, reputational damage, damage to employee perceptions of the company, and additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and credit monitoring for impacted individuals. A cyber-event can cause the Fund, or its service providers, to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, lose operational capacity (such as, for example, the loss of the ability to process transactions, generate or make filings or deliver reports or statements, calculate the Fund's NAV, or allow shareholders to transact business or

other disruptions to operations), and/or fail to comply with applicable privacy and other laws. Among other potentially harmful effects, cyber-events also can result in theft, unauthorized monitoring and failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Fund and its service providers. In addition, cyber-events affecting issuers in which the Fund invests could cause the Fund's investments to lose value.

The Fund's Adviser and its relevant affiliates have established risk management systems reasonably designed to seek to reduce the risks associated with cyber-events. The Fund's Adviser employs various measures aimed at mitigating cybersecurity risk, including, among others, use of firewalls, system segmentation, system monitoring, virus scanning, periodic penetration testing, employee phishing training and an employee cybersecurity awareness campaign. Among other service provider management efforts, Federated Hermes also conducts due diligence on key service providers relating to cybersecurity. Federated Hermes has established a committee to oversee Federated Hermes' information security and data governance efforts, and updates on cyber-events and risks are reviewed with relevant committees, as well as Federated Hermes' and the Fund's Boards of Directors or Trustees (or a committee thereof), on a periodic (generally quarterly) basis (and more frequently when circumstances warrant) as part of risk management oversight responsibilities. However, there is no guarantee that the efforts of Federated Hermes, the Fund's Adviser or its affiliates, or other service providers, will succeed, either entirely or partially as there are limits on Federated Hermes' and the Fund's ability to prevent, detect or mitigate cyber-events. Among other reasons, the cybersecurity landscape is constantly evolving, the nature of malicious cyber-events is becoming increasingly sophisticated and the Fund's Adviser, and its relevant affiliates, cannot control the cyber systems and cybersecurity systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

The Fund can be exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties, or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures. In addition, other disruptive events, including, but not limited to, natural disasters and public health crises (such as the COVID-19 pandemic), can adversely affect the Fund's ability to conduct business, in particular if the Fund's employees or the employees of its service providers are unable or unwilling to perform their responsibilities as a result of any such event. Even if the Fund's employees and the employees of its service providers are able to work remotely, those remote work arrangements could result in the Fund's business operations being less efficient than under normal circumstances, could lead to delays in its processing of transactions, and could increase the risk of cyber-events.

## Investment Objective and Investment Limitations

The Fund's investment objective is to provide current income consistent with stability of principal. The investment objective may not be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

### INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

#### Diversification of Investments

With respect to securities comprising 75% of the value of its total assets, the Fund will not purchase securities of any one issuer (other than cash; cash items; securities issued or guaranteed by the government of the United States or its agencies or instrumentalities and repurchase agreements collateralized by such U.S. government securities; and securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, more than 5% of the value of its total assets would be invested in securities of that issuer, or the Fund would own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer.

#### Borrowing Money and Issuing Senior Securities

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

#### Investing in Real Estate

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

#### Investing in Commodities

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

### **Underwriting**

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

### **Lending Cash or Securities**

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

### **Concentration of Investments**

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

**The above limitations are fundamental and cannot be changed unless authorized by the Board and by the "vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities," as defined by the 1940 Act, which means the lesser of (a) 67% of the shares of the Fund present or represented by proxy at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented at the meeting or (b) more than 50% of outstanding shares of the Fund. The following limitations, however, may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified before any material change in these limitations becomes effective.**

### **Pledging Assets**

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

### **Purchases on Margin**

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

### **Illiquid Securities**

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

### **Additional Information**

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

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

In applying the concentration limitation, the Adviser: (a) deems the financial services industry to include the group of industries in the financial services sector, and the financial services sector to include banks, broker-dealers and financial companies; (b) divides utility companies according to their services (for example, gas, gas transmission, electric and telephone); (c) classifies financial companies according to the end users of their services (for example, automobile finance, bank finance and diversified finance); (d) classifies asset-backed securities according to the underlying assets securing such securities; and (e) deems investment in certain industrial development bonds funded by activities in a single industry to constitute investment in an industry. The Adviser may analyze the characteristics of a particular issuer and security and assign an industry or sector classification consistent with those characteristics in the event that the third-party provider used by the Adviser does not assign a classification.

### **REGULATORY COMPLIANCE**

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

Pursuant to Rule 2a-7, the Fund may impose discretionary liquidity fees on redemptions, subject to a determination by the Fund's Board, or its delegate, that such a liquidity fee is in the Fund's best interests. Such determination, including the timing of the application of the liquidity fee, will be based on current market conditions and the Fund's particular circumstances. If the Board, including a majority of the independent Trustees, or its delegate, determines that imposing a liquidity fee is in the Fund's best interests, the Fund will impose a discretionary liquidity fee not to exceed 2% of the value of the shares redeemed. The discretionary liquidity fee would be applied to all redemptions and would remain in effect until the Fund's Board, or its delegate, determines that the fee is no longer in the Fund's best interests. In the event that a liquidity fee is imposed, the Board may take certain other actions based on the particular facts and circumstances, including but not limited to modifying the timing and frequency of its NAV determinations. If discretionary liquidity fees are imposed, the Fund will notify shareholders on the Fund's website. In addition to identifying the Fund, such notifications will include the date of the liquidity fee and details regarding the amount of the liquidity fee. If the Board, including a majority of the independent Trustees, or its delegate, changes or removes a discretionary liquidity fee, the Fund will notify shareholders in the same manner as described above. The imposition of a discretionary liquidity fee will also be reported by the Fund to the SEC on Form N-MFP.

Effective October 2, 2024, the Fund is required to impose a mandatory liquidity fee when the Fund experiences daily net redemptions that exceed 5% of net assets based on flow information available within a reasonable period after the last computation of the Fund's net asset value on that calendar day. The amount of such a mandatory liquidity fee will be based on a good faith estimate, supported by data, of the costs the Fund would incur if it sold a pro rata amount of each security in its portfolio to satisfy the amount of net redemptions, including (1) spread costs, such that the Fund is valuing each security at its bid price, and any other charges, fees, and taxes associated with portfolio security sales; and (2) market impacts for each security. If the costs of selling a pro rata amount of each portfolio security cannot be estimated in good faith and supported by data as determined by the Board or its delegate, the Fund must impose a default liquidity fee of 1% of the value of shares redeemed. The Fund will not be required to apply a mandatory liquidity fee if the amount of the fee is less than 0.01% of the value of the shares redeemed, which is anticipated to be the case under normal market conditions. If mandatory liquidity fees are imposed, the Fund will notify shareholders on the Fund's website. In addition to identifying the Fund, such notifications will include the date of the liquidity fee and details regarding the amount of the liquidity fee. The imposition of a mandatory liquidity fee will also be reported by the Fund to the SEC on Form N-MFP.

All liquidity fees payable by shareholders of the Fund would be payable to the Fund and can be used to offset any losses realized by the Fund when seeking to honor redemption requests during times of market stress. The Fund expects to treat such liquidity fees as not constituting income to the Fund. A liquidity fee imposed by the Fund may reduce the amount you will receive upon the redemption of your shares and may decrease the amount of any capital gain or increase the amount of any capital loss you will recognize from such redemption. Although there is some degree of uncertainty with respect to the tax treatment of liquidity fees received by money market funds, it is anticipated at this time that a liquidity fee will have no tax effect on the Fund. As the tax treatment will likely be the subject of future guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service, the Fund will re-visit the applicable treatment of liquidity fees when they are received.

Pursuant to rules under Section 22(e) of the 1940 Act, if the Fund's weekly liquid assets fall below 10% and the Board determines that it would not be in the best interests of the Fund to continue operating, the Board may suspend redemption in the Fund and may approve the liquidation of the Fund. Prior to suspending redemptions, the Fund would be required to notify the SEC of its decision to liquidate and suspend redemptions. If the Fund ceases honoring redemptions and determines to liquidate, the Fund expects that it would notify shareholders on the Fund's website or by press release. Distributions to shareholders of liquidation proceeds may occur in one or more disbursements.

Under certain circumstances, the Fund may honor redemption orders (or pay redemptions without adding a discretionary liquidity fee to the redemption amount) if the Fund can verify that the redemption order was received in good order by the Fund or the Fund's agent prior to the effective time of the discretionary liquidity fee.

## What Do Shares Cost?

### **DETERMINING MARKET VALUE OF SECURITIES**

The NAV per share is based on the market value of the investments held by the Fund. The Fund calculates the NAV of each class by valuing the assets allocated to the Share's class, subtracting the liabilities allocated to each class, and dividing the balance by the number of Shares of the class outstanding. The NAV for each class of Shares may differ due to the variance between the amount of accrued investment income and capital gains or losses allocated to each class and the amount actually distributed to shareholders of each class. The Fund's current NAV and/or public offering price may be found at [FederatedHermes.com/us](https://FederatedHermes.com/us), via online news sources and in certain newspapers.



You can purchase or redeem Shares any day the NYSE is open. You may also be able to purchase and redeem Shares on certain days that the NYSE is closed on an unscheduled basis due to unforeseen or emergency circumstances, if the Fund's Board determines to allow Fund Share transactions on such days.

Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Board has designated the Adviser as the Fund's valuation designee to perform any fair value determinations for securities and other assets held by the Fund. The Adviser, acting through its "Valuation Committee," is responsible for determining the fair value of investments for which market quotations are not readily available. The Valuation Committee is comprised of officers of the Adviser and certain of the Adviser's affiliated companies and determines fair value and oversees the calculation of the NAV. The Valuation Committee is subject to Board oversight and certain reporting and other requirements intended to provide the Board the information it needs to oversee the Adviser's fair value determinations.

When the Fund holds securities that trade principally in foreign markets on days the NYSE is closed, the value of the Fund's assets may change on days you cannot purchase or redeem Shares. This may also occur when the U.S. markets for fixed-income securities are open on a day the NYSE is closed.

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally fair values fixed-income securities using price evaluations provided by a pricing service approved by the Adviser.

A low or negative interest rate environment impacts, in a negative way, the Fund's ability to provide a positive return, or yield, to its shareholders, pay expenses out of current income, and/or achieve its investment objective.

## How is the Fund Sold?

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

### **ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

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

Regarding the Fund's Institutional Shares, the Institutional Shares of the Fund currently do not accrue, pay or incur any shareholder services/account administration fees, although the Board of Trustees has approved the Institutional Shares of the Fund to accrue, pay and incur such fees in amounts up to a maximum amount of 0.25%, or some lesser amount as the Board of Trustees shall approve from time to time. The Institutional Shares of the Fund will not accrue, pay or incur such fees until such time as approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees.

The categories of additional payments are described below.

### **Supplemental Payments**

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

### **Processing Support Payments**

The Distributor may make payments to certain financial intermediaries that offer Federated Hermes investment companies to help offset their costs associated with client account maintenance support, statement processing and transaction processing. The types of payments that the Distributor may make under this category include, but are not limited to: payment of ticket charges on a per-transaction basis; payment of networking fees; and payment for ancillary services such as setting up funds on the financial intermediary's mutual fund trading system.

### **Retirement Plan Program Servicing Payments**

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

### **Marketing Support Payments**

From time to time, the Distributor, at its expense, may provide additional compensation to financial intermediaries that sell or arrange for the sale of Shares. Such compensation, provided by the Distributor, may include reimbursement of transaction costs, and financial assistance to financial intermediaries that enable the Distributor to participate in or present at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs for invited registered representatives and other employees, client entertainment, client and investor events and other financial intermediary-sponsored events. The Distributor may also provide additional compensation to financial intermediaries for services rendered in connection with technology and programming set-up, platform development and maintenance or similar services and for the provision of sales-related data to the Adviser and/or its affiliates.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the following is a list of FINRA member firms that received additional payments from the Distributor or an affiliate. Additional payments may also be made to certain other financial intermediaries that are not FINRA member firms that sell Federated Hermes fund shares or provide services to the Federated Hermes funds and shareholders. These firms are not included in this list. Any additions, modifications or deletions to the member firms identified in this list that have occurred since December 31, 2023, are not reflected. You should ask your financial intermediary for information about any additional payments it receives from the Distributor.

ADP Broker-Dealer, Inc.  
AE Wealth Management, LLC  
Aegis Financial  
All Star Financial  
American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.  
American Portfolios Advisors, Inc.  
Aon Securities Corp.  
Arete Wealth Management, LLC  
Assetmark, Inc.  
Atlas Private Wealth Management, LLC  
BlackRock Investments, LLC  
BofA Securities, Inc.  
Bolton Global Capital, Inc.  
Boyd Capital Management  
Broadridge Business Process Outsourcing, LLC  
Callan  
Cambridge Financial Group, Inc.  
Cetera Advisor Networks LLC  
Cetera Advisors LLC  
Cetera Investment Services LLC  
Charles Schwab & Company, Inc.

Citigroup Global Markets Inc.  
Citizens Securities, Inc.  
Comerica Securities, Inc.  
Commonwealth Financial Network  
Davenport & Company LLC  
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.  
Dynasty Wealth Management, LLC  
Edward D. Jones & Co., LP  
Empower Financial Services, Inc.  
Investnet PMC  
FBL Marketing Services, LLC  
Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations  
Company, Inc. (FIIOC)  
Fifth Third Securities, Inc.  
FIS Brokerage & Securities Services LLC  
Global Retirement Partners LLC  
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC  
HighTower Securities, LLC  
Hilltop Securities, Inc.  
HUB International Investment Services Inc.  
Huntington Securities, Inc.

Insigneo Securities, LLC  
 Institutional Cash Distributors, LLC  
 Interactive Brokers LLC  
 J.P. Morgan Securities LLC  
 Janney Montgomery Scott LLC  
 Jefferies LLC  
 John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
 Kestra Investment Services LLC  
 Key Investment Services LLC  
 KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc.  
 Keystone Financial Planning, Inc.  
 Leafhouse Financial Advisors, LLC  
 Lincoln Financial Advisors Corporation  
 Lincoln Financial Distributors, Inc.  
 Lincoln Investment Planning, LLC  
 LPL Financial LLC  
 Marquette Associates, Inc.  
 Mercer Global Advisors Inc.  
 Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Incorporated  
 MML Investors  
 Monarch Wealth Strategies  
 Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC  
 National Financial Services LLC  
 Nationwide Investment Services Corporation  
 NewEdge Securities, Inc.  
 Northwestern Mutual Investment Services, LLC  
 OneDigital Investment Advisors  
 Open Range Financial Group, LLC  
 Oppenheimer & Company, Inc.  
 Orion Portfolio Solutions LLC  
 Osaic Institutions, Inc.  
 Osaic Wealth, Inc.  
 Paychex Securities Corp.  
 Pensionmark Financial Group, LLC  
 Pershing LLC  
 Planmember Securities Corporation  
 PNC Capital Markets, LLC  
 PNC Investments LLC  
 Principal Securities, Inc.  
 Private Client Services, LLC  
 Private Wealth Advisors, Inc.  
 Prudential Investment Management Services LLC  
 Putnam Investment Management, LLC  
 Raymond James & Associates, Inc.  
 Raymond James Financial Services, Inc.  
 RBC Capital Markets, LLC  
 Robert W Baird & Co. Incorporated  
 Rockefeller Capital Management  
 Royal Alliance Associates, Inc.  
 Sagepoint Financial, LLC  
 Sanctuary Securities, Inc.  
 Sanford C. Bernstein & Company, LLC  
 SBC Wealth Management  
 Securities America, Inc.  
 Security Distributors, LLC  
 Sentry Advisors, LLC  
 Spire Securities, LLC  
 State Street Global Markets, LLC  
 Steward Partners Investment Advisory, LLC  
 Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated  
 Strategic Financial Partners, Ltd.  
 TD Ameritrade, Inc.  
 TD Private Client Wealth LLC  
 Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America  
 The Huntington Investment Company  
 The Vanguard Group, Inc.  
 Thrivent Investment Management Inc.  
 Towerpoint Wealth, LLC  
 Treasury Brokerage  
 Truist Investment Services, Inc.  
 Truist Securities, Inc.  
 U.S. Bancorp Investments, Inc.  
 UBS Financial Services Inc.  
 UBS Securities LLC  
 UMB Financial Services, Inc.  
 United Planners Financial Services of America, L.P.  
 Validus Capital LLC  
 Vanguard Marketing Corporation  
 Veridian Capital Partners  
 Vining-Sparks-IBG, LLC  
 Vision Financial Markets, LLC  
 Voya Financial Advisors, Inc.  
 Voya Retirement Advisors, LLC  
 Webb Financial Group, LLC  
 Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC  
 Wells Fargo Securities, LLC  
 Woodbury Financial Services, Inc.

## In-Kind Purchase and Redemption

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

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

The Fund will generally also pay redemptions over these amounts in cash. Nevertheless, the Fund continues to reserve the right to pay redemptions over these amounts partially or entirely in-kind. If the Fund determines to pay redemptions in-kind, the Fund will pay all or a portion of the remainder of the redemption in portfolio securities, which will be valued in the same way as the Fund determines its NAV.

## Massachusetts Partnership Law

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

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

## Share Information

### **ORGANIZATION, CAPITALIZATION, VOTING RIGHTS AND OTHER MATTERS**

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

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

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

### **SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FUND**

As of September 5, 2024, the following shareholders owned of record, beneficially, or both, 5% or more of outstanding Institutional Shares: Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith, Jacksonville, FL, owned approximately 5,207,634,257 Shares (31.15%); Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC, St. Louis, MO, owned approximately 2,206,396,589 Shares (13.20%); and Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, Jersey City, NJ, owned approximately 1,791,248,144 Shares (10.71%).

As of September 5, 2024, the following shareholders owned of record, beneficially, or both, 5% or more of outstanding Service Shares: American Enterprise Investment Services Inc., Minneapolis, MN, owned approximately 660,345,320 Shares (79.56%); Charles Schwab & Co Inc., San Francisco, CA, owned approximately 71,086,566 Shares (8.56%); and National Financial Services LLC, Jersey City, NJ, owned approximately 64,707,255 Shares (7.79%).

Shareholders owning 25% or more of outstanding Shares may be in control and be able to affect the outcome of certain matters presented for a vote of shareholders.

Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Incorporated is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation organized in the State of Delaware.

American Enterprise Investment Services Inc. is organized in State of Minnesota.

## Tax Information

### FEDERAL INCOME TAX

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

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

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

When the NAV of the Fund’s shares varies from \$1.0000 per share, shareholders will realize a gain or loss upon the sale or redemption of the Fund’s shares. The IRS has issued final regulations, on which taxpayers may rely, that permit a simplified method of accounting (the “NAV method”) for gains and losses realized upon the disposition of shares of a regulated investment company that is a so-called money market fund, such as the Fund. Very generally, rather than realizing gain or loss upon each redemption of a share, a shareholder using such method of accounting will recognize gain or loss with respect to the Fund’s shares for a given computation period (the shareholder’s taxable year or shorter period selected by the shareholder) equal to the value of all the Fund shares held by the shareholder on the last day of the computation period, less the value of all Fund shares held by the shareholder on the last day of the preceding computation period, less the shareholder’s net investment in the Fund (generally, purchases minus redemptions) made during the computation period. The final regulation notes a shareholder can choose to use the NAV method for only certain accounts, including only specific accounts within the same fund. The IRS has also published guidance providing that the “wash-sale” of the Code – disallowing losses on taxable dispositions of Fund shares where other substantially identical shares are purchased, including by means of dividend reinvestment, within 30 days before or after the disposition – will not apply to redemptions of shares in a money market fund subject to the floating NAV amendments. Shareholders of the Fund are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding their investment in the Portfolio.

### FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

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

## Who Manages and Provides Services to the Fund?

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees is responsible for managing the Trust’s business affairs and for exercising all the Trust’s powers except those reserved for the shareholders. The following tables give information about each Trustee and the senior officers of the Fund. Where required, the tables separately list Trustees who are “interested persons” of the Fund (i.e., “Interested” Trustees) and those who are not (i.e., “Independent” Trustees). Unless otherwise noted, the address of each person listed is 1001 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-3779. The address of all Independent Trustees listed is 4000 Ericsson Drive, Warrendale, PA 15086-7561; Attention: Mutual Fund Board. As of December 31, 2023, the Trust comprised 16 portfolios, and the Federated Hermes Complex consisted of 33 investment companies (comprising 101 portfolios). Unless otherwise noted, each Officer is elected annually. Unless otherwise noted, each Trustee oversees all portfolios in the Federated Hermes Complex and serves for an indefinite term.

As of September 5, 2024, the Fund’s Board and Officers as a group owned less than 1% of each class of the Fund’s outstanding Shares.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

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

- Outstanding skills in disciplines deemed by the Independent Trustees to be particularly relevant to the role of Independent Trustee and to the Federated Hermes funds, including legal, accounting, business management, the financial industry generally and the investment industry particularly.

- Desire and availability to serve for a substantial period of time, taking into account the Board’s current mandatory retirement age of 75 years.
- No conflicts which would interfere with qualifying as independent.
- Appropriate interpersonal skills to work effectively with other Independent Trustees.
- Understanding and appreciation of the important role occupied by Independent Trustees in the regulatory structure governing regulated investment companies.
- Diversity of background.

**INTERESTED TRUSTEES BACKGROUND AND COMPENSATION**

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

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

## INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES BACKGROUND, QUALIFICATIONS AND COMPENSATION

Name	Birth Date	Positions Held with Trust Date Service Began	Principal Occupation(s) and Other Directorships Held for Past Five Years, Previous Position(s) and Qualifications	Aggregate Compensation From Fund (past fiscal year)	Total Compensation From Fund and Federated Hermes Complex (past calendar year)
<b>John G. Carson</b>	Birth Date: May 15, 1965	TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: January 2024	<b>Principal Occupations:</b> Director or Trustee of certain Funds in the Federated Hermes Complex; Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer, Northstar Asset Management (Financial Services); formerly, Chief Compliance Officer, Northstar Asset Management (Financial Services).  <b>Other Directorships Held:</b> None.  <b>Qualifications:</b> Mr. Carson has served in various business management roles throughout his career. Mr. Carson was a Vice President at the Glenmede Trust Company and a Managing Director at Oppenheimer & Company. Prior to that he spent more than a decade with the Bank of America/Merrill Lynch as a Director of Institutional Sales. Earlier on, Mr. Carson held similar positions for Wertheim Schroder/Schroders PLC and Drexel Burnham Lambert.	\$5,851.57	\$0
<b>G. Thomas Hough</b>	Birth Date: February 28, 1955	TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: August 2015	<b>Principal Occupations:</b> Director or Trustee and Chair of the Board of Directors or Trustees of the Federated Hermes Complex; formerly, Vice Chair, Ernst & Young LLP (public accounting firm) (Retired).  <b>Other Directorships Held:</b> Director, Chair of the Audit Committee, Member of the Compensation Committee, Equifax, Inc.; Lead Director, Member of the Audit and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees, Haverty Furniture Companies, Inc.  <b>Qualifications:</b> Mr. Hough has served in accounting, business management and directorship positions throughout his career. Mr. Hough most recently held the position of Americas Vice Chair of Assurance with Ernst & Young LLP (public accounting firm). Mr. Hough serves on the President's Cabinet and Business School Board of Visitors for the University of Alabama. Mr. Hough previously served as a Director and Member of the Audit Governance and Compensation Committees at Publix Super Markets, Inc. as well as on the Business School Board of Visitors for Wake Forest University. In addition, he previously served as an Executive Committee member of the United States Golf Association.	\$13,496.75	\$365,000

Name Birth Date Positions Held with Trust Date Service Began	Principal Occupation(s) and Other Directorships Held for Past Five Years, Previous Position(s) and Qualifications	Aggregate Compensation From Fund (past fiscal year)	Total Compensation From Fund and Federated Hermes Complex (past calendar year)
<b>Maureen Lally-Green</b> Birth Date: July 5, 1949 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: August 2009	<b>Principal Occupations:</b> Director or Trustee of the Federated Hermes Complex; Adjunct Professor of Law, Emerita, Duquesne University School of Law; formerly, Dean of the Duquesne University School of Law and Professor of Law and Interim Dean of the Duquesne University School of Law; formerly, Associate General Secretary and Director, Office of Church Relations, Diocese of Pittsburgh.	\$11,898.20	\$330,000
	<b>Other Directorships Held:</b> Director, CNX Resources Corporation (natural gas).		
	<b>Qualifications:</b> Judge Lally-Green has served in various legal and business roles and directorship positions throughout her career. Judge Lally-Green previously held the position of Dean of the School of Law of Duquesne University (as well as Interim Dean). Judge Lally-Green previously served as Director of the Office of Church Relations and later as Associate General Secretary for the Diocese of Pittsburgh, a member of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and as a Professor of Law, Duquesne University School of Law. Judge Lally-Green was appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and previously served on the Supreme Court's Board of Continuing Judicial Education and the Supreme Court's Appellate Court Procedural Rules Committee. Judge Lally-Green was then appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and currently serves on the Judicial Ethics Advisory Board. Judge Lally-Green also currently holds the positions on not for profit or for profit boards of directors as follows: Director and Chair, UPMC Mercy Hospital; Regent, Saint Vincent Seminary; Member, Pennsylvania State Board of Education (public); Director, Catholic Charities, Pittsburgh; and Director, CNX Resources Corporation (natural gas). Judge Lally-Green has held the positions of: Director, Auberle; Director, Epilepsy Foundation of Western and Central Pennsylvania; Director, Ireland Institute of Pittsburgh; Director, Saint Thomas More Society; Director and Chair, Catholic High Schools of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, Inc.; Director, Pennsylvania Bar Institute; Director, Saint Vincent College; Director and Chair, North Catholic High School, Inc.; Director and Vice Chair, Our Campaign for the Church Alive!, Inc.; and Director and Vice Chair, Saint Francis University.		
<b>Thomas M. O'Neill</b> Birth Date: June 14, 1951 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: August 2006	<b>Principal Occupations:</b> Director or Trustee and Chair of the Audit Committee of the Federated Hermes Complex; Sole Proprietor, Navigator Management Company (investment and strategic consulting).	\$12,558.87	\$330,000
	<b>Other Directorships Held:</b> None.		
	<b>Qualifications:</b> Mr. O'Neill has served in several business, mutual fund and financial management roles and directorship positions throughout his career. Mr. O'Neill serves as Director, Medicines for Humanity. Mr. O'Neill previously served as Chief Executive Officer and President, Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer, Fleet Investment Advisors; President and Chief Executive Officer, Aeltus Investment Management, Inc.; General Partner, Hellman, Jordan Management Co., Boston, MA; Chief Investment Officer, The Putnam Companies, Boston, MA; Credit Analyst and Lending Officer, Fleet Bank; Director and Consultant, EZE Castle Software (investment order management software); Director, Midway Pacific (lumber); and Director, The Golisano Children's Museum of Naples, Florida.		



Name Birth Date Positions Held with Trust Date Service Began	Principal Occupation(s) and Other Directorships Held for Past Five Years, Previous Position(s) and Qualifications	Aggregate Compensation From Fund (past fiscal year)	Total Compensation From Fund and Federated Hermes Complex (past calendar year)
<b>Madelyn A. Reilly</b> Birth Date: February 2, 1956 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: November 2020	<p><b>Principal Occupations:</b> Director or Trustee of the Federated Hermes Complex; formerly, Senior Vice President for Legal Affairs, General Counsel and Secretary of Board of Directors, Duquesne University (Retired).</p> <p><b>Other Directorships Held:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Qualifications:</b> Ms. Reilly has served in various business and legal management roles throughout her career. Ms. Reilly previously served as Senior Vice President for Legal Affairs, General Counsel and Secretary of Board of Directors and Director of Risk Management and Associate General Counsel, Duquesne University. Prior to her work at Duquesne University, Ms. Reilly served as Assistant General Counsel of Compliance and Enterprise Risk as well as Senior Counsel of Environment, Health and Safety, PPG Industries. Ms. Reilly currently serves as a member of the Board of Directors of UPMC Mercy Hospital, and as a member of the Board of Directors of Catholic Charities, Pittsburgh.</p>	\$10,816.54	\$300,000
<b>P. Jerome Richey</b> Birth Date: February 23, 1949 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: September 2013	<p><b>Principal Occupations:</b> Director or Trustee of the Federated Hermes Complex; Retired; formerly, Senior Vice Chancellor and Chief Legal Officer, University of Pittsburgh and Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer, CONSOL Energy Inc. (split into two separate publicly traded companies known as CONSOL Energy Inc. and CNX Resources Corp.).</p> <p><b>Other Directorships Held:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Qualifications:</b> Mr. Richey has served in several business and legal management roles and directorship positions throughout his career. Mr. Richey most recently held the positions of Senior Vice Chancellor and Chief Legal Officer, University of Pittsburgh. Mr. Richey previously served as Chairman of the Board, Epilepsy Foundation of Western Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Board, World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh. Mr. Richey previously served as Chief Legal Officer and Executive Vice President, CONSOL Energy Inc. and CNX Gas Company; and Board Member, Ethics Counsel and Shareholder, Buchanan Ingersoll &amp; Rooney PC (a law firm).</p>	\$11,898.20	\$330,000
<b>John S. Walsh</b> Birth Date: November 28, 1957 TRUSTEE Indefinite Term Began serving: January 1999	<p><b>Principal Occupations:</b> Director or Trustee of the Federated Hermes Complex; President and Director, Heat Wagon, Inc. (manufacturer of construction temporary heaters); President and Director, Manufacturers Products, Inc. (distributor of portable construction heaters); President, Portable Heater Parts, a division of Manufacturers Products, Inc.</p> <p><b>Other Directorships Held:</b> None.</p> <p><b>Qualifications:</b> Mr. Walsh has served in several business management roles and directorship positions throughout his career. Mr. Walsh previously served as Vice President, Walsh &amp; Kelly, Inc. (paving contractors).</p>	\$11,401.71	\$300,000

## OFFICERS\*

Name Birth Date Positions Held with Trust Date Service Began	Principal Occupation(s) and Previous Position(s)
<b>Jeremy D. Boughton</b> Birth Date: September 29, 1976 TREASURER Officer since: March 2024	<b>Principal Occupations:</b> Principal Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Federated Hermes Complex; Senior Vice President, Federated Administrative Services, Federated Administrative Services, Inc., Federated Advisory Services Company, Federated Equity Management Company of Pennsylvania, Federated Global Investment Management Corp., Federated Investment Counseling, Federated Investment Management Company and Federated MDTA, LLC. Formerly, Contoller, Federated Hermes, Inc. and Financial and Operations Principal for Federated Securities Corp. Mr. Boughton has received the Certified Public Accountant designation.  <b>Previous Positions:</b> Senior Vice President and Assistant Treasurer, Federated Investors Management Company; Treasurer, Federated Investors Trust Company; Assistant Treasurer, Federated Administrative Services, Federated Administrative Services, Inc., Federated Securities Corp., Federated Advisory Services Company, Federated Equity Management Company of Pennsylvania, Federated Global Investment Management Corp., Federated Investment Counseling, Federated Investment Management Company, Federated MDTA, LLC and Federated Hermes (UK) LLP, as well as other subsidiaries of Federated Hermes, Inc.
<b>Peter J. Germain</b> Birth Date: September 3, 1959 CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER, SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT Officer since: January 2005	<b>Principal Occupations:</b> Mr. Germain is Chief Legal Officer, Secretary and Executive Vice President of the Federated Hermes Complex. He is General Counsel, Chief Legal Officer, Secretary and Executive Vice President, Federated Hermes, Inc.; Trustee and Senior Vice President, Federated Investors Management Company; Trustee and President, Federated Administrative Services; Director and President, Federated Administrative Services, Inc.; Director and Vice President, Federated Securities Corp.; Director and Secretary, Federated Private Asset Management, Inc.; Secretary, Federated Shareholder Services Company; and Secretary, Retirement Plan Service Company of America. Mr. Germain joined Federated Hermes, Inc. in 1984 and is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.  <b>Previous Positions:</b> Deputy General Counsel, Special Counsel, Managing Director of Mutual Fund Services, Federated Hermes, Inc.; Senior Vice President, Federated Services Company; and Senior Corporate Counsel, Federated Hermes, Inc.
<b>Stephen Van Meter</b> Birth Date: June 5, 1975 CHIEF COMPLIANCE OFFICER AND SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT Officer since: July 2015	<b>Principal Occupations:</b> Senior Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer of the Federated Hermes Complex; Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer of Federated Hermes, Inc. and Chief Compliance Officer of certain of its subsidiaries. Mr. Van Meter joined Federated Hermes, Inc. in October 2011. He holds FINRA licenses under Series 3, 7, 24 and 66.  <b>Previous Positions:</b> Mr. Van Meter previously held the position of Compliance Operating Officer, Federated Hermes, Inc. Prior to joining Federated Hermes, Inc., Mr. Van Meter served at the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in the positions of Senior Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel, Division of Investment Management and Senior Counsel, Division of Enforcement.
<b>Deborah A. Cunningham</b> Birth Date: September 15, 1959 CHIEF INVESTMENT OFFICER Officer since: May 2004 Portfolio Manager since: July 1991	<b>Principal Occupations:</b> Deborah A. Cunningham has been the Fund's Portfolio Manager since July 1991. Ms. Cunningham was named Chief Investment Officer of Federated Hermes' money market products in 2004. She joined Federated Hermes in 1981 and has been a Senior Portfolio Manager since 1997 and an Executive Vice President of the Fund's Adviser since 2009. Ms. Cunningham has received the Chartered Financial Analyst designation and holds an M.S.B.A. in Finance from Robert Morris College.

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

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

## DIRECTOR/TRUSTEE EMERITUS PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

**EMERITUS TRUSTEES AND COMPENSATION**

Director/Trustee Emeritus	Compensation From the Fund (past fiscal year)	Total Compensation Paid to Director/Trustee Emeritus <sup>1</sup> (past calendar year)
John T. Collins <sup>2</sup>	\$1,287.96	\$ 0.00
Charles F. Mansfield, Jr.	\$2,383.50	\$60,000

- <sup>1</sup> The fees paid to a Director/Trustee are allocated among the funds that were in existence at the time the Director/Trustee elected Emeritus status, based on each fund's net assets at that time.
- <sup>2</sup> John T. Collins retired from the Federated Hermes Funds Board of Directors/Trustees on December 31, 2023. Mr. Collins was appointed as Emeritus Director/Trustee on February 15, 2024, to become retroactively effective as of January 1, 2024. Until December 31, 2023, Mr. Collins was compensated as a Director/Trustee of the Fund and was paid \$385,000 for his service to the Federated Hermes Funds for the calendar year ended December 31, 2023.

**BOARD LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE**

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

**COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD**

Board Committee	Committee Members	Committee Functions	Meetings Held During Last Fiscal Year
<b>Executive</b>	J. Christopher Donahue G. Thomas Hough John S. Walsh	In between meetings of the full Board, the Executive Committee generally may exercise all the powers of the full Board in the management and direction of the business and conduct of the affairs of the Trust in such manner as the Executive Committee shall deem to be in the best interests of the Trust. However, the Executive Committee cannot elect or remove Board members, increase or decrease the number of Trustees, elect or remove any Officer, declare dividends, issue shares or recommend to shareholders any action requiring shareholder approval.	One
<b>Audit</b>	Maureen Lally-Green Thomas M. O'Neill P. Jerome Richey John S. Walsh	The purposes of the Audit Committee are to oversee the accounting and financial reporting process of the Fund, the Fund's internal control over financial reporting and the quality, integrity and independent audit of the Fund's financial statements. The Committee also oversees or assists the Board with the oversight of compliance with legal requirements relating to those matters, approves the engagement and reviews the qualifications, independence and performance of the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, acts as a liaison between the independent registered public accounting firm and the Board and reviews the Fund's internal audit function.	Seven

Board Committee	Committee Members	Committee Functions	Meetings Held During Last Fiscal Year
<b>Nominating</b>	John G. Carson G. Thomas Hough Maureen Lally-Green Thomas M. O'Neill Madelyn A. Reilly P. Jerome Richey John S. Walsh	The Nominating Committee, whose members consist of all Independent Trustees, selects and nominates persons for election to the Fund's Board when vacancies occur. The Committee will consider candidates recommended by shareholders, Independent Trustees, officers or employees of any of the Fund's agents or service providers and counsel to the Fund. Any shareholder who desires to have an individual considered for nomination by the Committee must submit a recommendation in writing to the Secretary of the Fund, at the Fund's address appearing on the back cover of this SAI. The recommendation should include the name and address of both the shareholder and the candidate and detailed information concerning the candidate's qualifications and experience. In identifying and evaluating candidates for consideration, the Committee shall consider such factors as it deems appropriate. Those factors will ordinarily include: integrity, intelligence, collegiality, judgment, diversity, skill, business and other experience, qualification as an "Independent Trustee," the existence of material relationships which may create the appearance of a lack of independence, financial or accounting knowledge and experience and dedication and willingness to devote the time and attention necessary to fulfill Board responsibilities.	Three

### BOARD'S ROLE IN RISK OVERSIGHT

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

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

### BOARD OWNERSHIP OF SHARES IN THE FUND AND IN THE FEDERATED HERMES FAMILY OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

Interested Board Member Name	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in Federated Hermes Institutional Prime Obligations Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares Owned in Federated Hermes Family of Investment Companies
J. Christopher Donahue	None	Over \$100,000
Thomas R. Donahue	None	Over \$100,000
<b>Independent Board Member Name</b>		
John G. Carson	None	None
G. Thomas Hough	None	Over \$100,000
Maureen Lally-Green	None	Over \$100,000
Thomas M. O'Neill	None	Over \$100,000
Madelyn A. Reilly	None	Over \$100,000
P. Jerome Richey	None	Over \$100,000
John S. Walsh	None	Over \$100,000

### INVESTMENT ADVISER

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

The Adviser is a wholly owned subsidiary of Federated Hermes.

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

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

In July 2018, Federated Investors, Inc., now Federated Hermes, acquired a majority interest in Federated Hermes Limited (FHL) (formerly, Hermes Fund Managers Limited), a pioneer of integrated ESG investing. Federated Hermes now owns 100% of FHL. FHL's experience with ESG issues contributes to Federated Hermes' understanding of material risks and opportunities these issues may present.

EOS at Federated Hermes, which was established as Hermes Equity Ownership Services Limited (EOS) in 2004 as an affiliate of FHL and Hermes Investment Management Limited, is a 50+ member engagement and stewardship team that conducts long-term, objectives-driven dialogue with board and senior executive level representatives of approximately 1,000 unique issuers annually. It seeks to address the most material ESG risks and opportunities through constructive and continuous discussions with the goal of improving long-term results for investors. Engagers' deep understanding across sectors, themes and regional markets, along with language and cultural expertise, allows EOS to provide insights to companies on the merits of addressing ESG risks and the positive benefits of capturing opportunities. Federated Hermes investment management teams have access to the insights gained from understanding a company's approach to these long-term strategic matters as an additional input to improve portfolio risk/return characteristics.

#### **Services Agreement**

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

#### **Other Related Services**

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

#### **CODE OF ETHICS RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONAL TRADING**

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

#### **VOTING PROXIES ON FUND PORTFOLIO SECURITIES**

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

#### **Proxy Voting Policies**

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

The Adviser generally votes consistently on the same matter when securities of an issuer are held by multiple client portfolios. However, the Adviser may vote differently if a client's investment objectives differ from those of other clients or if a client explicitly instructs the Adviser to vote differently.

The following examples illustrate how the General Policy may apply to the most common management proposals and shareholder proposals. However, whether the Adviser supports or opposes a proposal will always depend on a thorough understanding of the Fund's investment objectives and the specific circumstances described in the proxy statement and other available information.

### **Corporate Governance**

On matters related to the board of directors, generally, the Adviser will vote to elect nominees to the board in uncontested elections except in certain circumstances, such as where the director: (1) had not attended at least 75% of the board meetings during the previous year; (2) serves as the company's chief financial officer, unless the company is headquartered in the UK where this is market practice; (3) has become overboarded (more than five boards for retired executives and more than two boards for CEOs); (4) is a non-independent, non-executive director on the board of a U.S. domestic issuer where less than two-thirds of the directors are independent; (5) is a non-independent, non-executive director on the board of a foreign issuer where less than half of the directors are independent; (6) is a non-independent member of the audit committee; (7) is the chair of the nominating or governance committee when the roles of chairman of the board and CEO are combined and there is no lead independent director; (8) served on the compensation committee during a period in which compensation appears excessive relative to performance and peers; or (9) served on a board that did not implement a shareholder proposal that the Adviser supported and received more than 50% shareholder support the previous year.

In addition, the Adviser will generally vote in favor of: (10) a full slate of directors, where the directors are elected as a group and not individually, unless more than half of the nominees are not independent; (11) shareholder proposals to declassify the board of directors; (12) shareholder proposals to require a majority voting standard in the election of directors; (13) shareholder proposals to separate the roles of chairman of the board and CEO; (14) a proposal to require a company's audit committee to be comprised entirely of independent directors; and (15) shareholder proposals to eliminate supermajority voting requirements in company bylaws.

On other matters of corporate governance, generally, the Adviser will vote: (1) in favor of proposals to grant shareholders the right to call a special meeting if owners of at least 10% of the outstanding stock agree; (2) on a case-by-case basis for shareholder proposals to grant shareholders the right to act by written consent when the company does not already grant shareholders the right to call a special meeting; (3) on a case-by-case basis for proposals to adopt or amend shareholder rights plans (also known as "poison pills"); and (4) in favor of shareholder proposals calling for "Proxy Access," that is, a bylaw change allowing shareholders owning at least 3% of the outstanding common stock for at least three years to nominate candidates for election to the board of directors.

Generally, the Adviser will vote every shareholder proposal of an environmental or social nature on a case-by-case basis. The quality of these shareholder proposals varies widely across markets. Similarly, company disclosures of their business practices related to environmental and social risks are not always adequate for investors to make risk assessments. Thus, the Adviser places great importance on company-specific analyses to determine how to vote. Above all, the Adviser will vote in a manner that would enhance the long-term value of the investment within the framework of the client's investment objectives.

### **Shareholder Proposals on Environmental and Social Issues**

The Adviser's general approach to analyzing these proposals calls for considering the language of the written proposal, the financial materiality of the proposal's objective and the practices followed by industry peers. This analysis utilizes research reports from the Adviser's proxy advisors, company filings, as well as reports published by the company and other outside organizations.

With respect to specific categories of proposals:

#### **Environmental**

The Adviser will generally support proposals calling for enhanced reporting on the company's business practices, including policies, strategic initiatives and oversight mechanisms, related to environmental risks. To reach a final voting decision, we will take into consideration:

- The company's current level of publicly available disclosure.
- Whether the company has formally committed to implementation of a reporting program based on frameworks such as the SASB materiality standards or the TCFD recommendations.
- Whether the company's current level of disclosure is comparable to that of industry peers; and
- Whether there are significant controversies or litigation associated with the company's environmental performance.

## **Social**

The Adviser will generally support resolutions in the social category when they call for measures to enhance disclosure that would enable investors to make better risk assessments of the company's social issues, such as their human capital management practices. We will generally oppose proposals calling for a change in the company's product line or methods of distribution.

## **Political Activities**

The Adviser will generally support enhanced disclosure of policies, practices and oversight of corporate political activity when the current level of disclosure falls short of disclosure provided by industry peers. We will oppose proposals prohibiting the company's participation in any part of the political process, such as making political contributions and joining trade associations.

## **Capital Structure**

On matters of capital structure, generally, the Adviser will vote proxies for U.S. issuers on a case-by-case basis for proposals to authorize the issuance of new shares if not connected to an M&A transaction and the potential dilution is more than 10%, against proposals to create multiple-class voting structures where one class has superior voting rights to the other classes, in favor of proposals to authorize reverse stock splits unless the amount of authorized shares is not also reduced proportionately. Generally, the Adviser will vote proxies for non-U.S. issuers in favor of proposals to authorize issuance of shares with and without pre-emptive rights unless the size of the authorities would threaten to unreasonably dilute existing shareholders.

## **Executive Compensation**

Votes on executive compensation come in many forms, including advisory votes on U.S. executive compensation plans ("Say On Pay"), advisory and binding votes on the design or implementation of non-U.S. executive remuneration plans and votes to approve new equity plans or amendments to existing plans. Generally, the Adviser will support compensation arrangements that are aligned with the client's long-term investment objectives.

With respect to specific categories of proposals:

### **Say on Pay**

The Adviser will generally vote in favor of these proposals unless the plan has failed to align executive compensation with corporate performance, or the design of the plan is likely to lead to misalignment in the future. We support the principle of an annual shareholder vote on executive pay and will generally vote accordingly on proposals which set the frequency of the Say On Pay vote.

### **Remuneration Policy**

In some markets, shareholders are provided a vote on the remuneration policy, which sets out the structural elements of a company's executive compensation plan on a forward-looking basis. The Adviser will generally support these proposals unless:

- The design of the remuneration policy fails to appropriately link executive compensation with corporate performance.
- Total compensation appears excessive relative to the company's industry peer group considering local market dynamics; or
- There is insufficient disclosure to enable an informed judgment, particularly as it relates to the disclosure of the maximum amounts of compensation that may be awarded.

### **Remuneration Report**

Markets with remuneration policy proposals typically also have proposals asking shareholders to approve the annual remuneration report. The remuneration report provides shareholders with details concerning the implementation in the previous year of the remuneration policy. The Adviser will generally support these proposals unless the level of disclosure is not sufficient to permit an evaluation of the company's pay practices in the period covered by the report. A vote against the remuneration policy, which in most markets is not an annual voting item, would not necessarily result in votes against the remuneration report at subsequent shareholder meetings.

### **Equity Plans**

The Adviser will generally vote in favor of equity plan proposals unless they:

- Result in unreasonable dilution to existing shareholders.
- Permit replacement of "underwater" options with new options on more favorable terms for the recipient; or
- Omit the criteria for determining the granting or vesting of awards.

### **M&A Activity**

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

### **Contested Elections**

If a shareholders meeting is contested – that is, shareholders are presented with a set of director candidates nominated by company management and a set of director candidates nominated by a dissident shareholder – the Adviser will study the proposed business strategies of both groups and vote in a way that maximizes expected total return for the Fund.

### **Cost/Benefit Analysis**

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

### **Securities Lending Recall**

To the extent that the Adviser is permitted to loan securities, the Adviser does not have the right to vote on securities while they are on loan. However, the Adviser will take all reasonable steps to recall shares prior to the record date when the meeting raises issues that the Adviser believes materially affect shareholder value, provided that the Adviser considers that the benefits of voting on the securities are greater than the associated costs, including the opportunity cost of the lost revenue that would otherwise be generated by the loan. However, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will have sufficient notice of such matters to be able to terminate the loan in time to vote thereon.

### **Issuer Feedback**

The Adviser will consider feedback from issuers on the voting recommendations of the Adviser’s proxy advisory firm if the feedback is provided at least five days before the voting cut-off date. In certain circumstances, primarily those where the Adviser’s voting policy is absolute and without exception, issuer feedback will not be part of the voting decision. For example, it is the Adviser’s policy to always support a shareholder proposal to separate the roles of chairman of the board and CEO. Thus, any comments from the issuer opposing this proposal would not be considered.

### **Best Efforts**

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

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

### **Proxy Voting Procedures**

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

The Adviser has compiled a list of specific voting instructions based on the General Policy (the “Standard Voting Instructions”). The Standard Voting Instructions and any modifications to them are approved by the Proxy Committee. The Standard Voting Instructions sometimes call for an investment professional to review the ballot question and provide a voting recommendation to the Proxy Committee (a “case-by-case vote”). The foregoing notwithstanding, the Proxy Committee always has the authority to determine a final voting decision.

The Adviser has hired a proxy advisory firm to perform various proxy voting related administrative services such as ballot reconciliation, vote processing and recordkeeping functions. The Proxy Committee has supplied the proxy advisory firm with the Standard Voting Instructions. The Proxy Committee retains the right to modify the Standard Voting Instructions at any time or to vote contrary to them at any time to cast proxy votes in a manner that the Proxy Committee believes is in accordance with the



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

### **Conflicts of Interest**

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

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

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

### **Downstream Affiliates**

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

### **Proxy Advisers' Conflicts of Interest**

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

To avoid concerns that the conflicting interests of proxy advisory firms have influenced their proxy voting recommendations, the Adviser will take the following steps:

- A due diligence team made up of employees of the Adviser and/or its affiliates will meet with its primary proxy advisor on an annual basis and determine through a review of their policies and procedures and through inquiry that they have established a system of internal controls that provide reasonable assurance that their voting recommendations are not influenced by their various conflicts of interest.
- On an annual basis the Director of Proxy Voting will examine a sample of a proxy advisory firm's research reports for that firm's institutional consulting clients and determine if evidence of bias in recommendations exists. If such evidence is found, the results of the examination will be presented to the Proxy Management Group and a decision would be made as to the further use of that advisory firm's research reports.
- Whenever the standard voting guidelines call for voting a proposal in accordance with a proxy advisory firm's recommendation and the proxy advisory firm has disclosed that they have a conflict of interest with respect to that issuer, the PVOT will take the following steps: (a) the PVOT will obtain a copy of the research report published by a proxy advisory firm for that issuer; (b) the Director of Proxy Voting, or their designee, will review proxy advisory firm reports and determine what vote will be cast. The PVOT will report all proxies voted in this manner to the Proxy Committee on a quarterly basis. Alternatively, the PVOT may seek direction from the Committee on how the proposal shall be voted.

### **Proxy Voting Report**

A report on "Form N-PX" of how the Fund voted any proxies during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available via the Proxy Voting Record (Form N-PX) link associated with the Fund and share class name at [FederatedHermes.com/us/FundInformation](https://FederatedHermes.com/us/FundInformation). Form N-PX filings are also available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling the Fund at 1-800-341-7400, Option #4; and (ii) on the SEC's website at [sec.gov](https://sec.gov).

### **PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION**

Information concerning the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the "Products" section of [FederatedHermes.com/us](https://FederatedHermes.com/us). Such information is posted on the website five business days after both mid-month and month-end then remains posted on the website for six months thereafter. Summary portfolio composition information as of the close of each month is posted on the website 15 days (or the next business day) after month-end and remains until replaced by the information for the succeeding month. The summary portfolio composition information may include identification of the Fund's top 10 holdings, and percentage breakdowns of the portfolio by credit quality tier, type of security and effective maturity range.

The Fund's WAM and WAL, the market-based value of the Fund's portfolio and Daily and Weekly Liquid Assets and Daily Flows are posted every business day and remain posted on the website for six months thereafter.

You may also access portfolio information via the link to the Fund and share class name at [FederatedHermes.com/us](https://FederatedHermes.com/us). The Fund's Form N-CSR contains complete listings of the Fund's portfolio holdings as of the end of the Fund's second and fourth fiscal quarters. These reports are also available on the SEC's website at [sec.gov](https://sec.gov).

The Fund files with the SEC a complete schedule of its portfolio holdings as of the close of each month on "Form N-MFP." Form N-MFP is available on the SEC's website at [sec.gov](https://sec.gov). You may access Form N-MFP via the link to the Fund and share class name at [FederatedHermes.com/us](https://FederatedHermes.com/us).

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

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

The furnishing of nonpublic portfolio holdings information to any third party (other than authorized governmental or regulatory personnel) requires the prior approval of the President of the Adviser and of the Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund. The President of the Adviser and the Chief Compliance Officer will approve the furnishing of nonpublic portfolio holdings information to a third party only if they consider the furnishing of such information to be in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. In that regard, and to address possible conflicts between the interests of Fund shareholders and those of the Adviser

and its affiliates, the following procedures apply. No consideration may be received by the Fund, the Adviser, any affiliate of the Adviser or any of their employees in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information. Before information is furnished, the third party must sign a written agreement that it will safeguard the confidentiality of the information, will use it only for the purposes for which it is furnished and will not use it in connection with the trading of any security. Persons approved to receive nonpublic portfolio holdings information will receive it as often as necessary for the purpose for which it is provided. Such information may be furnished as frequently as daily and often with no time lag between the date of the information and the date it is furnished. The Board receives and reviews annually a list of the persons who receive nonpublic portfolio holdings information and the purposes for which it is furnished.

#### **BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS AND INVESTMENT ALLOCATION**

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

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

On July 31, 2024, the Fund owned securities of the following regular broker/dealers:

<b>Broker Dealer</b>	<b>Amount of Securities Owned</b>
Sumitomo	\$760,001,538
Mizuho International	\$465,000,000

#### **ADMINISTRATOR**

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

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

#### **CUSTODIAN**

State Street Bank and Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, is custodian for the securities and cash of the Fund. Foreign instruments purchased by the Fund are held by foreign banks participating in a network coordinated by State Street Bank and Trust Company.

#### **TRANSFER AGENT AND DIVIDEND DISBURSING AGENT**

SS&C GIDS, Inc., the Fund’s registered transfer agent, maintains all necessary shareholder records.

## INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

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

For the Year Ended July 31	2024	2023	2022
Advisory Fee Earned	\$30,425,501	\$31,167,638	\$26,847,301
Advisory Fee Waived	\$11,193,534	\$15,737,102	\$16,595,747
Net Administrative Fee	\$14,929,159	\$12,178,462	\$10,508,115
<b>Net 12b-1 Fee:</b>			
Trust Shares	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
<b>Net Shareholder Services Fee:</b>			
Service Shares	\$ 81,073	\$ 27,682	\$ 23,119
Capital Shares*	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 42
Trust Shares	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

\*The Fund’s Capital Shares were liquidated as of August 18, 2023.

Fees are allocated among classes based on their pro rata share of Fund assets, except for marketing (“Rule 12b-1”) fees and shareholder services fees, which are borne only by the applicable class of Shares.

## SECURITIES LENDING ACTIVITIES

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

## Financial Information

The Financial Statements for the Fund for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2024, are incorporated herein by reference to the annual financial statements filed on Form N-CSR of Federated Hermes Institutional Prime Obligations Fund dated July 31, 2024.

## Investment Ratings

### S&P GLOBAL RATINGS (S&P) SHORT-TERM MUNICIPAL OBLIGATION RATINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

### S&P SHORT-TERM ISSUE RATINGS

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

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

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

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

#### **S&P LONG-TERM ISSUE RATINGS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **S&P RATING OUTLOOK**

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

**Positive**—Positive means that a rating may be raised.

**Negative**—Negative means that a rating may be lowered.

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

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

**N.M.**—N.M. means not meaningful.

#### **MOODY’S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. (MOODY’S) SHORT-TERM MUNICIPAL OBLIGATION RATINGS**

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

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

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

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

## MOODY'S VRDNS AND TOBS RATINGS

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

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

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

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

## MOODY'S SHORT-TERM RATINGS

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

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

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

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

## MOODY'S LONG-TERM RATINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FITCH LONG-TERM DEBT RATINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **DBRS LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS RATINGS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **A.M. BEST RATING MODIFIERS**

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

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

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

**i**—Indicates rating assigned is indicative.

#### **A.M. BEST RATING OUTLOOK**

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

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

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

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

#### **NOT RATED**

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



## Addresses

### **FEDERATED HERMES INSTITUTIONAL PRIME OBLIGATIONS FUND**

#### **INSTITUTIONAL SHARES**

#### **SERVICE SHARES**

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

#### **Distributor**

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

#### **Investment Adviser**

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

#### **Custodian**

State Street Bank and Trust Company  
1 Iron Street  
Boston, MA 02110

#### **Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent**

SS&C GIDS, Inc.  
P.O. Box 219318  
Kansas City, MO 64121-9318

#### **Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

KPMG LLP  
Two Financial Center  
60 South Street  
Boston, MA 02111

## Appendix A

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

### **CUSTODIAN(S)**

State Street Bank and Trust Company

### **INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

KPMG LLP

### **LEGAL COUNSEL**

Kirkland & Ellis LLP

K&L Gates LLP

### **FINANCIAL PRINTERS**

Broadridge Investor Communication Solutions, Inc.

Donnelley Financial Solutions

### **PROXY VOTING ADMINISTRATOR**

Glass Lewis & Co., LLC

### **SECURITY PRICING SERVICES**

Bloomberg L.P.

S&P Global Ratings

JPMorgan PricingDirect

London Stock Exchange Group PLC (LSEG)

### **RATINGS AGENCIES**

Fitch Ratings, Inc.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

S&P Global Ratings

### **OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS**

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

ACA Technology Surveillance, Inc.

Bank of America

Bloomberg L.P.

Charles River Development

Citibank, N.A.

Eagle Investment Systems LLC

Electra Information Systems

FactSet Research Systems Inc.

FISGlobal

Institutional Shareholder Services

Investortools, Inc.

MSCI ESG Research LLC

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sustainalytics U.S. Inc.

## Appendix B

The following persons or entities requested and received uncertified and unaudited lists of the Fund's daily portfolio holdings.

Institutional Cash Distributors LLC

Mizuho Securities USA, Inc.

Tradition Asiel Securities Inc.

Tullett, Prebon Financial Services