Federated Hermes U.S. Treasury Cash Reserves

Select Shares

Nasdaq symbol: UTEXX | Cusip number: 31423R872 | Newspaper listing: FHUSTrCshSEL

Information as of 6/30/23 unless otherwise stated

Product highlights

- Pursues current income consistent with stability of principal and liquidity.
- Invests in short-term U.S. Treasury securities.
- Does not invest in repurchase agreements.
- Holds AAAm and Aaa-mf ratings from Standard & Poor's and Moody's, respectively.
- Income may be exempt from state income taxes, depending on individual state tax laws.

Key investment team

Susan Hill, CFA
Deborah A. Cunningham, CFA

Credit ratings

AAAm *Standard & Poor's*

Aaa-mf *Moody's*

Portfolio assets

$44.2 billion

Share class statistics

Inception date

7/3/23

Federated Hermes fund number

574

Cut-off times

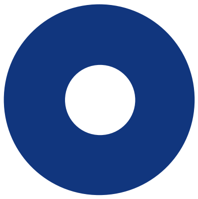
2:00 p.m. ET — purchases

2:00 p.m. ET — redemptions

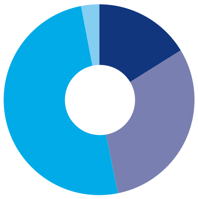
Dividends

Declared daily/paid monthly

Portfolio composition (%)



Effective maturity schedule (%)



2a-7 liquidity

Daily	99.92%
Weekly	99.92%

Rule 2a-7 requires that money market funds maintain at least 10% daily liquidity assets and at least 30% weekly liquidity assets. Both requirements are 'point of purchase' requirements. Thus, it is possible that money market funds may, at any given time, have liquidity percentages reflecting less than the 10% and 30% thresholds. In such circumstances, the portfolio manager will be required to purchase securities to meet the requisite liquidity thresholds prior to purchasing longer-dated securities. Additionally, the SEC requirements for what may be defined as 'daily' and 'weekly' differs from the standard maturities used in calculating the 'Effective Maturity Schedule.' Therefore, the percentages in the 2a-7 Liquidity table will generally not equal the amounts shown in the 'Effective Maturity Schedule.'

The Select Shares commenced operation on July 3, 2023.

Money market treasury

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Portfolio manager commentary

In January, U.S. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen announced that the federal government's statutory debt limit had been reached and that the Treasury Department was forced to implement "extraordinary measures" to meet its obligations. Yellen warned that the "X date"—the day it exhausts its cash balance held at the Federal Reserve—could come in June. As in past cases, lawmakers pushed the negotiations to the brink before finally voting to suspend the limit until January 2025. The immediate result was that the Treasury embarked on plans to issue a massive amount of securities to replenish its coffers. Some estimates put that amount as high as $1 trillion, based on the need to make whole the federal accounts in which it redeemed or suspended investments, service the national debt and fund government spending. The preponderance of the issuance will come in bills, a process that started as the second quarter drew to a close.

In the first of two Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meetings during the quarter, policymakers disregarded the debt ceiling debate and raised the fed funds target range by 25 basis points. That lifted it to a 16-year high of 5-5.25%. The rationale was that restricting the economy to fight inflation was critical despite the uncertainty. Most measures of inflation continued to decrease, but remained stubbornly above the Fed's 2% target, and the labor market and consumer spending remained strong.

Intriguingly, at its June FOMC meeting the Fed made a different decision after the resolution of the debt limit debate, declining to change the policy range after 10 straight hikes. This announcement was paired with policymaker projections that rates likely will continue to rise. As the quarter closed, public comments by Fed Chair Jerome Powell suggested the tightening cycle that began in March 2022 was not over.

At the end of the month, yields on 1-, 3-, 6- and 12-month U.S. Treasuries were 5.14%, 5.32%, 5.45% and 5.42%, respectively; the 1-, 3-, 6- and 12-month Bloomberg Short-Term Bank Yield Index rates (BSBY) were 5.21%, 5.47%, 5.67% and 5.93%, respectively; the 1-, 3-, 6- and 12-month London interbank offered rates were 5.26%, 5.53%, 5.81% and 6.04%, respectively. Since US$ LIBOR rates are no longer being reported, this is the last time they will appear on this update.

The Select Shares commenced operation on July 3, 2023.

You could lose money by investing in the fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at $1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

The fund has not elected to be subject to the liquidity fees and gates requirement at this time.

Performance shown is for Select Shares. The fund offers additional share classes whose performance will vary due to differences in charges and expenses. Please consult your financial institution regarding your eligibility to purchase these classes.

A word about risk

Fund shares are not guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Income is subject to federal income tax.

Consult your tax advisor regarding the status of your account under state and local tax laws.

Current and future portfolio holdings are subject to risk.

Definitions

Net yields are based on the average daily income dividend and average net asset value for the 7days ended on the date of calculation. The 7-day net annualized yield is based on the average net income per share for the 7days ended on the date of calculation and the offering price on that date.

The fund is a managed portfolio and its holdings are subject to change.

The holdings percentages are based on net assets at the close of business on 6/30/23 and may not necessarily reflect adjustments that are routinely made when presenting net assets for formal financial statement purposes.

Weighted average maturity is the mean average of the periods of time remaining until the securities held in the fund's portfolio (a) are scheduled to be repaid, (b) would be repaid upon a demand by the fund or (c) are scheduled to have their interest rate readjusted to reflect current market rates. Securities with adjustable rates payable upon demand are treated as maturing on the earlier of the two dates if their scheduled maturity is 397days or less, and the later of the two dates if their scheduled maturity is more than 397days. The mean is weighted based on the percentage of the amortized cost of the portfolio invested in each period.

Weighted average life is calculated in the same manner as the Weighted average maturity (WAM), but is based solely on the periods of time remaining until the securities held in the fund's portfolio (a) are scheduled to be repaid or (b) would be repaid upon a demand by the fund without reference to when interest rates of securities within the fund are scheduled to be readjusted.

Repurchase agreements consist of a financial institution selling securities to a fund and agreeing to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon price and time.

Ratings and rating agencies

Ratings are based on an evaluation of several factors, including credit quality, diversification and maturity of assets in the portfolio, as well as management strength and operational capabilities. A money market fund rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's is granted after evaluating a number of factors, including credit quality, market price, exposure and management. Money market funds rated Aaa-mf by Moody's are judged to be of an investment quality similar to Aaa-rated fixed income obligations, that is, they are judged to be of the best quality. For more information on credit ratings, visit standardandpoors.com and moodys.com.

Ratings are subject to change and do not remove market risk.

Credit ratings do not provide assurance against default or other loss of money and can change.