
Federated Hermes Fund for U.S. Government Securities II

A Portfolio of Federated Hermes Insurance Series

A mutual fund seeking to provide current income by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of U.S. government and government agency securities and mortgage-backed securities.

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Fund Shares are available exclusively as a funding vehicle for life insurance companies writing variable life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts. They are subject to investment limitations that do not apply to other mutual funds available directly to the general public. Therefore, any comparison of these two types of mutual funds would be inappropriate. This Prospectus should be accompanied by the Prospectuses for such variable contracts.

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Fund Summary Information

Federated Hermes Fund for U.S. Government Securities II (the "Fund")

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY: INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to provide current income.

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY: FEES AND EXPENSES

Note: The Table below and the Example that follows it relate exclusively to the Shares of the Fund. They do not reflect any additional fees or expenses that may be imposed by separate accounts of insurance companies or in connection with any variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. If these had been included, your costs would be higher.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	N/A
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, as applicable)	N/A
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends (and other Distributions) (as a percentage of offering price)	N/A
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if applicable)	N/A
Exchange Fee	N/A

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	0.60%
Distribution (12b-1) Fee	None
Other Expenses ¹	0.33%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.93%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	(0.15)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.78%

1 The Fund may incur and pay administrative service fees up to a maximum amount of 0.25%. No such fees are currently incurred and paid by the Fund. The Fund will not incur and pay such fees until such time as approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Trustees").

2 The Adviser and certain of its affiliates on their own initiative have agreed to waive certain amounts of their respective fees and/or reimburse expenses. Total annual fund operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, extraordinary expenses and proxy-related expenses if any) paid by the Fund (after the voluntary waivers and/or reimbursements) will not exceed 0.78% (the "Fee Limit") up to but not including the later of (the "Termination Date"): (a) May 1, 2025; or (b) the date of the Fund's next effective Prospectus. While the Adviser and its affiliates currently do not anticipate terminating or increasing these arrangements prior to the Termination Date, these arrangements may only be terminated or the Fee Limit increased prior to the Termination Date with the agreement of the Trustees.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect sales charges (loads) on reinvested dividends. If these sales charges (loads) were included, your costs would be higher. Although your actual costs and returns may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	\$ 95
3 Years	\$ 296
5 Years	\$ 515
10 Years	\$1,143

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 74% of the average value of its portfolio.

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY: INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

What are the Fund’s Main Investment Strategies?

The Fund seeks to provide current income. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of U.S. government securities, including mortgage-backed securities (MBS) of investment-grade quality and seeks to provide returns consistent with investments in the market for U.S. home mortgages. The Fund will invest in MBS that are issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or U.S. government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs). The Fund may invest in non-agency MBS, which are those not issued or guaranteed by GSEs. The Fund also may invest in asset-backed securities, other U.S. government securities and certain derivative instruments.

The Fund typically seeks to maintain an overall average dollar-weighted portfolio duration that is within one year above or below a custom Blended Index (the “Index”), which consists of a 67%/33% blend of the Bloomberg US Mortgage Backed Securities Index and Bloomberg US Government Bond Index, respectively. At times, the Fund’s investment adviser’s (the “Adviser”) calculation of portfolio duration may result in variances outside this range. Duration is a measure of the price volatility of a fixed-income security as a result of changes in market rates of interest, based on the weighted average timing of the instrument’s expected fixed interest and principal payments. The Adviser seeks to create a portfolio, consisting of MBS, derivative instruments and other securities, that outperforms the Index.

Based on fundamental analysis, the Adviser will consider a variety of factors when making decisions to purchase or sell particular securities or derivative contracts. The Fund may, but is not required to, use derivative instruments, which are instruments that have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, and may be used as substitutes for securities in which the Fund can invest, or to hedge against a potential loss in the underlying asset. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s use of derivative instruments will work as intended. Derivative investments made by the Fund are included within the Fund’s 80% policy (as described below) and are calculated at market value.

The Fund will invest its assets so that at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) are invested in U.S. government securities. The Fund will notify shareholders at least 60 days in advance of any change in its investment policy that would enable the Fund to invest, under normal circumstances, less than 80% of its assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in U.S. government securities.

What are the Main Risks of Investing in the Fund?

All mutual funds take investment risks. Therefore, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Fund. The primary factors that may reduce the Fund’s returns include:

- **MBS Risk.** A rise in interest rates may cause the value of MBS held by the Fund to decline. Certain MBS issued by GSEs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. A non-agency MBS is subject to the risk that the value of such security will decline, because the security is not issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. government or a GSE. The Fund’s investments in collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) may entail greater market, prepayment and liquidity risks than other MBS.
- **Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) Risk.** The value of asset-backed securities (ABS) may be affected by certain factors such as interest rate risk, credit risk, prepayment risk and the availability of information concerning the pool of underlying assets and its structure. Under certain market conditions, ABS may be less liquid and may be difficult to value. Movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain types of ABS. ABS can also be subject to the risk of default on the underlying assets.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** Prices of fixed-income securities generally fall when interest rates rise. The longer the duration of a fixed-income security, the more susceptible it is to interest rate risk. Recent and potential future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.
- **Credit Risk.** It is possible that borrowers of non-agency MBS in which the Fund invests will fail to pay interest or principal on these securities when due, which would result in the Fund losing money.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk includes the possibility that a party to a transaction involving the Fund will fail to meet its obligations. This could cause the Fund to lose money or to lose the benefit of the transaction or prevent the Fund from selling or buying other securities to implement its investment strategy.

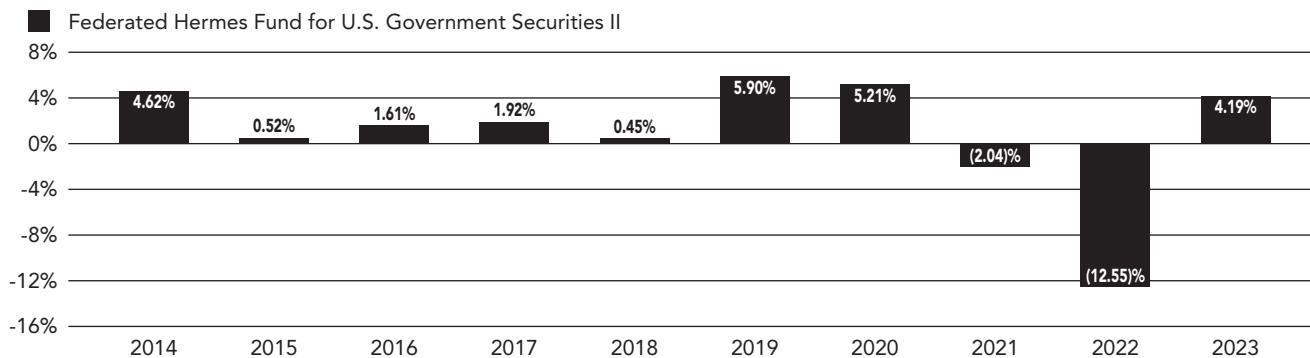
- **Prepayment and Extension Risk.** When homeowners prepay their mortgages in response to lower interest rates, the Fund will be required to reinvest the proceeds at the lower interest rates available. Also, when interest rates fall, the prices of mortgage-backed securities may not rise to as great an extent as those of other fixed-income securities due to the potential prepayment of higher interest mortgages. When interest rates rise, homeowners are less likely to prepay their mortgages. A decreased rate of prepayments lengthens the expected maturity of a mortgage-backed security, and the price of mortgage-backed securities may decrease more than the price of other fixed income securities when interest rates rise.
- **Risk of Security Downgrades.** The downgrade of the credit of a security held by the Fund may decrease its value. Fixed-income securities with lower ratings tend to have a higher probability that a borrower will default or fail to meet its payment obligations.
- **Liquidity Risk.** The non-agency MBS and CMOs in which the Fund invests may be less readily marketable and may be subject to greater fluctuation in price than other securities.
- **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 of Investing in Derivative Instruments.** The Fund's exposure to derivative contracts (either directly or through its investment in another investment company) involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the asset, index, rate or instrument underlying a derivative, due to failure of a counterparty, or the failure of the counterparty to meet its obligations under the contract, or due to tax or regulatory constraints. Derivatives may create investment leverage in the Fund, which magnifies the Fund's exposure to the underlying investment. Derivative instruments may be difficult to value, may be illiquid and may be subject to wide swings in valuation caused by changes in the value of the underlying instrument. Over-the-counter derivative contracts generally carry greater liquidity risk than exchange-traded contracts. The loss on derivative transactions may substantially exceed the initial investment.
- **Risk Related to the Economy.** The value of the Fund's portfolio may decline in tandem with a drop in the overall value of the markets in which the Fund invests and/or other markets. Economic, political and financial conditions, industry or economic trends and developments or public health risks, such as epidemics or pandemics, may, from time to time, and for varying periods of time, cause the Fund to experience volatility, illiquidity, shareholder redemptions, or other potentially adverse effects. Among other investments, lower-grade bonds may be particularly sensitive to changes in the economy.
- **Technology Risk.** The Adviser uses various technologies in managing the Fund, consistent with its investment objective(s) and strategy described in this Prospectus. For example, proprietary and third-party data and systems are utilized to support decision-making for the Fund. Data imprecision, software or other technology malfunctions, programming inaccuracies and similar circumstances may impair the performance of these systems, which may negatively affect Fund performance.

The Shares offered by this Prospectus are not deposits or obligations of any bank, are not endorsed or guaranteed by any bank and are not insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

PERFORMANCE: BAR CHART AND TABLE

Risk/Return Bar Chart

The bar chart and performance table below reflect historical performance data for the Fund and are intended to help you analyze the Fund's investment risks in light of its historical returns. The bar chart shows the variability of the Fund's total returns on a calendar year-by-year basis. The Average Annual Total Return Table shows returns *averaged* over the stated periods, and includes comparative performance information. *The Fund's performance will fluctuate, and past performance is not necessarily an indication of future results.* For current performance information, contact your insurance company.



The total returns shown in the bar chart above are based upon net asset value and do not reflect the charges and expenses of a variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. If contract charges or fees had been included, the returns shown would have been lower.

Within the periods shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 6.74% (quarter ended December 31, 2023). Its lowest quarterly return was (4.94)% (quarter ended March 31, 2022).

Average Annual Total Return Table

Return Before Taxes is shown for the Fund's Shares.

(For the Period Ended December 31, 2023)

Fund:	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Return Before Taxes	4.19%	(0.11)%	0.85%
Bloomberg US Mortgage Backed Securities Index ¹ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.05%	0.25%	1.38%
Bloomberg US Government Bond Index ² (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.09%	0.56%	1.27%
Blended Index ³ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.74%	0.37%	1.35%

1 The Bloomberg US Mortgage Backed Securities Index covers agency mortgage-backed pass-through securities (both fixed-rate and hybrid ARM) issued by GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC.

2 The Bloomberg US Government Bond Index is a market value weighted index of U.S. government and government agency securities (other than mortgage securities) with maturities of one year or more.

3 The Blended Index is a custom blended index comprised of 67% of the return of the Bloomberg US Mortgage Backed Securities Index and 33% of the return of the Bloomberg US Government Bond Index.

FUND MANAGEMENT

The Fund's Investment Adviser is Federated Investment Management Company.

Todd A. Abraham, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since April of 1997.

Liam O'Connell, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since April of 2017.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares are used solely as an investment vehicle for separate accounts of participating insurance companies offering variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. The general public has access to the Fund only by purchasing a variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy (thus becoming a contract owner). Shares are not sold directly to the general public.

Shares of the Fund can be purchased or redeemed by participating insurance companies on any day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both. Because shares of the Fund must be purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, such distribution will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should ask your own tax advisor for more information on your own tax situation, including possible state or local taxes.

PAYMENTS TO INSURANCE COMPANIES OR QUALIFYING DEALERS

Fund Shares are generally available only through participating insurance companies offering variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. Life insurance policies and variable annuities are generally purchased through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary. The Fund and/or its related companies may make payments to the participating insurance companies for services; some of the payments may go to broker-dealers and other intermediaries. These payments may create a conflict of interest for an intermediary, or be a factor in the participating insurance companies' decision to include the Fund as an underlying investment option in a variable contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

What are the Fund's Investment Strategies?

The Fund's investment objective is to provide current income. There can be no assurances that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or that the investment strategies used by the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser") will be successful. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides information about the Fund's non-principal strategies.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of U.S. government securities, including mortgage-backed securities (MBS) of investment-grade quality and seeks to provide returns consistent with investments in the market for U.S. home mortgages. A security is considered investment-grade quality if it is either: (i) rated within the four highest ratings categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (an NRSRO); or (ii) if unrated, considered by the Adviser to be of investment-grade quality. The Fund will invest in MBS that are issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or U.S. government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs). The Fund may invest in non-agency MBS, which are those not issued or guaranteed by GSEs. The Fund also may invest in asset-backed securities, other U.S. government securities and certain derivative instruments.

The Fund typically seeks to maintain an overall average dollar-weighted portfolio duration that is within one year above or below a custom Blended Index (the "Index") which consists of a 67%/33% blend of the Bloomberg US Mortgage Backed Securities Index and Bloomberg US Government Bond Index, respectively. At times, the Adviser's calculation of portfolio duration may result in variances outside this range. Duration is a measure of the price volatility of a fixed-income security as a result of changes in market rates of interest, based on the weighted average timing of the instrument's expected fixed interest and principal payments. For example, if interest rates rise by 1% (in a parallel shift), the net asset value (NAV) of a fund with an average duration of five years theoretically would decline about 5%. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with shorter durations.

The Adviser seeks to create a portfolio, consisting of MBS, derivative instruments and other securities, that outperforms the Index. In implementing the Fund's investment strategy, the Adviser typically will take into consideration: (i) overall levels of interest rates; (ii) volatility of interest rates; (iii) relative interest rates of securities with longer and shorter durations (known as a "yield curve"); and (iv) relative interest rates of different types of securities (such as U.S. government securities and MBS).

Based on fundamental analysis, the Adviser will consider a variety of factors when making decisions to purchase or sell particular securities or derivative contracts, including: the securities' specific interest rate and prepayment risks and price sensitivity to changes in market spread levels; and changes in the level of interest rate volatility. In analyzing MBS, the Adviser also may consider the average interest rates of the underlying loans, the prior and expected prepayments, any ratings issued by NRSROs, and any guarantee of the security or underlying loans by a GSE or non-agency issuer.

The Fund may, but is not required to, use derivative instruments, which are instruments that have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, and may be used as substitutes for securities in which the Fund can invest, or to hedge against a potential loss in the underlying asset. The Fund may use futures contracts, options, and options on futures (including those relating to interest rates) as tools in the management of portfolio assets, or other elements of its investment strategy. There can be no assurance that the Fund's use of derivative instruments will work as intended. Derivative investments made by the Fund are included within the Fund's 80% policy (as described below) and are calculated at market value.

The Fund will invest its assets so that at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) are invested in U.S. government securities. The Fund will notify shareholders at least 60 days in advance of any change in its investment policy that would enable the Fund to invest, under normal circumstances, less than 80% of its assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in U.S. government securities.

TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS

The Fund may temporarily depart from its principal investment strategies by investing its assets in shorter-term debt securities and similar obligations or holding cash. It may do this in response to unusual circumstances, such as: adverse market, economic or other conditions (for example, to help avoid potential losses, or during periods when there is a shortage of appropriate securities); to maintain liquidity to meet shareholder redemptions; or to accommodate cash inflows. It is possible that such investments could affect the Fund's investment returns and/or the ability to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

What are the Fund's Principal Investments?

The following provides general information on the Fund's principal investments. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides information about the Fund's non-principal investments and may provide additional information about the Fund's principal investments.

FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES

The Fund may invest in the fixed-income securities described below. The Fund's fixed-income investments may include bonds, notes (including structured notes), mortgage-related securities, asset-backed securities and money market instruments. Fixed-income securities may be issued by: U.S. corporations or entities; U.S. banks; and the U.S. government, its agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or GSEs. These securities may have all types of interest rate payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, adjustable rate and zero coupon.

U.S. Government Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

U.S. government securities include U.S. Treasury obligations, which differ in their yields, maturities and times of issuance, and obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities ("agency obligations"). Agency obligations may be guaranteed by the U.S. government or they may be backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the obligations, or the credit of the agency or instrumentality. As a result of their high credit quality and market liquidity, U.S. government securities generally provide lower current yields than obligations of other issuers. While certain U.S. government-sponsored enterprises (such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Federal National Mortgage Association) may be chartered or sponsored by acts of Congress, their securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or any other segment of the U.S. government.

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.

The non-agency and agency MBS acquired by the Fund could be secured by fixed-rate mortgages, adjustable rate mortgages or hybrid adjustable rate mortgages. Adjustable rate mortgages are mortgages whose interest rates are periodically reset when market rates change. A hybrid adjustable rate mortgage ("hybrid ARM") is a type of mortgage in which the interest rate is fixed for a specified period and then resets periodically, or floats, for the remaining mortgage term. Hybrid ARMs are usually referred to by their fixed and floating periods. For example, a "5/1 ARM" refers to a mortgage with a five-year fixed interest rate period, followed by 25 annual interest rate adjustment periods.

The Fund also may invest in collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). The two types of CMOs are: (1) MBS that are collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities; and (2) multi-class, pass-through securities, which are interests in a trust composed of mortgage loans or other MBS. CMOs may be issued by U.S. governmental or government-related enterprises, or by private entities. CMOs are issued in multiple classes, often referred to as “tranches,” with each tranche having a specific fixed or floating coupon rate, and stated maturity or final distribution date. CMOs are subject to the uncertainty of the timing of cash flows that results from the rate of prepayments on the underlying mortgages serving as collateral and from the structure of the particular CMO transaction (that is, the priority of the individual tranches). An increase or decrease in prepayment rates (resulting from a decrease or increase in mortgage interest rates) may cause the CMOs to be retired substantially earlier or later than their stated maturities or final distribution dates, and will affect the yields and prices of CMOs.

Mortgage dollar rolls are transactions in which the Fund sells MBS for delivery in the current month with a simultaneous contract entered to repurchase substantially similar (same type, coupon and maturity) securities on a specified future date and price (a “mortgage roll”). During the roll period, the Fund foregoes principal and interest paid on the MBS. Mortgage dollar-roll transactions may be used to seek to increase the Fund’s income. The Fund uses repurchase agreements and short-term, fixed-income securities to secure its obligations in these transactions.

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

Asset-Backed Securities (A Type of Fixed-Income Security)

Asset-backed securities are securities issued by trusts and special purpose entities that are backed by pools of assets, such as automobile loans and credit-card receivables, and which pass through the payments on the underlying obligations to the security holders (less servicing fees paid to the servicer or fees for any credit enhancement). Typically, the originator of the loan or accounts receivable transfers it to a specially created trust, which repackages it as an issuance of securities with a minimum denomination and a specific term. The securities then are privately placed or publicly offered. Issuers of asset-backed securities may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements (if any) may be inadequate in the event of default. Asset-backed securities may take the form of commercial paper, notes or pass-through certificates. Asset-backed securities have prepayment risks, interest rate risks, credit risks, and in certain instances, liquidity risks.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (A Type of Mortgage-Backed Security)

Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) represent interests in mortgage loans on commercial real estate, such as loans for hotels, shopping centers, office buildings and apartment buildings. Generally, the interest and principal payments on these loans are passed on to investors in CMBS according to a schedule of payments. The Fund may invest in individual CMBS issues or, alternately, may gain exposure to the overall CMBS market by investing in a derivative contract, the performance of which is related to changes in the value of a domestic CMBS index. The risks associated with CMBS reflect the risks of investing in the commercial real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans and are therefore different from the risks of other types of MBS. Additionally, CMBS expose the Fund to interest rate, liquidity and credit risks.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs) (A Type of Mortgage-Backed Security)

CMOs, including interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs), allocate payments and prepayments from an underlying pass-through certificate among holders of different classes of mortgage-backed securities. This creates different prepayment and interest rate risks for each CMO class. The degree of increased or decreased prepayment risks depends upon the structure of the CMOs. However, the actual returns on any type of mortgage-backed security depend upon the performance of the underlying pool of mortgages, which no one can predict with certainty and will vary among pools.

Sequential CMOs (A Type of CMO)

In a sequential pay CMO, one class of CMOs receives all principal payments and prepayments. The next class of CMOs receives all principal payments after the first class is paid off. This process repeats for each sequential class of CMO. As a result, each class of sequential pay CMOs reduces the prepayment risks of subsequent classes.

PACs, TACs and Companion Classes (Types of CMOs)

More sophisticated CMOs include planned amortization classes (PACs) and targeted amortization classes (TACs). PACs and TACs are issued with companion classes. PACs and TACs receive principal payments and prepayments at a specified rate. The companion classes receive principal payments and prepayments in excess of the specified rate. In addition, PACs will receive the companion classes’ share of principal payments, if necessary, to cover a shortfall in the prepayment rate. This helps PACs and TACs to control prepayment risks by increasing the risks to their companion classes.

IOs and POs (Types of CMOs)

CMOs may allocate interest payments to one class (“Interest Only” or IOs) and principal payments to another class (“Principal Only” or POs). POs increase in value when prepayment rates increase. In contrast, IOs decrease in value when prepayments increase, because the underlying mortgages generate less interest payments. However, IOs tend to increase in value when interest rates rise (and prepayments decrease), making IOs a useful hedge against interest rate risks.

Floater and Inverse Floaters (Types of CMOs)

Another variant allocates interest payments between two classes of CMOs. One class (“Floaters”) receives a share of interest payments based upon a market index. The other class (“Inverse Floaters”) receives any remaining interest payments from the underlying mortgages. Floater classes receive more interest (and Inverse Floater classes receive correspondingly less interest) as interest rates rise. This shifts prepayment and interest rate risks from the Floater to the Inverse Floater class, reducing the price volatility of the Floater class and increasing the price volatility of the Inverse Floater class.

Z Classes and Residual Classes (Types of CMOs)

CMOs must allocate all payments received from the underlying mortgages to some class. To capture any unallocated payments, CMOs generally have an accrual (Z) class. Z classes do not receive any payments from the underlying mortgages until all other CMO classes have been paid off. Once this happens, holders of Z class CMOs receive all payments and prepayments. Similarly, REMICs have residual interests that receive any mortgage payments not allocated to another REMIC class.

DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

Derivative contracts are financial instruments that derive their value from underlying securities, commodities, currencies, indices, or other assets or instruments, including other derivative contracts (each a “Reference Instrument” and collectively, “Reference Instruments”). The most common types of derivative contracts are swaps, futures and options, and major asset classes include interest rates, equities, commodities and foreign exchange. Each party to a derivative contract may sometimes be referred to as a “counterparty.” Some derivative contracts require payments relating to an actual, future trade involving the Reference Instrument. These types of derivatives are frequently referred to as “physically settled” derivatives. Other derivative contracts require payments relating to the income or returns from, or changes in the market value of, a Reference Instrument. These types of derivatives are known as “cash-settled” derivatives since they require cash payments in lieu of delivery of the Reference Instrument.

Many derivative contracts are traded on exchanges. In these circumstances, the relevant exchange sets all the terms of the contract except for the price. Parties to an exchange-traded derivative contract make payments through the exchange. Most exchanges require traders to maintain margin accounts through their brokers to cover their potential obligations to the exchange. Parties to the contract make (or collect) daily payments to the margin accounts to reflect losses (or gains) in the value of their contracts. This protects traders against a potential default by their counterparty. Trading contracts on an exchange also allows traders to hedge or mitigate certain risks or carry out more complex trading strategies by entering into offsetting contracts.

The Fund may also trade derivative contracts over-the-counter (OTC), meaning off-exchange, in transactions negotiated directly between the Fund and an eligible counterparty, which may be a financial institution. OTC contracts do not necessarily have standard terms, so they may be less liquid and more difficult to close out than exchange-traded derivative contracts. In addition, OTC contracts with more specialized terms may be more difficult to value than exchange-traded contracts, especially in times of financial stress.

The market for swaps and other OTC derivatives was largely unregulated prior to the enactment of federal legislation known as the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). Regulations enacted by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) under the Dodd-Frank Act require the Fund to clear certain types of swap contracts (including certain interest rate and credit default swaps) through a central clearinghouse known as a derivatives clearing organization (DCO).

To clear a swap through a DCO, the Fund will submit the contract to, and post margin with, a futures commission merchant (FCM) that is a clearinghouse member. The Fund may enter into the swap with a counterparty other than the FCM and arrange for the contract to be transferred to the FCM for clearing or enter into the contract with the FCM itself. If the Fund must centrally clear a transaction, the CFTC’s regulations also generally require that the swap be executed on a registered exchange (either a designated contract market (DCM) or swap execution facility (SEF)). Central clearing is presently required only for certain swaps; the CFTC is expected to impose a mandatory central clearing requirement for additional derivative instruments over time.

DCOs, DCMs, SEFs and FCMs are all subject to regulatory oversight by the CFTC. In addition, certain derivative market participants that act as market makers and engage in a significant amount of “dealing” activity are also required to register as swap dealers with the CFTC. Among other things, swap dealers are subject to minimum capital requirements and business conduct standards and must also post and collect initial and variation margin on uncleared swaps with certain of their counterparties. Because of this, if the Fund enters into uncleared swaps with any swap dealers, it may be subject to initial and variation margin requirements that could impact the Fund’s ability to enter into swaps in the OTC market, including making transacting in uncleared swaps significantly more expensive.

At this point in time, most of the Dodd-Frank Act has been fully implemented, though a small number of remaining rulemakings are unfinished or are subject to phase-in periods. Any future regulatory or legislative activity would not necessarily have a direct, immediate effect upon the Fund, though it is within the realm of possibility that, upon implementation of these measures or any future measures, they could potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use these instruments as a part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective.

Depending on how the Fund uses derivative contracts and the relationships between the market value of a derivative contract and the Reference Instrument, derivative contracts may increase or decrease the Fund’s exposure to the risks of the Reference Instrument and may also expose the Fund to liquidity and leverage risks. OTC contracts also expose the Fund to credit risks in the event that a counterparty defaults on the contract, although this risk may be mitigated by submitting the contract for clearing through a DCO, or certain other factors, such as collecting margin from the counterparty.

As discussed above, a counterparty’s exposure under a derivative contract may in some cases be required to be secured with initial and/or variation margin (a form of “collateral”).

The Fund may invest in a derivative contract if it is permitted to own, invest in, or otherwise have economic exposure to the Reference Instrument. The Fund is not required to own a Reference Instrument in order to buy or sell a derivative contract relating to that Reference Instrument. The Fund may trade in the following specific types and/or combinations of derivative contracts:

Futures Contracts (A Type of Derivative)

Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a Reference Instrument at a specified price, date and time. Entering into a contract to buy a Reference Instrument is commonly referred to as buying a contract or holding a long position in the asset. Entering into a contract to sell a Reference Instrument is commonly referred to as selling a contract or holding a short position in the Reference Instrument. Futures contracts are considered to be commodity contracts. The Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to the Fund, and therefore is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the Act with respect to the Fund. Futures contracts traded OTC are frequently referred to as forward contracts. The Fund can buy or sell financial futures (such as interest rate futures, index futures and security futures).

Option Contracts (A Type of Derivative)

Option contracts (also called “options”) are rights to buy or sell a Reference Instrument for a specified price (the “exercise price”) during, or at the end of, a specified period. The seller (or “writer”) of the option receives a payment, or premium, from the buyer, which the writer keeps regardless of whether the buyer uses (or exercises) the option. A call option gives the holder (buyer) the right to buy the Reference Instrument from the seller (writer) of the option. A put option gives the holder the right to sell the Reference Instrument to the writer of the option. Options may be bought or sold on a wide variety of Reference Instruments. Options that are written on futures contracts will be subject to margin requirements similar to those applied to futures contracts.

OTHER INVESTMENTS, TRANSACTIONS, TECHNIQUES

Additional Information Regarding the Security Selection Process

As part of analysis in its security selection process, among other factors, the Adviser also evaluates whether environmental, social and governance factors could have a positive or negative impact on the risk profiles of many issuers or guarantors in the universe of securities in which the Fund may invest. The Adviser may also consider information derived from active engagements conducted by its in-house stewardship team with certain issuers or guarantors on environmental, social and governance topics. This qualitative analysis does not automatically result in including or excluding specific securities but may be used by Federated Hermes as an additional input in its primary analysis.

Derivatives Regulation and Asset Coverage

The regulation of the U.S. and non-U.S. derivatives markets has undergone substantial change in recent years and such change may continue. In addition, effective August 19, 2022, Rule 18f-4 (the “Derivatives Rule”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), replaced the asset segregation framework previously used by funds to comply with limitations on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act. The Derivatives Rule generally mandates that a fund either limit derivatives exposure to 10% or less of its net assets, or in the alternative implement: (i) limits on leverage calculated based value-at-risk (VAR); (ii) a written derivatives risk management program (DRMP) administered by a derivatives risk manager appointed by the Fund’s Board, including a majority of the independent Board members, that is periodically reviewed by the Board; and (iii) new reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Repurchase Agreements

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

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

Repurchase agreements are subject to credit risks. The Fund invests in overnight repurchase agreements in order to maintain sufficient cash to pay for daily net redemptions and portfolio transactions. The Fund uses repurchase agreements to secure its obligations in connection with dollar roll transactions.

Investment Ratings for Investment-Grade Securities

The Adviser will determine whether a security is investment grade based upon the credit ratings given by one or more NRSROs. For example, Standard & Poor’s, an NRSRO, assigns ratings to investment-grade securities (AAA, AA, A and BBB including modifiers, sub-categories and gradations) based on their assessment of the likelihood of the issuer’s inability to pay interest or principal (default) when due on each security. Lower credit ratings correspond to higher credit risk. If a security has not received a rating, the Fund must rely entirely upon the Adviser’s credit assessment that the security is comparable to investment grade. The presence of a ratings modifier, sub-category or gradation (for example, a (+) or (-)) is intended to show relative standing within the major rating categories and does not affect the security credit rating for purposes of the Fund’s investment parameters. If a security is downgraded below the minimum quality grade discussed above, the Adviser will reevaluate the security, but will not be required to sell it.

What are the Specific Risks of Investing in the Fund?

The following provides general information on the risks associated with the Fund’s principal investments. Any additional risks associated with the Fund’s non-principal investments are described in the Fund’s SAI. The Fund’s SAI also may provide additional information about the risks associated with the Fund’s principal investments.

MBS RISK

MBS have unique risks. A rise in interest rates may cause the value of MBS held by the Fund to decline. The mortgage loans underlying MBS generally are subject to a greater rate of principal prepayments in a declining interest rate environment and to a lesser rate of principal prepayments in an increasing interest rate environment. If the underlying mortgages are paid off sooner than expected, the Fund may have to reinvest this money in mortgage-backed or other securities that have lower yields. Hybrid ARMs also involve special risks. Like ARMs, hybrid ARMs have periodic and lifetime limitations on the increases that can be made to the interest rates that mortgagors pay. Therefore, if during a floating rate period, interest rates rise above the interest rate limits of the hybrid ARM, the Fund will not benefit from further increases in interest rates. See “Prepayment and Extension Risk” and “Interest Rate Risk.” CMOs with complex or highly variable prepayment terms generally entail greater market, prepayment and liquidity risks than other MBS. For example, their prices are more volatile and their trading market may be more limited.

MBS are subject to the risk that payments will not be made when due. Payments on MBS are primarily derived from the interest and principal payments of the underlying mortgages. Some MBS also have guarantees or other structural features that provide additional support for interest and principal payments on the MBS if payments on the underlying mortgages are not made. MBS are subject to the risks that the underlying mortgage borrowers fail to make timely payments of interest and principal and that any guarantee or other structural feature, if present, is insufficient to enable the timely payment of interest and principal on the MBS. The structure of certain CMO interests held by the Fund may cause the Fund to be paid interest and/or principal on its investment only after holders of other interests in that particular CMO have

received the full repayment of principal or interest on their investments. MBS are most commonly issued or guaranteed by GSEs, but also may be issued or guaranteed by private entities, which generally entail greater risk. Certain MBS issued by GSEs are not backed by or entitled to the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, but are, however, supported through federal subsidies, loans or other benefits. The Fund also may invest in certain MBS issued by GSEs that have no explicit financial support, and are supported only by the credit of the applicable GSEs (in addition to the underlying mortgages and related debt service payments). 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 GSEs in the future. Although certain MBS are guaranteed as to timely payment of interest and principal by a GSE, the market price for such securities is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. See “Credit Risk.”

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES (ABS) RISK

The value of asset-backed securities (ABS) may be affected by certain factors such as interest rate risk, the availability of information concerning the pool of underlying assets and its structure, the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the pool or the originator of the underlying assets and the ability of the servicing agent to service the underlying collateral. Under certain market conditions, ABS may be less liquid and may be difficult to value. Movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain types of ABS. Unscheduled prepayments of ABS may result in a loss of income if the proceeds are invested in lower-yielding securities. Conversely, in a rising interest rate environment, a declining prepayment rate will extend the average life of many ABS, which increases the risk of depreciation due to future increases in market interest rates. ABS can also be subject to the risk of default on the underlying assets.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Prices of fixed-income securities rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed-income securities fall. However, market factors, such as the demand for particular fixed-income securities, may cause the prices of certain fixed-income securities to fall while the prices of other securities rise or remain unchanged.

The longer the duration of a fixed-income security, the more susceptible it is to interest rate risk. The duration of a fixed-income security may be equal to or shorter than the stated maturity of a fixed-income security. Recent and potential future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a fixed-income security given a change in interest rates. For example, if a fixed-income security has an effective duration of three years, a 1% increase in general interest rates would be expected to cause the security's value to decline about 3%, while a 1% decrease in general interest rates would be expected to cause the security's value to increase about 3%.

CREDIT RISK

Fixed-income securities in which the Fund invests are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled principal and interest. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may reduce the capacity of the party obligated to make principal and interest payments on such instruments when due, which may lead to defaults on such payments. Such non-payments and defaults may reduce the value of Fund shares and income distributions. Many fixed-income securities receive credit ratings from NRSROs that assign ratings to securities by assessing the likelihood of an issuer and/or guarantor default. Noninvestment-grade securities generally have a higher default risk than investment-grade securities. Higher credit ratings correspond to lower perceived credit risk and lower credit ratings correspond to higher perceived credit risk. Credit ratings may be upgraded or downgraded from time to time as an NRSRO's assessment of the financial condition of a party obligated to make payments with respect to such securities and credit risk changes. The impact of any credit rating downgrade can be uncertain. Credit rating downgrades may lead to increased interest rates and volatility in financial markets, which in turn could negatively affect the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings, its share price and its investment performance. Credit ratings are not a guarantee of quality. Credit ratings may lag behind the current financial conditions of the issuer and/or guarantor and do not provide assurance against default or other loss of money. Credit ratings do not protect against a decline in the value of a security.

COUNTERPARTY RISK

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

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK

Unlike traditional fixed-income securities, which pay a fixed rate of interest until maturity (when the entire principal amount is due), payments on MBS include both interest and a partial payment of principal. Partial payment of principal may be comprised of scheduled principal payments, as well as unscheduled payments from the voluntary prepayment, refinancing or foreclosure of the underlying loans. These unscheduled prepayments of principal create risks that can adversely affect the Fund's MBS holdings.

The mortgage loans underlying MBS are generally subject to a greater rate of principal prepayments in a declining interest rate environment and to a lesser rate of principal prepayments in a rising interest rate environment. Under certain interest and prepayment rate scenarios, the Fund may fail to recover the full amount of its investment in MBS, notwithstanding any direct or indirect governmental or agency guarantee. Because faster-than-expected prepayments typically are invested in lower yielding securities, MBS are less effective than conventional bonds in "locking in" a specified yield rate. For premium bonds, prepayment risk may be elevated. In a rising interest rate environment, a declining prepayment rate will extend the average life of many MBS. This possibility is often referred to as extension risk. Extending the average life of an MBS increases the risk of depreciation due to future increases in market interest rates.

RISK OF SECURITY DOWNGRADES

An investment-grade security held by the Fund may be downgraded to below investment grade after the Fund has acquired the security. In the event that the credit rating of a security held by the Fund is downgraded, the credit quality deteriorates after purchase or the security defaults, the Fund will not be obligated to dispose of that security and may continue to hold the security if, in the opinion of the Adviser, such investment is appropriate in the circumstances, although it may choose to do so in the sole discretion of the Adviser. The downgrade of the credit of a security held by the Fund may decrease its value. Fixed-income securities with lower ratings tend to have a higher probability that a borrower will default or fail to meet its payment obligations.

LIQUIDITY RISK

The secondary market for some securities held by the Fund is less liquid than for more widely traded, fixed-income securities. In certain situations, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell such securities at desirable times and/or prices. Liquidity risk also refers to the possibility that the Fund may not be able to sell a security or close out a derivative contract when it wants to. If this happens, the Fund will be required to continue to hold the security or keep the position open, and the Fund could incur losses.

LEVERAGE RISK

Leverage risk is created when an investment, which includes, for example, an investment in a derivative contract, 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. Investments can have these same results if their returns are based on a multiple of a specified index, security or other benchmark.

RISK OF INVESTING IN DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Fund's exposure to derivative contracts (either directly or through its investment in another investment company) involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. First, changes in the value of the derivative contracts in which the Fund invests may not be correlated with changes in the value of the underlying Reference Instruments or, if they are correlated, may move in the opposite direction than originally anticipated. Second, while some strategies involving derivatives may reduce the risk of loss, they may also reduce potential gains or, in some cases, result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in portfolio holdings. Third, there is a risk that derivative contracts may be erroneously priced or improperly valued and, as a result, the Fund may need to make increased cash payments to the counterparty. Fourth, exposure to derivative contracts may have tax consequences to the Fund and its shareholders. For example, derivative contracts may cause the Fund to realize increased ordinary income or short-term capital gains (which are treated as ordinary income for Federal income tax purposes) and, as a result, may increase taxable distributions to shareholders. In addition, under certain circumstances certain derivative contracts may cause the Fund to: (a) incur an excise tax on a portion of the income related to those contracts and instruments; and/or (b) reclassify, as a return of capital, some or all of the distributions previously made to shareholders during the fiscal year as dividend income. Fifth, a common provision in OTC derivative contracts permits the counterparty to terminate any such contract between it and the Fund, if the value of the Fund's total net assets declines below a specified level over a given time period. Factors that may contribute to such a decline (which usually must be substantial) include significant shareholder redemptions and/or a marked decrease in the market value of the Fund's investments. Any such termination of the Fund's OTC derivative contracts may adversely affect the Fund (for example, by increasing losses and/or costs, and/or preventing the Fund from fully implementing its investment strategies). Sixth, the Fund may use a derivative contract to benefit from a decline in the value of a Reference Instrument. If the value of the

Reference Instrument declines during the term of the contract, the Fund makes a profit on the difference (less any payments the Fund is required to pay under the terms of the contract). Any such strategy involves risk. There is no assurance that the Reference Instrument will decline in value during the term of the contract and make a profit for the Fund. The Reference Instrument may instead appreciate in value creating a loss for the Fund. Seventh, a default or failure by a CCP or an FCM (also sometimes called a “futures broker”), or the failure of a contract to be transferred from an Executing Dealer to the FCM for clearing, may expose the Fund to losses, increase its costs, or prevent the Fund from entering or exiting derivative positions, accessing margin, or fully implementing its investment strategies. The central clearing of a derivative and trading of a contract over a SEF could reduce the liquidity in, or increase costs of entering into or holding, any contracts. Finally, derivative contracts may also involve other risks described in the Fund’s prospectus, such as interest rate, credit, liquidity and leverage risks.

RISK RELATED TO THE ECONOMY

The value of the Fund’s portfolio may decline in tandem with a drop in the overall value of the markets in which the Fund invests and/or other markets based on negative developments in the U.S. and global economies. Economic, political, and financial conditions, industry or economic trends and developments, or public health risks, such as epidemics or pandemics, may, from time to time, and for varying periods of time, cause volatility, illiquidity or other potentially adverse effects in the financial markets, including the fixed income market. The commencement, continuation or ending of government policies and economic stimulus programs, changes in monetary policy, increases or decreases in interest rates, or other factors or events that affect the financial markets, including the fixed income markets, may contribute to the development of or increase in volatility, illiquidity, shareholder redemptions and other adverse effects, which could negatively impact the Fund’s performance. For example, the value of certain portfolio securities may rise or fall in response to changes in interest rates, which could result from a change in government policies, and has the potential to cause investors to move out of certain portfolio securities, including fixed-income securities, on a large scale. This may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of certain securities and may result in decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. Market factors, such as the demand for particular portfolio securities, may cause the price of certain portfolio securities to fall while the prices of other securities rise or remain unchanged. Among other investments, lower-grade bonds may be particularly sensitive to changes in the economy.

TECHNOLOGY RISK

The Adviser uses various technologies in managing the Fund, consistent with its investment objective(s) and strategy described in this Prospectus. For example, proprietary and third-party data and systems are utilized to support decision making for the Fund. Data imprecision, software or other technology malfunctions, programming inaccuracies and similar circumstances may impair the performance of these systems, which may negatively affect Fund performance.

What Do Shares Cost?

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

When the Fund receives your transaction request in proper form (as described in this Prospectus under the section entitled “How to Purchase and Redeem Shares”), it is processed at the next calculated net asset value of a Share (NAV). A Share’s NAV is determined as of the end of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) each day the NYSE is open. The Fund calculates the NAV by valuing its assets, subtracting its liabilities and dividing the balance by the number of Shares outstanding.

Shares can be purchased or redeemed by participating insurance companies any day the NYSE is open.

When the Fund holds fixed-income securities that trade on days the NYSE is closed, the value of the Fund’s assets may change on days you cannot purchase or redeem Shares.

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values investments as follows:

- Fixed-income securities are fair valued using price evaluations provided by a pricing service approved by the Adviser.
- Derivative contracts listed on exchanges are valued at their reported settlement or closing price, except that options are valued at the mean of closing bid and ask quotations.
- Over-the-counter (OTC) derivative contracts are fair valued using price evaluations provided by a pricing service approved by the Adviser.

If any price, quotation, price evaluation or other pricing source is not readily available when the NAV is calculated, if the Fund cannot obtain price evaluations from a pricing service or from more than one dealer for an investment within a reasonable period of time as set forth in the Adviser's valuation policies and procedures, or if information furnished by a pricing service, in the opinion of the Valuation Committee, is deemed not representative of the fair value of such security, the Fund uses the fair value of the investment determined in accordance with the procedures generally described below. There can be no assurance that the Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if it sold the investment at approximately the time at which the Fund determines its NAV per share.

Shares of other mutual funds are valued based upon their reported NAVs. The prospectuses for these mutual funds explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

FAIR VALUATION

Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Board has designated the Adviser as the Fund's valuation designee to perform the fair valuation determination 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.

The Valuation Committee is also authorized to use pricing services to provide fair price evaluations of the current fair value of certain investments for purposes of calculating the NAV. In the event that market quotations and price evaluations are not available for an investment, the Valuation Committee determines the fair value of the investment in accordance with procedures adopted by the Adviser as the valuation designee. The Board periodically reviews the fair valuations made by the Valuation Committee. The Board has also approved the Adviser's fair valuation and significant events procedures as part of the Fund's compliance program and will review any changes made to the procedures. The Fund's SAI discusses the methods used by pricing services and the Valuation Committee in valuing investments.

Using fair value to price investments may result in a value that is different from an investment's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other registered funds to calculate their NAVs. The application of the fair value procedures to an investment represents a good faith determination of such investment's fair value. There can be no assurance that the Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if it sold the investment at approximately the time at which the Fund determines its NAV per share, and the actual value could be materially different.

How is the Fund Sold?

The Fund's Distributor, Federated Securities Corp. (the "Distributor"), markets the Shares described in this Prospectus to insurance companies as funding vehicles for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by the insurance companies. Under the Distributor's Contract with the Fund, the Distributor offers Shares on a continuous, best-efforts basis. The Distributor is a subsidiary of Federated Hermes, Inc. ("Federated Hermes," formerly Federated Investors, Inc.).

Intra-Fund Share Conversion Program

A shareholder in the Fund's Shares may convert their Shares at net asset value to any other share class of the Fund if the shareholder meets the investment minimum and eligibility requirements for the share class into which the conversion is sought, as applicable. Such conversion of classes should not result in a realization event for tax purposes. Contact your financial intermediary or call 1-800-341-7400 to convert your Shares.

Payments to Insurance Companies

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE FEES

The Fund may pay Administrative Service Fees of up to 0.25% of average net assets to insurance companies for providing services to shareholders and maintaining shareholder accounts. The Fund has no present intention of paying, accruing or incurring any such fee until such time as approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees.

ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS

The Distributor may pay out of its own resources amounts to certain insurance companies that support the sale of Shares or provide services to Fund shareholders. The amounts of these payments could be significant, and may create an incentive for the insurance company or its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell Shares of the Fund to you. Not all insurance companies receive such payments, and the amount of compensation may vary by insurance company. In some cases, such payments may be made by or funded from the resources of companies affiliated with the Distributor (including the Adviser). These payments are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fee table section of the Fund's Prospectus and described above because they are not paid by the Fund.

These payments are negotiated and may be based on such factors as the number or value of Shares that the insurance company sells or may sell; the value of client assets invested; or the type and nature of services or support furnished by the insurance company; or the Fund's and/or other Federated Hermes funds' relationship with the insurance company. These payments may be in addition to payments, as described above, made by the Fund to the insurance company. In connection with these payments, the insurance company may elevate the prominence or profile of the Fund and/or other Federated Hermes funds within the insurance company'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 insurance company's organization. You can ask your insurance company for information about any payments it receives from the Distributor or the Fund and any services provided, as well as about fees it charges.

How to Purchase and Redeem Shares

Shares are used solely as the investment vehicle for separate accounts of participating insurance companies offering variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. The general public has access to the Fund only by purchasing a variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy (thus becoming a contract owner). Shares are not sold directly to the general public.

Purchase and redemption orders must be received by your participating insurance company by 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time). The purchase order will be processed at the NAV calculated on that day if the Fund receives your order from the participating insurance company in accordance with requirements of the Fund's Participation Agreement among the Fund, the Distributor and your participating insurance company. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order.

Redemption proceeds normally are wired or mailed within one business day for each method of payment after receiving a timely request in proper form. Depending upon the method of payment, when shareholders receive redemption proceeds can differ. Payment may be delayed for up to seven days under certain circumstances (see "Limitations on Redemption Proceeds").

METHODS THE FUND MAY USE TO MEET REDEMPTION REQUESTS

The Fund intends to pay Share redemptions in cash. To ensure that the Fund has cash to meet Share redemptions on any day, the Fund typically expects to hold a cash or cash equivalent reserve or sell portfolio securities.

In unusual or stressed circumstances, the Fund may generate cash in the following ways:

- **Inter-fund Borrowing and Lending.** The SEC has granted an exemption that permits the Fund and all other funds advised by subsidiaries of Federated Hermes ("Federated Hermes funds") to lend and borrow money for certain temporary purposes directly to and from other Federated Hermes funds. Inter-fund borrowing and 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.
- **Committed 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 funds, 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.
- **Redemption in Kind.** Although the Fund intends to pay Share redemptions in cash, it reserves the right to pay the redemption price in whole or in part by an "in-kind" distribution of the Fund's portfolio securities. Because the Fund has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, the Fund is obligated to pay Share redemptions to any one shareholder in cash only up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets represented by such Share class during any 90-day period. Redemptions in kind are made consistent with the procedures adopted by the Fund's Board, which generally include distributions of a pro rata share of the Fund's portfolio assets. Redemption in kind is not as liquid as a cash redemption. If redemption is made in kind, securities received may be subject to market risk and the shareholder could incur taxable gains and brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash.

LIMITATIONS ON REDEMPTION PROCEEDS

Unless provided otherwise in applicable variable annuity contracts, redemption proceeds normally are wired or mailed within one business day after receiving a request in proper form. Payment may be delayed for up to seven days:

- During periods of market volatility;
- When a shareholder's trade activity or amount adversely impacts the Fund's ability to manage its assets; or
- During any period when the Federal Reserve wire or applicable Federal Reserve banks are closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings.

In addition, the right of redemption may be suspended, or the payment of proceeds may be delayed, during any period:

- When the NYSE is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings;
- When trading on the NYSE is restricted, as determined by the SEC; or
- In which an emergency exists, as determined by the SEC, so that disposal of the Fund's investments or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable.

Security and Privacy Protection

ONLINE ACCOUNT AND TELEPHONE ACCESS SECURITY

Federated Hermes will not be responsible for losses that result from unauthorized transactions, unless Federated Hermes does not follow procedures designed to verify your identity. When initiating a transaction by telephone or online, shareholders should be aware that any person with access to your account and other personal information including PINs (Personal Identification Numbers) may be able to submit instructions by telephone or online. Shareholders are responsible for protecting their identity by using strong usernames and complex passwords which utilize combinations of mixed case letters, numbers and symbols, and change passwords and PINs frequently.

Using [FederatedHermes.com/us](https://www.federatedhermes.com/us)'s Account Access website means you are consenting to sending and receiving personal financial information over the Internet, so you should be sure you are comfortable with the risks. You will be required to accept the terms of an online agreement and to establish and utilize a password in order to access online account services. The Transfer Agent has adopted security procedures to confirm that Internet instructions are genuine. The Transfer Agent will also send you written confirmation of share transactions. The Transfer Agent, the Fund and any of its affiliates will not be liable for losses or expenses that occur from fraudulent Internet instructions reasonably believed to be genuine.

The Transfer Agent or the Fund will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that telephone transaction requests are genuine, which may include recording calls, asking the caller to provide certain personal identification information, sending you written confirmation, or requiring other confirmation security procedures. The Transfer Agent, the Fund and any of its affiliates will not be liable for relying on instructions submitted by telephone that the Fund reasonably believes to be genuine.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING COMPLIANCE

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each new customer who opens a Fund account and to determine whether such person's name appears on governmental lists of known or suspected terrorists or terrorist organizations. Pursuant to the requirements under the USA PATRIOT Act, the information obtained will be used for compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act or other applicable laws, regulations and rules in connection with money laundering, terrorism or other illicit activities.

Information required includes your name, residential or business address, date of birth (for an individual), and other information that identifies you, including your social security number, tax identification number or other identifying number. The Fund cannot waive these requirements. The Fund is required by law to reject your Account Application if the required information is not provided. If, after reasonable effort, the Fund is unable to verify your identity or that of any other person(s) authorized to act on your behalf, or believes it has identified potentially suspicious, fraudulent or criminal activity, the Fund reserves the right to close your account and redeem your shares at the next calculated NAV without your permission. Any applicable contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) will be assessed upon redemption of your shares.

The Fund has a strict policy designed to protect the privacy of your personal information. A copy of Federated Hermes' privacy policy notice was given to you at the time you opened your account. The Fund sends a copy of the privacy notice to you annually. You may also obtain the privacy notice by calling the Fund, or through [FederatedHermes.com/us](https://www.federatedhermes.com/us).

Account and Share Information

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR ABANDONED OR UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

Certain states, including the State of Texas, have laws that allow shareholders to designate a representative to receive abandoned or unclaimed property (“escheatment”) notifications by completing and submitting a designation form that generally can be found on the official state website. If a shareholder resides in an applicable state, and elects to designate a representative to receive escheatment notifications, escheatment notices generally will be delivered as required by such state laws, including, as applicable, to both the shareholder and the designated representative. A completed designation form may be mailed to the Fund (if Shares are held directly with the Fund) or to the shareholder’s insurance company (if Shares are not held directly with the Fund). Shareholders should refer to relevant state law for the shareholder’s specific rights and responsibilities under his or her state’s escheatment law(s), which can generally be found on a state’s official website.

DIVIDENDS

The Fund declares and pays any dividends annually to shareholders. Dividends are paid to all shareholders invested in the Fund on the record date. The record date is the date on which a shareholder must officially own Shares in order to earn a dividend.

Under the federal securities laws, the Fund is required to provide a notice to shareholders regarding the source of distributions made by the Fund if such distributions are from sources other than ordinary investment income. In addition, important information regarding the Fund’s distributions, if applicable, is available via the link to the Fund and share class name at FederatedHermes.com/us/FundInformation.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to comply with the diversification requirements imposed on variable contracts by the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding regulations. If the Fund fails to comply with these requirements, contracts invested in the Fund will not be treated as annuity, endowment or life insurance contracts under the Internal Revenue Code.

Contract owners should review the applicable contract prospectus for information concerning the federal income tax treatment of their contracts and distributions from the Fund to the separate accounts.

Contract owners are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the status of their contracts under state and local tax laws.

FREQUENT TRADING POLICIES

Given the liquid nature of the Fund’s investments and the low transaction costs associated with these investments, the Fund does not anticipate that in the normal case frequent or short-term trading into and out of the Fund will have significant adverse consequences for the Fund and its shareholders. For this reason, the Fund’s Board has not adopted policies or procedures to monitor or discourage frequent or short-term trading of the Fund’s Shares. Regardless of their frequency or short-term nature, purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares can have adverse effects on the management of the Fund’s portfolio and its performance.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information concerning the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available via the link to the Fund and share class name at FederatedHermes.com/us/FundInformation. A complete listing of the Fund’s portfolio holdings as of the end of each calendar quarter is posted on the website 30 days (or the next business day) after the end of the quarter and remains posted 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 posted 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 a percentage breakdown of the portfolio by sector.

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

Each fiscal quarter, the Fund will file with the SEC a complete schedule of its monthly portfolio holdings on “Form N-PORT.” The Fund’s holdings as of the end of the third month of every fiscal quarter, as reported on Form N-PORT, will be publicly available on the SEC’s website at sec.gov within 60 days of the end of the fiscal quarter upon filing. You may also access this information via the link to the Fund and share class name at FederatedHermes.com/us.

In addition, from time to time (for example, during periods of unusual market conditions), additional information regarding the Fund's portfolio holdings and/or composition may be posted to FederatedHermes.com/us. If and when such information is posted, its availability will be noted on, and the information will be accessible from, the home page of the website.

Who Manages the Fund?

The Board governs the Fund. The Board selects and oversees the Adviser, Federated Investment Management Company. The Adviser manages the Fund's assets, including buying and selling portfolio securities. Federated Advisory Services Company (FASC), 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. The address of the Adviser and FASC is 1001 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-3779.

The Adviser and other advisory subsidiaries of Federated Hermes combined, advise approximately 101 registered investment companies spanning equity, fixed-income and money market mutual funds and also manage a variety of other pooled investment vehicles, private investment companies and customized separately managed accounts (including non-U.S./offshore funds). Federated Hermes' assets under management totaled approximately \$757.6 billion as of December 31, 2023. Federated Hermes was established in 1955 as Federated Investors, Inc. and is one of the largest investment managers in the United States with more than 2,000 employees. Federated Hermes provides investment products to more than 10,000 investment professionals and institutions.

The Adviser advises approximately 73 registered investment companies and also manages sub-advised funds. The Adviser's assets under management totaled approximately \$468.4 billion as of December 31, 2023.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Todd A. Abraham

Todd A. Abraham, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since April of 1997.

Mr. Abraham is Head of the Government/Mortgage-backed Fixed Income Group. He is responsible for day to day management of the Fund focusing on asset allocation, interest rate strategy and security selection. He has been with the Adviser or an affiliate since 1993; has worked in investment management since 1993; has managed investment portfolios since 1995. Education: B.S., Indiana University of Pennsylvania; M.B.A., Loyola College.

Liam O'Connell

Liam O'Connell, CFA, Portfolio Manager, has been the Fund's portfolio manager since April of 2017.

Mr. O'Connell is responsible for providing research and advice on sector allocation and security selection. He has been with the Adviser or an affiliate since 2003; has worked in investment management since 2003; has managed investment portfolios since 2005. Education: B.S., Webb Institute of Naval Architecture; M.S., Johns Hopkins University; M.B.A., Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, management of other accounts and ownership of securities in the Fund.

ADVISORY FEES

The Fund's investment advisory contract provides for payment to the Adviser of an annual investment advisory fee of 0.60% of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Adviser may voluntarily waive a portion of its fee or reimburse the Fund for certain operating expenses. The Adviser and its affiliates have also agreed to certain "Fee Limits" as described in the footnote to the "Risk/Return Summary: Fees and Expenses" table found in the "Fund Summary" section of the Prospectus.

A discussion of the Board's review of the Fund's investment advisory contract is available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Shareholder Reports for the periods ended December 31 and June 30, respectively.

Financial Information

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights will help you understand the Fund's financial performance for its past five fiscal years. Some of the information is presented on a per Share basis. Total returns represent the rate an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of any dividends and capital gains. The total return information shown in the Financial Highlights table does not reflect the fees and expenses of any separate account that may use the Fund as its underlying investment medium or of any variable insurance contract that may be funded in such a separate account. If these fees and expenses were included, the total return figures for all periods shown would be reduced.

This information has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's audited financial statements, is included in the Annual Report.

Financial Highlights

(For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$9.20	\$10.71	\$11.16	\$10.87	\$10.52
Income From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ¹	0.30	0.21	0.15	0.20	0.27
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.08	(1.54)	(0.38)	0.36	0.34
TOTAL FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS	0.38	(1.33)	(0.23)	0.56	0.61
Less Distributions:					
Distributions from net investment income	(0.23)	(0.18)	(0.22)	(0.27)	(0.26)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$9.35	\$9.20	\$10.71	\$11.16	\$10.87
Total Return²	4.19%	(12.55)%	(2.04)%	5.21%	5.90%
Ratios to Average Net Assets:					
Net expenses ³	0.78%	0.78%	0.78%	0.78%	0.78%
Net investment income	3.29%	2.12%	1.34%	1.79%	2.49%
Expense waiver/reimbursement ⁴	0.14%	0.13%	0.09%	0.08%	0.10%
Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$84,042	\$91,840	\$114,594	\$130,306	\$116,935
Portfolio turnover ⁵	74%	122%	166%	139%	65%
Portfolio turnover (excluding purchases and sales from dollar-roll transactions) ⁵	65%	96%	31%	37%	61%

1 Per share numbers have been calculated using the average shares method.

2 Based on net asset value. Total returns do not reflect any additional fees or expenses that may be imposed by separate accounts of insurance companies or in connection with any variable annuity or variable life insurance contract.

3 Amount does not reflect net expenses incurred by investment companies in which the Fund may invest.

4 This expense decrease is reflected in both the net expense and the net investment income ratios shown above. Amount does not reflect expense waiver/reimbursement recorded by investment companies in which the Fund may invest.

5 Securities that mature are considered sales for purposes of this calculation.

Further information about the Fund's performance is contained in the Fund's Annual Report, dated December 31, 2023, which can be obtained free of charge.

Appendix A: Hypothetical Investment and Expense Information

The following chart provides additional hypothetical information about the effect of the Fund's expenses, including investment advisory fees and other Fund costs, on the Fund's assumed returns over a 10-year period. The chart shows the estimated expenses that would be incurred in respect of a hypothetical investment of \$10,000, assuming a 5% return each year, and no redemption of Shares. The chart also assumes that the Fund's annual expense ratio stays the same throughout the 10-year period and that all dividends and distributions are reinvested. The annual expense ratio used in the chart is the same as stated in the "Fees and Expenses" table of this Prospectus (and thus: (1) does not reflect any fee waiver or expense reimbursement currently in effect; and (2) does not reflect any additional fees or expenses that may be imposed by separate accounts of insurance companies in connection with any variable annuity or variable life insurance contract which, if included, would make your costs higher). Variable investment option returns, as well as fees and expenses, may fluctuate over time, and your actual investment returns and total expenses may be higher or lower than those shown below.

FEDERATED HERMES FUND FOR U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES II

ANNUAL EXPENSE RATIO: 0.93%

MAXIMUM FRONT-END SALES CHARGE: N/A

Year	Hypothetical Beginning Investment	Hypothetical Performance Earnings	Investment After Returns	Hypothetical Expenses	Hypothetical Ending Investment
1	\$10,000.00	\$500.00	\$10,500.00	\$94.89	\$10,407.00
2	\$10,407.00	\$520.35	\$10,927.35	\$98.75	\$10,830.56
3	\$10,830.56	\$541.53	\$11,372.09	\$102.77	\$11,271.36
4	\$11,271.36	\$563.57	\$11,834.93	\$106.96	\$11,730.10
5	\$11,730.10	\$586.51	\$12,316.61	\$111.31	\$12,207.52
6	\$12,207.52	\$610.38	\$12,817.90	\$115.84	\$12,704.37
7	\$12,704.37	\$635.22	\$13,339.59	\$120.56	\$13,221.44
8	\$13,221.44	\$661.07	\$13,882.51	\$125.46	\$13,759.55
9	\$13,759.55	\$687.98	\$14,447.53	\$130.57	\$14,319.56
10	\$14,319.56	\$715.98	\$15,035.54	\$135.88	\$14,902.37
Cumulative		\$6,022.59		\$1,142.99	

An SAI dated April 30, 2024, is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Additional information about the Fund and its investments is contained in the Fund's SAI and Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders as they become available. The Annual Report's Management's Discussion of Fund Performance discusses market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. The SAI contains a description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio securities. To obtain the SAI, Annual Report, Semi-Annual Report and other information without charge, and to make inquiries, call your insurance company or the Fund at 1-800-341-7400.

The Fund's shareholder reports will be made available on [FederatedHermes.com/us/FundInformation](https://www.federatedhermes.com/us/FundInformation), and you will be notified and provided with a link each time a report is posted to the website. You may request to receive paper reports from the Fund or from your financial intermediary, free of charge, at any time. You may also request to receive documents through e-delivery.

These documents, as well as additional information about the Fund (including portfolio holdings and distributions), are also available on [FederatedHermes.com/us](https://www.federatedhermes.com/us).

You can obtain information about the Fund (including the SAI) by accessing Fund information from the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at [sec.gov](https://www.sec.gov). You can purchase copies of this information by contacting the SEC by email at publicinfo@sec.gov.



Federated Hermes Fund for U.S. Government Securities II
Federated Hermes Funds
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Contact us at [FederatedHermes.com/us](https://www.federatedhermes.com/us)
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Federated Securities Corp., Distributor

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