
Ticker FMBPX

Federated Hermes Mortgage Strategy Portfolio

A Portfolio of Federated Hermes Managed Pool Series

A mutual fund seeking to provide total return, by investing primarily in a mortgage-backed securities mutual fund and individual mortgage-backed securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). The Fund is used to implement certain fixed-income investment strategies for eligible investors in wrap fee, separately managed and other discretionary investment accounts that are advised or sub-advised by Federated Investment Counseling (FIC), a subsidiary of Federated Hermes Inc., (“Federated Hermes,” formerly, Federated Investors, Inc.), or its affiliates, or certain other discretionary managers. Shares of the Fund held for an eligible investor may be purchased only at the direction of FIC or other discretionary managers to such wrap fee, separately managed or other discretionary investment accounts.

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.

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Fund Summary Information

Federated Hermes Mortgage Strategy Portfolio (the "Fund")

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY: INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to provide total return by investing primarily in a mortgage-backed securities mutual fund and individual mortgage-backed securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs).

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY: FEES AND EXPENSES

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)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, as applicable)	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends (and other Distributions) (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed, if applicable)	None
Exchange Fee	None

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

Management Fee	None
Distribution (12b-1) Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.15%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.17%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	(0.15)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.02%

¹ The Adviser will not charge a fee for its advisory services to the Fund. The Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse all expenses of the Fund, excluding extraordinary expenses. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not direct obligations of the Fund and are not contractual reimbursements under the investment advisory contract. Shareholders must approve any change to the contractual reimbursements. Investors should carefully consider the separate fees charged in connection with investment in the Fund.

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	\$ 2
3 Years	\$ 6
5 Years	\$11
10 Years	\$26

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 and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. 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 1% of the average value of its portfolio.

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY: INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

What are the Fund’s Main Investment Strategies?

The Fund pursues its investment objective by investing primarily in Mortgage Core Fund (the “Underlying Fund”), a portfolio of Federated Hermes Core Trust. The investment objective of the Underlying Fund is to provide total return. Under normal market conditions, the Underlying Fund invests primarily in 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 Underlying Fund will invest in MBS that are issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or U.S. government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs). The Underlying Fund may invest in non-agency MBS, which are those not issued or guaranteed by GSEs. The Underlying Fund also may invest in U.S. government securities, asset-backed securities and certain derivative instruments.

When selecting investments for the Fund, the Fund can invest in securities directly or in other investment companies, including, for example, the Underlying Fund and other funds advised by Federated Investment Management Company (the “Adviser” or the “Underlying Fund Adviser”) or its affiliates. At times, the Fund’s investment in the Underlying Fund may be a substantial portion of the Fund’s portfolio.

The Underlying Fund typically seeks to maintain an overall average dollar-weighted portfolio duration that is within one year above or below the Bloomberg US Mortgage-Backed Securities Index (the “Index”). The average dollar-weighted duration of the Index is approximately 5.87 years as of December 29, 2023. At times, the Underlying Fund 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. The Underlying Fund Adviser seeks to create a portfolio, consisting of MBS, derivative instruments and other securities, that outperforms the Index.

Based on fundamental analysis, the Underlying Fund Adviser will consider a variety of factors when making decisions to purchase or sell particular securities or derivative instruments. The Underlying 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 Underlying Fund can invest, or to hedge against a potential loss in the underlying asset. There can be no assurance that the Underlying Fund’s use of derivative instruments will work as intended. Derivative investments made by the Underlying Fund are included within the Underlying Fund’s 80% policy and are calculated at market value.

The Adviser employs the same management, security selection and derivative strategies when the Fund invests directly in the securities, instruments and investments in which the Underlying Fund invests.

The Fund will invest its assets so that at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) are invested in mortgage investments. 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 net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in mortgage investments.

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. Shareholders of the Fund will be exposed to the same risks as the Underlying Fund, which broadly consist of the risks of investing in mortgage-backed securities, as well as derivative contracts. The primary factors that may reduce the Fund’s and the Underlying Fund’s returns include:

- **MBS Risk.** A rise in interest rates may cause the value of MBS held by the Fund/Underlying 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/Underlying Fund’s investments in collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) may entail greater market, prepayment and liquidity risks than other MBS.
- **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.

- **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 and loans may be particularly sensitive to changes in the economy.
- **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.
- **Credit Risk.** It is possible that borrowers of non-agency MBS in which the Fund/Underlying Fund invests will fail to pay interest or principal on these securities when due, which would result in the Fund/Underlying Fund losing money.
- **Prepayment and Extension Risk.** When homeowners prepay their mortgages in response to lower interest rates, the Fund/Underlying Fund will be required to reinvest the proceeds at the lower interest rates available. Also, when interest rates fall, the prices of MBS 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 MBS, and the price of MBS 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/Underlying 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/Underlying 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/Underlying Fund to a level of risk that exceeds the amount invested. Changes in the value of such an investment magnify the Fund's/Underlying Fund's risk of loss and potential for gain.
- **Risk Transfer Notes Risk.** Risk Transfer Notes may be issued by GSEs and non-GSEs. Non-GSEs are private issuers such as banks or other financial institutions. The risks associated with an investment in Risk Transfer Notes will be different than the risks associated with an investment in MBS. The Notes are the corporate obligations of the issuer and are often not secured by the Reference Obligation, the mortgaged properties or the borrowers' payments under the Reference Obligations. Holders of the Notes are general creditors of the issuer and will be subject to the risk that the issuer will be unable to meet its obligation to pay the principal and interest of the Notes in accordance with their terms of issuance. The Notes may be considered high risk and complex securities.
- **Event-Linked Bonds and Other Insurance-Linked Securities Risk.** The Fund/Underlying Fund may invest in "event-linked" bonds, which sometimes are referred to as "insurance-linked securities" or ILS. Event-linked bonds are debt obligations for which the return of principal and the payment of interest are contingent on the non-occurrence of a pre-defined "trigger" event, such as an event that leads to physical or economic loss. Event-linked bonds are typically rated by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating agency, but also may be unrated. The rating for an event-linked bond primarily reflects the rating agency's calculated probability that a pre-defined trigger event will occur. This rating also assesses the event-linked bond's credit risk and the model used to calculate the probability of a trigger event.
- **Risk of Lease-Backed and Rental-Based MBS.** The market for lease-backed securities and rental-based MBS is new and there may be variation in how the securities are collateralized. By way of nonlimiting example, some structures may afford a bondholder with indirect, limited or even no rights to the underlying real estate. Further, different classes of a particular issue may receive different credit ratings than other classes of the same issue depending upon the level of collateral or distribution of collateral in a default scenario.
- **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.
- **Risk of Investing in Derivative Instruments.** The Fund's/Underlying Fund's exposure to derivative contracts and hybrid instruments (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/Underlying Fund, which magnifies the Fund's/Underlying 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.

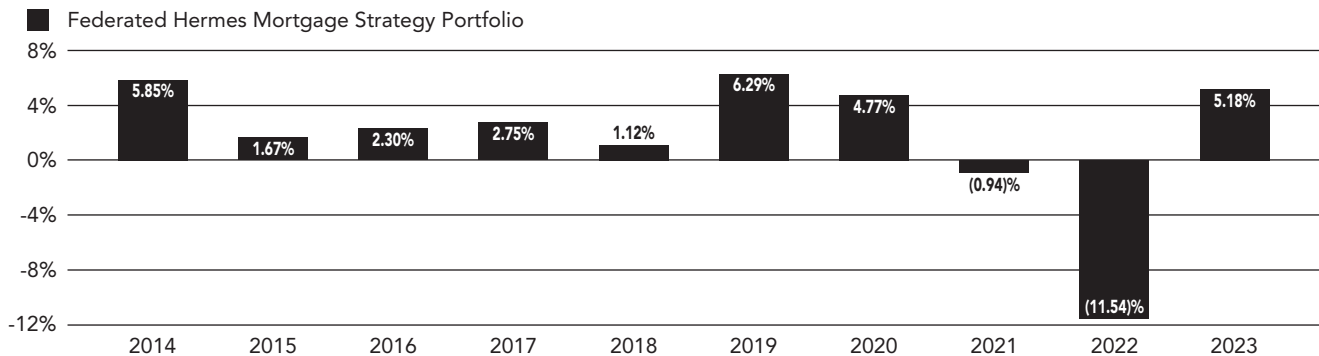
- **Share Ownership Concentration Risk.** A majority of the Underlying Fund's Shares may be held by other mutual funds advised by the Adviser and its affiliates. It also is possible that some or all of these other mutual funds will decide to purchase or redeem shares of the Underlying Fund simultaneously or within a short period of time of one another in order to execute their asset allocation strategies which could have adverse consequences for the Underlying Fund and other shareholders.
- **Underlying Fund Risk.** The risk that the Fund's performance is closely related to, the risks associated with the securities and other investments held by the Underlying Funds and that the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objective will depend upon the ability of the Underlying Funds to achieve their investment objectives. The Fund bears Underlying Fund fees and expenses indirectly.
- **Technology Risk.** The Adviser uses various technologies in managing the Fund, consistent with its investment objective 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 Shares 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 (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of future results.* Updated performance information for the Fund is available by calling 1-800-341-7400.



Within the periods shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 7.57% (quarter ended December 31, 2023). Its lowest quarterly return was (5.18)% (quarter ended September 30, 2022).

Average Annual Total Return Table

In addition to Return Before Taxes, Return After Taxes is shown for the Fund to illustrate the effect of federal taxes on Fund returns. *Actual after-tax returns depend on each investor's personal tax situation, and are likely to differ from those shown.* After-tax returns are calculated using a standard set of assumptions. The stated returns assume the highest historical **federal** income and capital gains tax rates. These after-tax returns do **not** reflect the effect of any applicable **state** and **local** taxes. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors holding Shares through a 401(k) plan, an Individual Retirement Account or other tax-advantaged investment plans.

(For the Period Ended December 31, 2023)

Fund:	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Return Before Taxes	5.18%	0.52%	1.62%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	3.39%	(0.74)%	0.35%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.03%	(0.11)%	0.70%
Bloomberg US Mortgage-Backed Securities Index¹ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.05%	0.25%	1.38%

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

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 its inception December of 2007.

Liam O'Connell, CFA, Portfolio Manager has been the Fund's portfolio manager since February of 2018.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

There is no required minimum initial or subsequent investment amount to invest in Fund Shares.

Shares of the Fund held for an Eligible Investor (see "How to Invest in the Fund") may be purchased only at the direction of Federated Investment Counseling (FIC), a subsidiary of Federated Hermes, Inc. ("Federated Hermes") or another Discretionary Manager of the Eligible Account (see "How to Invest in the Fund"). Shares of the Fund may be purchased any day the NYSE is open. An account may be established and Shares purchased by submitting an Account Application and purchase request in good order to the Fund's Transfer Agent, SS&C GIDS, Inc. Shares of the Fund may be redeemed any day the NYSE is open. Redemption requests should be made in accordance with procedures established by the Transfer Agent.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains except when your investment is through a 401(k) plan, an Individual Retirement Account or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

PAYMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY MANAGERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

Shares of the Fund held for an Eligible Investor may be purchased only at the direction of FIC or another Discretionary Manager of the Eligible Account. Discretionary Managers receive no fee from the Fund for their services. If you purchase the Fund through a Discretionary Manager, the Fund and/or its related companies do not pay the Discretionary Manager for the sale of Fund Shares and related services. Ask your salesperson or visit your Discretionary Manager's website for more information.

What are the Fund's Investment Strategies?

The Fund's investment objective is to provide total return by investing primarily in a mortgage-backed securities mutual fund and individual mortgage-backed securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). While there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective, it endeavors to do so by following the principal strategies and policies described in this Prospectus. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides information about the Fund's non-principal strategies.

The Fund pursues its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, primarily in Mortgage Core Fund (the "Underlying Fund"), a portfolio of Federated Hermes Core Trust.

When selecting investments for the Fund, Federated Investment Management Company (the "Adviser" or the "Underlying Fund Adviser") can invest directly in individual securities or may invest in other investment companies, including, for example, the Underlying Fund and other funds advised by the Adviser or its affiliates (together, the "Underlying Funds"). These Underlying Funds may include funds which are not available for general investment by the public. The investment companies in which the Fund invests are managed independently of the Fund and may incur additional expenses. At times the Fund's investment in the Underlying Fund may be a substantial portion of the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund will invest its assets so that at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) are invested in mortgage investments. 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 net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in mortgage investments.

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.

Information About the Underlying Fund

This section of the Prospectus describes the investment objectives and principal investment strategies of the Underlying Fund. A description of the various types of securities in which the Underlying Fund invests, and the Fund may invest, and the risks, immediately follows this section. The Underlying Fund is managed independently of the Fund.

The investment objective of the Underlying Fund is to provide total return.

The Underlying Fund Adviser manages the portfolio by targeting a dollar-weighted average duration relative to that of the Bloomberg US Mortgage-Backed Securities Index (the "Index").

The Underlying Fund seeks total return, which is defined as income plus capital appreciation. Under normal market conditions, the Underlying Fund invests primarily in 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 Underlying Fund Adviser to be of investment-grade quality. The Underlying Fund will invest in MBS that are issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or U.S. government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs). The Underlying Fund may invest in non-agency MBS, which are those not issued or guaranteed by GSEs. The Underlying Fund also may invest in U.S. government securities, asset-backed securities, and certain derivative instruments.

The Underlying Fund typically seeks to maintain an overall average dollar-weighted portfolio duration that is within one year above or below the Index. The average dollar-weighted duration of the Index is approximately 5.87 years as of December 29, 2023. At times, the Underlying Fund 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 NAV of a fund with an average duration of five years theoretically would decline about 5.0%. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with shorter durations.

The Underlying Fund Adviser seeks to create a portfolio, consisting of MBS, derivative instruments and other securities, that outperforms the Index. In implementing the Underlying Fund's investment strategy, the Underlying Fund 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 Underlying Fund 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 in the level of interest rate volatility. In analyzing MBS, the Underlying Fund 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 Underlying Fund does not limit the amount of its portfolio that may be invested in non-agency MBS.

The Underlying 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 Underlying Fund can invest, or to hedge against a potential loss in the underlying asset. The Underlying Fund may use futures contracts, options, options on futures (including those relating to interest rates) and swaps as tools in the management of portfolio assets, or other elements of its investment strategy. There can be no assurance that the Underlying Fund's use of derivative instruments will work as intended. Derivative investments made by the Underlying Fund are included within the Underlying Fund's 80% policy (as described below) and are calculated at market value.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in mortgage investments. 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 the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in mortgage investments.

The Fund's Adviser employs the same management, security selection and derivative strategies when the Fund invests directly in the securities, instruments and investments in which the Underlying Fund invests.

What are the Principal Securities in Which the Fund and the Underlying Fund May Invest?

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

FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES

The Fund and Underlying Fund may invest in the fixed-income securities described below. The Fund's and Underlying 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.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) (A 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 interests are issued by a trust and represent 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 GSE 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 and the Underlying 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 and the Underlying 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, such as banks and others. 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 and the Underlying Fund sell 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 and the Underlying Fund forego principal and interest paid on the MBS. Mortgage dollar roll transactions may be used to seek to increase the Fund's and the Underlying Fund's income. The Fund and the Underlying Fund use repurchase agreements and short-term, fixed-income securities to secure their obligations in these transactions.

Investments in MBS expose the Fund and the Underlying 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.

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.

Risk Transfer Notes

The Fund and the Underlying Fund may invest in fixed- or floating-rate unsecured general obligations issued from time to time by Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae or other issuers. These obligations are referred to as “Risk Transfer Notes.” Typically, such Notes are issued at par and have stated final maturities. Often, the Notes are structured so that: (i) interest is paid directly by the issuer; and (ii) principal is paid by the issuer in accordance with the principal payments and default performance of a certain pool of mortgage loans of either single-family or multi-family properties (“Reference Obligations”). The issuer selects the pool of Reference Obligations based on that issuer’s eligibility criteria. The performance of the Notes will be directly affected by the performance of the Reference Obligations selected by the issuer. Such Notes are issued in tranches to which are allocated certain principal repayments and credit losses corresponding to the seniority of the particular tranche. Each tranche of Notes will have credit exposure to the Reference Obligations and the yield to maturity will be directly related to the amount and timing of certain defined credit events on the Reference Obligations, any prepayments by borrowers and any removals of a Reference Obligation from the pool.

While the structure of Risk Transfer Notes mimics the cash flows of a mezzanine securitized tranche, the Notes may not be directly linked to the Reference Obligations. Thus, the payment of principal and interest on the Notes is tied to the performance of the pool of Reference Obligations. However, the actual cash flow from the Reference Obligation may not be made available to the holders of the Notes. This is different than in the case of covered notes, where the issuer default would allow investors to have an additional lien on the underlying loans.

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 and Underlying 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 and Underlying Fund to interest rate, liquidity and credit risks.

Lease-Backed Securities and Rental-Based MBS

Rental-based MBS are mortgage-backed securities where the underlying properties are rental homes. In rental-based MBS, the mortgage loan or loans may be different in structure from typical owner occupied single family mortgage as the loans may be secured by more than one property and the mortgage loans may have terms and conditions that are different from a typical owner occupied single family home mortgage. The structure of the MBS themselves may also have characteristics that are different than typical MBS. Lease-backed securities are securities whereby the investor cash flows are generated from lease payments on rental properties.

EVENT-LINKED BONDS AND OTHER INSURANCE-LINKED SECURITIES

The Fund and Underlying Fund may invest in “event-linked” bonds, which sometimes are referred to as “insurance-linked securities” or ILS or “catastrophe” bonds. Event-linked bonds are debt obligations for which the return of principal and the payment of interest are contingent on the non-occurrence of a pre-defined “trigger” event. For some event-linked bonds, the trigger event’s magnitude may be based on losses to a company or industry, industry indexes or readings of scientific instruments rather than specified actual losses. The Fund and Underlying Fund are entitled to receive principal and interest payments so long as no trigger event occurs of the description and magnitude specified by the instrument. Event-linked bonds may be issued by government agencies, insurance companies, reinsurers, special purpose corporations or other on-shore or off-shore entities. The Fund and Underlying Fund may invest in interests in pooled entities that invest primarily in event-linked bonds.

Event-linked bonds are typically rated by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating agency, but also may be unrated. The rating for an event-linked bond primarily reflects the rating agency’s calculated probability that a pre-defined trigger event will occur. This rating also assesses the event-linked bond’s credit risk and the model used to calculate the probability of a trigger event.

In addition to event-linked bonds, the Fund and Underlying Fund may also invest in other insurance-linked securities, including structured reinsurance instruments such as quota share instruments (a form of proportional reinsurance whereby an investor participates in the premiums and losses of a reinsurer’s portfolio of catastrophe-oriented policies, sometimes referred to as “reinsurance sidcars”) and collateralized reinsurance investments, industry loss warranties, and other insurance- and reinsurance-related securities. Quota share instruments and other structured reinsurance instruments generally will be considered illiquid securities by the Fund and Underlying Fund.

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:

Investing in Securities of Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest its assets in securities of other investment companies, including the securities of affiliated money market funds, as an efficient means of implementing its investment strategies, managing its uninvested cash and/or other investment reasons consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and investment strategies. The Fund may also invest in MBS primarily by investing in another investment company (which is not available for general investment by the public) that owns those securities and that is advised by an affiliate of the Adviser. The Fund may also invest in such securities directly. These other investment companies are managed independently of the Fund and incur additional fees and/or expenses which would, therefore, be borne indirectly by the Fund in connection with any such investment. These investments also can create conflicts of interests for the Adviser to the Fund and the investment adviser to the acquired fund. For example, a conflict of interest can arise due to the possibility that the Adviser to the Fund could make a decision to redeem the Fund’s investment in the acquired fund. In the case of an investment in an affiliated fund, a conflict of interest can arise if, because of the Fund’s investment in the acquired fund, the acquired fund is able to garner more assets, thereby growing the acquired fund and increasing the management fees received by the investment adviser to the acquired fund, which would either be the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser. However, the Adviser believes that the benefits and efficiencies of making investments in other investment companies should outweigh the potential additional fees and/or expenses and resulting conflicts of interest. In light of the Fund’s investments in other investment companies, other registered investment companies may be limited in their ability to invest in the Fund.

OTHER INVESTMENTS, TRANSACTIONS, TECHNIQUES

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.

As the Fund's derivative exposure, if any, is 10% or less of its net assets, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, the Fund is classified as a limited derivatives user under the Derivatives Rule and will not be subject to the full requirements of the Derivatives Rule as noted above, including VAR testing and stress testing and certain Board reporting requirements. However, the Fund is still required to implement written compliance policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risks and monitor its derivatives exposure daily.

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.

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.

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements are transactions in which the Fund and Underlying Fund buy 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 and Underlying Fund's return on the transaction. This return is unrelated to the interest rate on the underlying security. The Fund and Underlying Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with banks and other recognized financial institutions, such as securities dealers, deemed creditworthy by the Fund's and Underlying Fund's Adviser.

The Fund's and Underlying Fund's custodian or subcustodian will take possession of the securities subject to repurchase agreements. The Fund's and Underlying Fund's 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 and Underlying Fund invest in overnight repurchase agreements in order to maintain sufficient cash to pay for daily net redemptions and portfolio transactions. The Fund and Underlying Fund use repurchase agreements to secure its obligations in connection with mortgage dollar roll transactions.

What are the Specific Investment Risks of the Fund and the Underlying Fund?

The following provides general information on the risks associated with the types of securities and other investments in which the Fund and the Underlying Fund principally invest. The Fund and the Underlying Fund may invest in other types of securities or investments as non-principal investments. Any additional risks associated with investing in such other 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 types of securities in which the Fund and the Underlying Fund principally invest.

MBS RISK

MBS have unique risks. A rise in interest rates may cause the value of MBS held by the Fund and the Underlying 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 and the Underlying 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 and the Underlying Fund will not benefit from further increases in interest rates. See “Prepayment 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 made on a security 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 risk 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 or the Underlying Fund may cause the Fund or the Underlying Fund to be paid in 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 and the Underlying 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 prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. See “Credit Risk.”

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 price 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%.

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 United States 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.

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.

CREDIT RISK

Fixed-income securities in which the Fund and Underlying Fund invest 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 and Underlying 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. 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 downgrade in a credit rating 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.

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 and Underlying 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 and Underlying 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 and Underlying Fund may be downgraded to below investment grade after the Fund and Underlying Fund have acquired the security. In the event that the credit rating of a security held by the Fund and Underlying Fund is downgraded, the credit quality deteriorates after purchase or the security defaults, the Fund and Underlying 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 and Underlying 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 and Underlying Fund is less liquid than for more widely traded fixed-income securities. In certain situations, the Fund and Underlying 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 and Underlying Fund may not be able to sell a security or close out a derivative contract when it wants to. If this happens, the Fund and Underlying Fund will be required to continue to hold the security or keep the position open, and the Fund and Underlying 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 and Underlying Fund to a level of risk that exceeds the amount invested. Changes in the value of such an investment magnify the Fund's and Underlying 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 TRANSFER NOTES RISK

Risk Transfer Notes may be issued by GSEs and non-GSEs. Non-GSEs are private issuers such as banks or other financial institutions. The risks associated with an investment in Risk Transfer Notes will be different than the risks associated with an investment in MBS. The Notes are the corporate obligations of the issuer and are often not secured by the Reference Obligation, the mortgaged properties or the borrowers' payments under the Reference Obligations. Holders of the Notes are general creditors of the issuer and will be subject to the risk that the issuer will be unable to meet its obligation to pay the principal and interest of the Notes in accordance with their terms of issuance. The Notes may be considered high risk and complex securities.

EVENT LINKED BONDS AND OTHER INSURANCE-LINKED SECURITIES RISK

The Fund may invest in "event-linked" bonds, which sometimes are referred to as "insurance-linked securities" or ILS. Event-linked bonds are debt obligations for which the return of principal and the payment of interest are contingent on the non-occurrence of a pre-defined "trigger" event, such as an event that leads to physical or economic loss. Event-linked bonds are typically rated by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating agency, but also may be unrated. The rating for an event-linked bond primarily reflects the rating agency's calculated probability that a pre-defined trigger event will occur. This rating also assesses that event-linked bond's credit risk and the model used to calculate the probability of a trigger event.

RISK OF LEASE-BACKED SECURITIES AND RENTAL-BASED MBS

The market for lease-backed securities and rental-based MBS is new and there may be variation in how the securities are collateralized. By way of nonlimiting example, some structures may afford a bondholder with indirect, limited or even no rights to the underlying real estate. Further, different classes of a particular issue may receive different credit ratings than other classes of the same issue depending upon the level of collateral or distribution of collateral in a default scenario. Several factors may adversely affect the performance of an investment in these lease-backed securities and rental-based MBS. First, the renters of the pooled properties underlying the securities generally sign monthly or yearly leases, increasing the likelihood of the renters canceling their leases. As a result, renters have the opportunity to not renew their leases, which would result in decreased payments being made into the pooled structure. Second, renters may also have low incentive for paying their rent on time. Finally, there is risk related to the ability of large institutional investors to manage rental homes where there are potentially greater maintenance costs given the lack of construction uniformity.

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.

RISK OF INVESTING IN DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Fund's and Underlying Fund's exposure to derivative contracts and hybrid instruments (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 and Underlying Fund, which magnifies the Fund's and Underlying Fund's exposure to the underlying investment. Derivative risks may be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a position or security, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position or security held by the Fund and Underlying Fund. Derivatives used for hedging purposes may not reduce risk if they are not sufficiently correlated to the position being hedged. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of specialized skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. 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. OTC derivative contracts generally carry greater liquidity risk than exchange-traded contracts. This risk may be increased in times of financial stress, if the trading market for OTC derivative contracts becomes restricted. The loss on derivative transactions may substantially exceed the initial investment.

SHARE OWNERSHIP CONCENTRATION RISK

A majority of the Fund's Shares may be held by other mutual funds advised by the Adviser and its affiliates. It also is possible that some or all of these other mutual funds will decide to purchase or redeem Shares of the Fund simultaneously or within a short period of time of one another in order to execute their asset allocation strategies. Accordingly, there is a risk that the Share trading activities of these shareholders could disrupt the Fund's investment strategies which could have adverse consequences for the Fund and other shareholders (e.g., by requiring the Fund to sell investments at inopportune times or causing the Fund to maintain larger-than-expected cash positions pending acquisition of investments). Investments in the Fund by other investment companies also can create conflicts of interests for the Adviser to the Fund and the investment adviser to the acquiring fund. For example, a conflict of interest can arise due to the possibility that the investment adviser to the acquiring fund could make a decision to redeem the acquiring fund's investment in the Fund.

UNDERLYING FUND RISK

The risk that the Fund's performance is closely related to the risks associated with the securities and other investments held by Underlying Funds and that the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objective will depend upon the ability of Underlying Funds to achieve their respective investment objectives. The Fund bears Underlying Fund fees and expenses indirectly.

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.

How to Invest in the Fund

The Fund is used to implement fixed-income investment strategies for investors in wrap fee, separately managed and other discretionary investment accounts that are advised or sub-advised by Federated Investment Counseling (FIC), a subsidiary of Federated Hermes, or its affiliates, or certain other third-party discretionary managers that have a business relationship with FIC as described below. The Fund is advised by Federated Investment Management Company (the "Adviser"), another subsidiary of Federated Hermes, and an affiliate of FIC.

For purposes of this Prospectus: (1) the fixed-income investment strategies implemented through investments in the Fund are referred to as the "Fixed-Income Strategies"; (2) the investors in the wrap fee, separately managed and other discretionary investment accounts that may be permitted to invest in the Fund are referred to as "Eligible Investors"; (3) the wrap fee, separately managed and other discretionary investment accounts in which Eligible Investors may invest are referred to as "Eligible Accounts"; and (4) FIC, its affiliates and any other third-party discretionary managers that may invest Eligible Investors' assets in the Fund are referred to as "Discretionary Managers."

Eligible Investors in the Fund do not include investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"), as amended, or private funds exempt from registration under the 1940 Act pursuant to Sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, unless appropriate exemptive relief is obtained under the 1940 Act and the Fund determines to accept the purchase order for such an investment. In addition, unless the Fund determines to accept a purchase order for an investment, an Eligible Investor in the Fund does not include: (i) a non-resident alien within the meaning of I.R.C. § 7701(b)(1)(B) who is a natural person; (ii) a covered expatriate (i.e., a U.S. citizen temporarily residing abroad) within the meaning of I.R.C. § 877A(g)(1)(A); (iii) a foreign institutional investor; or (iv) a fund or investor in the European Union.

At any time that an investor in the Fund ceases to be an Eligible Investor and FIC (or its affiliate) is acting in a discretionary capacity, the Fund will redeem the Fund's Shares held by such investor. At any time that an investor in the Fund (through a relationship with a third-party discretionary manager that has a business relationship with FIC (or its affiliate)) ceases to be an Eligible Investor, the third-party discretionary manager will redeem the Fund's Shares held by such investor. In all circumstances, Federated Securities Corp. reserves the right to authorize the liquidation of shares for ineligible investors.

The Fixed-Income Strategies may include investments in individual securities, as well as shares of the Fund ("Shares"), depending upon the type of Eligible Account, the applicable investment objectives, restrictions and investment mandate of an Eligible Investor, instructions provided by an Eligible Investor or Discretionary Manager or other relevant factors. The Fund is designed to purchase securities required for the Fixed-Income Strategies that cannot be efficiently held individually in Eligible Accounts, but can be effectively held in a pooled vehicle, such as a mutual fund.

When the Fund is used to implement Fixed-Income Strategies for wrap fee and separately managed accounts, the wrap fee program sponsors or separately managed account managers typically will have contracts with Eligible Investors to provide investment management, custody and/or other services to Eligible Investors in connection with investments in Eligible Accounts. Eligible Investors typically will pay negotiated asset-based fees, which may vary, for the services. In wrap fee programs, the fees generally will be aggregated or “bundled.” FIC, or an affiliate, will be engaged as an adviser or sub-adviser to manage, on a discretionary basis, assets of the Eligible Investors invested in the Eligible Accounts in accordance with one or more Fixed-Income Strategies developed by FIC or an affiliate. FIC, or an affiliate, typically will receive negotiated asset-based investment advisory fees for managing the Eligible Investors’ assets and performing other administrative services. These fees received by FIC or an affiliate, may vary between wrap fee program sponsors and/or separately managed account managers, and typically will be paid out of the aggregated fees charged to Eligible Investors by the wrap fee program sponsors and/or separately managed account managers. The fees received by FIC, or an affiliate, will be paid for separate account advisory services which are separate from the Adviser’s management of the Fund. Where FIC, or an affiliate, will be the Discretionary Manager for Eligible Accounts of Eligible Investors, FIC, or an affiliate, will implement the applicable Fixed-Income Strategies through, among other possible investments, purchasing and redeeming Shares of the Fund on behalf of the Eligible Investors. In such cases, the Fund will be used to implement certain investment strategies offered by FIC, including an investment strategy for Eligible Accounts. The Adviser does not charge a fee for its advisory services to the Fund and has contractually agreed to reimburse all operating expenses, excluding extraordinary expenses, incurred by the Fund. However, as discussed above in “Investing in Securities of Other Investment Companies,” the Fund may invest its assets in securities of other investment companies, including the securities of affiliated money market funds, as an efficient means of implementing its investment strategies, managing its uninvested cash and/or other investment reasons consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and investment strategies. For example, the Fund may decide to have any excess cash swept on a daily basis into an affiliated money market fund. These other investment companies are managed independently of the Fund and incur additional fees and/or expenses which would, therefore, be borne indirectly by the Fund in connection with any such investment.

If the Fund is used to implement Fixed-Income Strategies for other separately managed or discretionary investment accounts, FIC, or an affiliate, will not manage, on a discretionary basis, the accounts of the Eligible Investors invested in these types of Eligible Accounts. The Discretionary Managers of the Eligible Investors’ accounts will be third-party discretionary managers. These Discretionary Managers typically will have contracts with Eligible Investors to provide investment management, custody and/or other services to Eligible Investors in connection with investments in these Eligible Accounts. Eligible Investors typically will pay negotiated asset-based fees, which may vary, for the services. These Discretionary Managers will be engaged as advisers or sub-advisers to manage, on a discretionary basis, assets of the Eligible Investors invested in these Eligible Accounts in accordance with one or more Fixed-Income Strategies developed by these Discretionary Managers. These Discretionary Managers will have separate contracts with FIC, or an affiliate, to provide these Discretionary Managers with one or more model portfolios for Fixed-Income Strategies developed by FIC or an affiliate, as well as recommendations for updates to the model portfolios. These Discretionary Managers will use the model portfolios, and recommended updates, at their discretion to develop the Discretionary Managers’ Fixed-Income Strategies. FIC, or an affiliate, will not have discretionary authority over Eligible Investors’ accounts. As compensation for providing the model portfolios and recommended updates, FIC, or an affiliate, typically will receive negotiated asset-based fees, which will be determined based on the amount of assets under management these Discretionary Managers manage in accordance with their Fixed-Income Strategies that they develop using the model portfolios, and recommended updates, provided by FIC or an affiliate. These fees received by FIC or an affiliate, may vary between Discretionary Managers, and will be paid to FIC, or an affiliate, by these Discretionary Managers. The fees received by FIC, or an affiliate, will be paid for services separate from the Adviser’s management of the Fund. These Discretionary Managers will have the option to implement their Fixed-Income Strategies through, among other possible investments, purchasing and redeeming Shares of the Fund on behalf of the Eligible Investors.

Shareholders of the Fund, as Eligible Investors, are strongly encouraged to read carefully the wrap fee brochure or other disclosure documents provided to them in connection with their investments in wrap fee, separately managed or other discretionary investment accounts (i.e., the Eligible Accounts). To the extent that an Eligible Investor has imposed investment restrictions on its Eligible Accounts, the Fund may hold investments that are inconsistent with the Eligible Investor’s investment restrictions. These brochures and disclosure documents will contain information about the fees charged to Eligible Investors in connection with their investments in the Eligible Accounts. These brochures and other disclosure documents will contain information about the fees paid or received by the wrap fee program sponsors, or Discretionary Managers or other third-parties, to or from FIC, or its affiliates, in connection with the Eligible Investors’ investments in the Eligible Accounts. These brochures and disclosure documents also will contain other important information regarding the Discretionary Managers and Eligible Accounts, such as minimum Eligible Account sizes. Shareholders of the Fund, as Eligible Investors, pay no additional fees or expenses to purchase Shares of the Fund.

To the extent permitted under applicable law, the Fund may also be used as an investment option for other investment companies managed by the Adviser or an affiliate. These other investment companies are referred to in this Prospectus as “Affiliated Funds.” As a result, at any time, shareholders of the Fund may include Eligible Investors and, to the extent permitted under applicable law, Affiliated Funds.

Shares of the Fund held by an Eligible Investor may be purchased or redeemed only at the direction of FIC or another Discretionary Manager of the Eligible Account. To the extent the Fund is permitted as an investment option for an Affiliated Fund, Shares also may be purchased and redeemed at the discretion of an Affiliated Fund’s adviser. Shares can be purchased or redeemed on any day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

What Do Shares Cost?

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

When the Fund receives a transaction request in proper form (as described in this Prospectus under the sections entitled “How to Purchase Shares” and “How to 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. The Fund’s current NAV and/or public offering price may be found at FederatedHermes.com/us, via online news sources and in certain newspapers.

Eligible Investors can purchase, redeem or exchange Shares 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.

Valuation of Portfolio Securities by the Fund and the Underlying Fund

Each of the Fund and the Underlying Fund generally values portfolio securities in calculating NAV 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.
- 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 and the Underlying 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 and the Underlying Fund use the fair value of the investment determined in accordance with the procedures generally described below. There can be no assurance that the Fund and the Underlying Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if it sold the investment at approximately the time at which the Fund and the Underlying Fund determine 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 and Underlying 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 and the Underlying Fund’s Statements of Additional Information (SAI) discuss 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 to Purchase Shares

Shares of the Fund held for an Eligible Investor may be purchased only at the direction of FIC or another Discretionary Manager of the Eligible Account. To the extent the Fund is permitted as an investment option for an Affiliated Fund, Shares also may be purchased at the discretion of the Affiliated Fund's adviser. Shares of the Fund may be purchased any day the NYSE is open. An account may be established and Shares purchased by submitting an Account Application and purchase request in good order to the Fund's Transfer Agent, SS&C GIDS, Inc.

Payment by federal funds must be received by the Fund's custodian by 3:00 p.m. (Eastern time) the next business day following the receipt of the purchase order. The Fund reserves the right to reject any request to purchase Shares.

How to Redeem Shares

Shares of the Fund held by an Eligible Investor may be redeemed only at the direction of FIC or another Discretionary Manager of the Eligible Investor's Eligible Account. Shares held by an Affiliated Fund may be redeemed at the discretion of an Affiliated Fund's adviser.

Shares held by or on behalf of a shareholder who ceases to be an Eligible Investor (as defined above) must be redeemed and each shareholder on whose behalf FIC or another Discretionary Manager has purchased Shares agrees to any such redemption. If FIC (or its affiliate) is acting in a discretionary capacity, the Fund will redeem the Fund's Shares held by such investor. If the Fund Shares were purchased through a relationship with a third-party Discretionary Manager that has a business relationship with FIC (or its affiliate), the third-party Discretionary Manager will redeem the Fund's Shares held by such investor. In all circumstances, Federated Securities Corp. reserves the right to authorize the liquidation of shares for ineligible investors. The Fund will attempt to provide the applicable Discretionary Manager and/or wrap program sponsor with advance notice of any such redemption on behalf of the shareholder.

Shares of the Fund may be redeemed any day the NYSE is open by submitting a redemption request in good order to the Fund's Transfer Agent, SS&C GIDS, Inc. Redemption requests received before the end of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) will receive a redemption amount based on that day's NAV.

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").

PAYMENT METHODS FOR REDEMPTIONS

Redemption proceeds will be paid by one of the following methods established by the Discretionary Manager or affiliated Adviser:

- an electronic transfer to the shareholder's wrap fee, separately managed or discretionary investment account (i.e., Eligible Account) custodied at a financial institution that is an ACH member;
- wire payment to the shareholder's wrap fee, separately managed or discretionary investment account (i.e., Eligible Account) custodied at a domestic commercial bank that is a Federal Reserve System member; or
- check mailed to the qualified custodian of the shareholder's wrap fee, separately managed or discretionary investment accounts (i.e., Eligible Account).

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

Redemption proceeds normally are wired or mailed within one business day after receiving a request in proper form. Payment may be delayed up to seven days:

- to allow a purchase to clear;
- 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.

If a redemption of Shares recently purchased by check (including a cashier’s check or certified check), money order, bank draft or ACH is requested, redemption proceeds may not be made available up to seven calendar days to allow the Fund to collect payment on the instrument used to purchase such Shares. If the purchase instrument does not clear, any purchase order will be canceled and the party submitting such payment will be responsible for any losses incurred by the Fund as a result of the canceled order.

In addition, redemptions 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;
- 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; or
- as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of Fund shareholders.

You will not accrue interest or dividends on uncashed redemption checks from the Fund when checks are undeliverable and returned to the Fund.

Share Certificates

The Fund does not issue share certificates.

Account and Share Information

CONFIRMATIONS AND ACCOUNT STATEMENTS

Shareholders will receive confirmation of purchases and redemptions and periodic statements reporting all account activity, including dividends and capital gains paid.

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 financial intermediary (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 AND CAPITAL GAINS

The Fund declares any dividends daily and pays them monthly to shareholders. If you purchase Shares by wire, you begin earning dividends on the day your wire is received. If you purchase Shares by check, you begin earning dividends on the business day after the Fund receives your check. In either case, you earn dividends through the day your redemption request is received. Dividends on investments in the Fund are generally paid in cash and dividend reinvestment is generally not available.

In addition, the Fund pays any capital gains at least annually, and may make such special distributions of dividends and capital gains as may be necessary to meet applicable regulatory requirements. If the Fund declares more than one distribution of capital gains during the course of a calendar year, the Fund will attempt to pay all distributions at one time at the end of the year.

Shares purchased just before the record date for a capital gain distribution will pay the full price for the shares and then receive a portion of the price back in the form of a taxable distribution. Investors should consider the tax implications of purchasing Shares shortly before the record date for a capital gain.

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 at FederatedHermes.com/us/product-landing/managed-account-pools.do. Select a product name, then click "Distributions and Taxes."

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund and/or your financial intermediary provides year-end tax information and an annual statement of each shareholder's account activity to assist shareholders in completing their federal, state and local tax returns. Fund distributions of dividends and capital gains are taxable to shareholders whether paid in cash or reinvested in the Fund. Dividends are taxable at different rates depending on the source of dividend income. Distributions of net short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions of net long-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains regardless of how long a shareholder has owned the Shares.

Fund distributions are expected to be both dividends and capital gains. Redemptions and exchanges are taxable sales. Please consult your tax adviser regarding your federal, state and local tax liability.

FREQUENT TRADING POLICIES

Frequent or short-term trading into and out of the Fund can have adverse consequences for the Fund and its shareholders who use the Fund as a long-term investment vehicle. Such trading in significant amounts can disrupt the Fund's investment strategies (e.g., by requiring it to sell investments at inopportune times or maintain excessive short-term cash positions to support redemptions), increase brokerage and administrative costs and affect the timing and amount of taxable gains distributed by the Fund. Investors engaged in such trading may also seek to profit by anticipating changes in the Fund's NAV in advance of the time as of which NAV is calculated. Given that: (a) the Fund is used exclusively to implement certain Fixed Income Strategies for Eligible Investors in Eligible Accounts and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, as an investment option for Affiliated Funds as described in this Prospectus; (b) FIC has the ability to limit Eligible Investors' investments in the Fund and Fund Share purchases, and redemptions for Eligible Accounts will be at the direction of FIC or another Discretionary Manager; (c) with respect to Eligible Accounts, Fund Share purchases and redemptions will be made on a frequent basis generally only for account initialization, rebalancing and liquidation purposes, or in order to invest new monies or accommodate reductions in Eligible Account size; and (d) individual Eligible Investors will not be in a position to effect purchase or redemption orders directly, the Fund does not anticipate that, in the normal case, frequent or short-term trading into and out of the Fund will have significant unanticipated or adverse consequences for the Fund and its shareholders. For these reasons, the Fund's Board has not adopted policies or procedures to discourage frequent or short-term trading of the Fund's Shares.

Other funds in the Federated Hermes family of funds may impose monitoring policies. Under normal market conditions, such monitoring policies are designed to protect the funds being monitored and their shareholders, and the operation of such policies and shareholder investments under such monitoring are not expected to have materially adverse impact on the Federated Hermes funds or their shareholders. If you plan to purchase shares of another Federated Hermes fund, please read the prospectus of that other Federated Hermes fund for more information.

The Fund may invest in affiliated investment companies whose boards have determined not to adopt frequent trading policies. The Fund therefore may be exposed to any adverse consequences of any frequent or short-term trading in such funds, to the extent of the Fund's investment therein.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information concerning the Fund's portfolio holdings is available at FederatedHermes.com/us/product-landing/managed-account-pools.do. Select a product name then click on "Characteristics." 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.

You may also access portfolio information as of the end of the Fund's fiscal quarters at FederatedHermes.com/us/product-landing/managed-account-pools.do. Select a product then click on "Documents." The Fund's Annual Shareholder Report and Semi-Annual Shareholder Report 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 at FederatedHermes.com/us/product-landing/managed-account-pools.do.

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/product-landing/managed-account-pools.do. 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 its inception in December of 2007.

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 February of 2018.

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 Manager's compensation, management of other accounts and ownership of securities in the Fund.

ADVISORY FEES

The Adviser will not charge an advisory fee for its services to the Fund.

The Adviser's affiliate, FIC, may benefit from the Fund being used to implement Fixed Income Strategies for Eligible Investors' Eligible Accounts.

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.

This information has been audited by Ernst & Young 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	\$8.46	\$9.85	\$10.18	\$9.98	\$9.70
Income From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ¹	0.36	0.27	0.22	0.27	0.32
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.06	(1.40)	(0.32)	0.20	0.28
TOTAL FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS	0.42	(1.13)	(0.10)	0.47	0.60
Less Distributions:					
Distributions from net investment income	(0.35)	(0.26)	(0.22)	(0.27)	(0.32)
Distributions from net realized gain	—	—	(0.01)	—	—
TOTAL DISTRIBUTIONS	(0.35)	(0.26)	(0.23)	(0.27)	(0.32)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$8.53	\$8.46	\$9.85	\$10.18	\$9.98
Total Return²	5.18%	(11.54)%	(0.94)%	4.77%	6.29%
Ratios to Average Net Assets:					
Net expenses ³	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net investment income	4.31%	3.01%	2.21%	2.68%	3.26%
Expense waiver/reimbursement ⁴	0.15%	0.17%	0.21%	0.23%	0.24%
Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$907,240	\$295,407	\$171,828	\$126,578	\$120,793
Portfolio turnover ⁵	1%	11%	14%	43%	7%

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

2 Based on net asset value.

3 The Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse all expenses, excluding extraordinary expenses, incurred by the Fund. 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 (except for the impact of changes in contractual expense limitations) 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 does not reflect any other fee waiver or expense reimbursement currently in effect). The maximum amount of any sales charge that might be imposed on the *purchase* of Shares (and deducted from the hypothetical initial investment of \$10,000; the "Front-End Sales Charge") is reflected in the "Hypothetical Expenses" column. The hypothetical investment information does not reflect the effect of charges (if any) normally applicable to *redemptions* of Shares (e.g., deferred sales charges, redemption fees). Mutual fund 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 MORTGAGE STRATEGY PORTFOLIO

ANNUAL EXPENSE RATIO: 0.02%

MAXIMUM FRONT-END SALES CHARGE: NONE

Year	Hypothetical Beginning Investment	Hypothetical Performance Earnings	Investment After Returns	Hypothetical Expenses	Hypothetical Ending Investment
1	\$10,000.00	\$500.00	\$10,500.00	\$2.05	\$10,498.00
2	\$10,498.00	\$524.90	\$11,022.90	\$2.15	\$11,020.80
3	\$11,020.80	\$551.04	\$11,571.84	\$2.26	\$11,569.64
4	\$11,569.64	\$578.48	\$12,148.12	\$2.37	\$12,145.81
5	\$12,145.81	\$607.29	\$12,753.10	\$2.49	\$12,750.67
6	\$12,750.67	\$637.53	\$13,388.20	\$2.61	\$13,385.65
7	\$13,385.65	\$669.28	\$14,054.93	\$2.74	\$14,052.26
8	\$14,052.26	\$702.61	\$14,754.87	\$2.88	\$14,752.06
9	\$14,752.06	\$737.60	\$15,489.66	\$3.02	\$15,486.71
10	\$15,486.71	\$774.34	\$16,261.05	\$3.17	\$16,257.95
Cumulative		\$6,283.07		\$25.74	

Notes

An SAI dated February 29, 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 financial intermediary, Discretionary Manager 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, performance and distributions) are also available at [FederatedHermes.com/us/product-landing/managedaccount-pools.do](https://www.federatedhermes.com/us/product-landing/managedaccount-pools.do).

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

Contact us at [FederatedHermes.com/us](https://www.federatedhermes.com/us)
or call 1-800-341-7400.

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Investment Company Act File No. 811-21822

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