

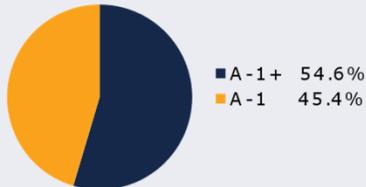
West Virginia Government Money Market Pool

Portfolio Overview as of 10/31/2023

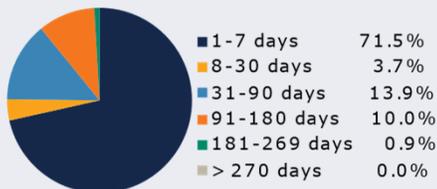
Pool Assets

\$426 Million

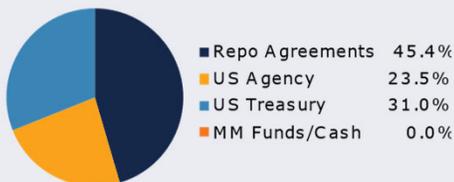
Credit Quality Composition (%)



Maturity Schedule (%)



Portfolio Composition (%)



Weighted Average Maturity

24 Days

Top Holdings (%)

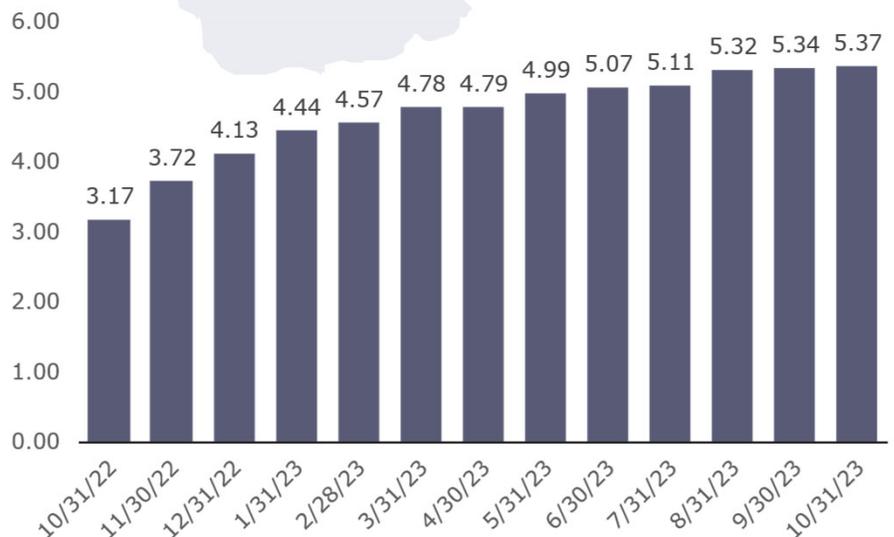
United States Treasury	31.0%
Goldman, Sachs & Co	23.1%
Bank of America Securities	22.4%
Federal Home Loan Bank	17.3%
Federal Farm Credit Bank	6.2%
Total % of Portfolio	100.0%

The West Virginia Government Money Market Pool is a money market portfolio created to invest restricted moneys of participants in US Treasury and US Government Obligations. The objective of the portfolio is to preserve capital and to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet daily disbursements, while earning a return above inflation. The risk factor is low and managed through numerous maturity restrictions, diversification, guidelines, and credit limits.

Pool Features and Benefits:

- » Professional management is provided by the West Virginia Board of Treasury investments' staff and professional investment advisors (UBS Global Asset Management).
- » Rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's.
- » Seeks to maintain a net asset value (NAV) of \$1 per share.
- » Investment yields are competitive with other government money market accounts.
- » Easy access is provided through the State Treasurer's Office online system.
- » Account can be opened for as little as \$100 with no limit on the number of transactions.
- » Contributions and withdrawals are allowed daily.
- » Income is distributed on a daily basis.

7-Day Simple Money Market Yield (%)



To learn how to make the West Virginia Government Money Market Pool work for your cash investing needs call: 304-340-1564 or visit: wvbt.org

Portfolio holdings and composition are shown as of the date indicated. Since market conditions fluctuate suddenly and frequently, the portfolio holdings may change and this list is not indicative of future portfolio composition. These portfolio holdings are not intended to be and do not constitute recommendations that others buy, sell, or hold any of the securities listed.

An investment in the Pool is not insured or guaranteed by any government or government agency. Although the manager of the Pool seeks to preserve principal, it is possible to lose money by depositing money in the Pool.

An AAAM rating by Standard & Poor's is obtained after S&P evaluates a number of factors, including credit quality, market price exposure and management. Ratings are subject to change and do not remove market risk.

Commentary

Wait and see

Patience may be a virtue, but investors have little choice following the Nov. 1 Federal Reserve policy-setting meeting. It again left rates unchanged in the 5.25-50% range, pushing the fate of its inflation-fighting campaign to at least December. "Given how far we have come along with the uncertainty and risks we face, the committee is proceeding carefully," said Chair Jerome Powell. The beleaguered central bank seems finally to have caught a break, with two factors aiding its cause and buying it time.

First, the bond market is doing the Fed a favor with its ferocious backup in yields from the belly of the yield curve outward. In theory, this acts like policy tightening as it discourages borrowing, business planning and a host of reactions that could dampen activity. However, Powell said policymakers want to see if the tighter financial conditions continue and don't think the rise in long-term yields is due to near-term shifts in policy expectations.

Then there's the economy itself, a case study in mixed signals. As stunning as the September jobs report was with an addition of 336,000 jobs—the largest monthly gain since January—temporary help fell, household employment barely rose and two other labor-market reports (ADP and Challenger) were weak.

Likewise, a consumer-fueled jump in third-quarter gross domestic product growth of 4.9%—the biggest gain since the fourth quarter of 2021—has been tempered by mediocre manufacturing reports, poor affordability for homebuyers and vanishing corporate spending.

Most important, of course, is inflation, which continues to repel the Fed's aggressiveness. The two main measures remain well above the 2% target: the core Personal Consumption Expenditures and core Consumer Price Index had annualized rates of 3.7% and 4.1%, respectively, in September. All told, we think the December Federal Open Market Committee meeting is an active one, meaning a quarter-point hike is possible. More data releases and a new Summary of Economic Projections should provide clarity. If the Fed forgoes action, we can't rule out a hike in 2024.

Capital news

With the GOP finally electing its speaker in the House of Representatives, we can turn our focus to...more turmoil. Specifically, the potential for a federal government shutdown on Nov. 17, the date the short-term extension from October ends. While new Speaker Mike Johnson has made avoiding one a priority, it certainly could happen. As a reminder, a government shutdown has little impact on the markets because the issuance and repayment of U.S. debt obligations are considered essential, so they continue as usual. Also, these affairs typically end quickly.

The Treasury Department released its quarterly refunding plans Nov. 1. Increases to auction sizes for coupon securities out the yield curve were a little smaller than anticipated. All told the Treasury intends to auction \$112 billion in coupon securities next week to meet financing needs. The supply of Treasury bills is expected to remain robust, although the Dept. may modestly reduce auction sizes in December.

At the end of the month, yields on 1-, 3-, 6- and 12-month U.S. Treasuries were 5.39%, 5.47%, 5.57% and 5.42%, respectively; the 1-, 3-, 6- and 12-month Bloomberg Short-Term Bank Yield Index rates (BSBY) were 5.39%, 5.63%, 5.79% and 5.89%, respectively.