WEST VIRGINIA BOARD OF TREASURY INVESTMENTS

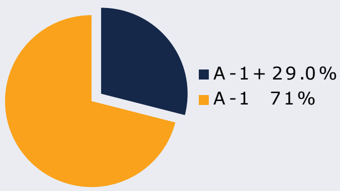
West Virginia Money Market Pool

Portfolio Overview as of 3/31/2024

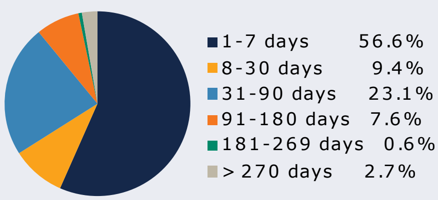
Pool Assets

$9.8 billion

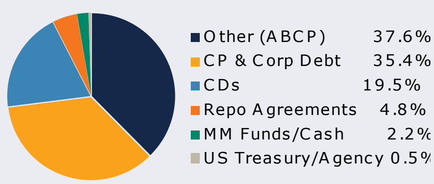
Credit Quality Composition (%)



Maturity Schedule (%)



Portfolio Composition (%)



Weighted Average Maturity

36 Days

Top Holdings (%)

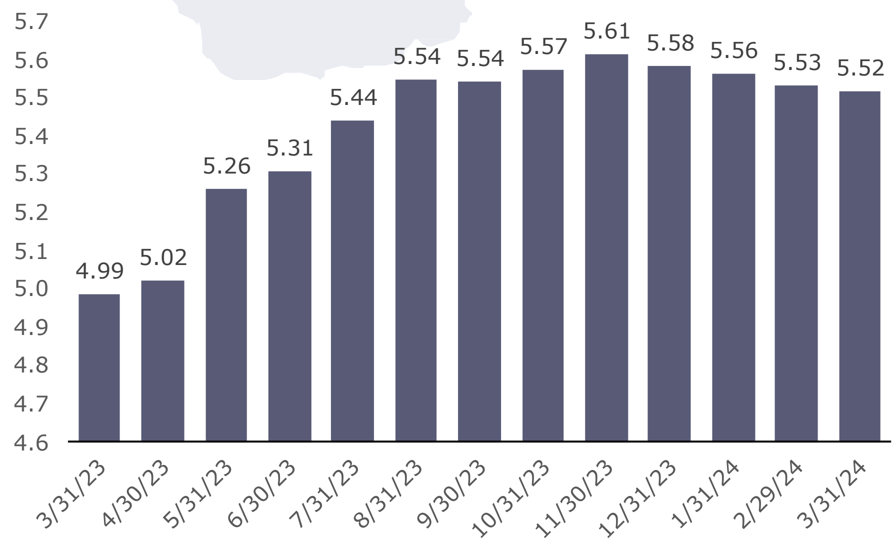
Bank of America NA	4.3%
DZ Bank AG NY	3.6%
National Bank of Canada	3.1%
Sheffield Receivables	2.6%
Barton Capital Corp	2.6%
Toronto Dominion Bank	2.6%
Anglesea Funding LLC	2.5%
Old Line Funding Corp	2.5%
Sumitomo Mitsui/Singapore	2.4%
Canadian Imperial Bank	2.4%
Total % of Portfolio	**28.7%**

The West Virginia Money Market Pool is a money market portfolio created to invest the majority of the state and local government operating funds. The objective of the portfolio is to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the needs of the participants while striving to earn 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 (Federated Hermes and 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 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 Money Market Pool work for your cash investing needs call: 304-340-1564 or visit: wvbti.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.
A 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

Investing in the now

It is hard to live in the present in general, but that is particularly true in business and finance as so much is predicated on what comes next. Whether it is the big "E" in the equation for determining future value or the lower-case "e" of the word itself, expectations rule.

But in the case of liquidity products, the here & now is attractive and the near & future looks good, too. For one, rates continue to be at historic highs. As expected, Federal Reserve's Federal Open Market Committee meeting mid-March left the target federal fund range at 5.25% to 5.5%, the more than two-decade high at which it has sat since July of last year.

The Fed will eventually lower rates but based on the additional materials of the FOMC meeting rather than the statement, that action seems to be down the road. While the new Summary of Economic Projections (SEP) did not change its call for three quarter-point cuts this year that it had forecast in December, we think the first ease will not arrive until July. And it is within the realm of possibility that the June SEP will indicate just two will come by the end of 2024. The Fed is loath to alter monetary policy near a presidential election, and inflation's recent back-up reminds us that the last mile is the hardest. Retail sales show the economy is steady and the labor market remains robust. In fact, the SEP reflected slight upticks to growth and inflation projections. But they still are consistent with a picture of inflation eventually moving back to 2% amid solid 2% economic growth, the "soft landing" holy grail. So, having reeled in market expectations for aggressive easing, the Fed might need to hold the line taut to keep them hooked even though it has penciled in 75 basis points of cuts.

As promised, quantitative tightening was a major topic of discussion during the FOMC meeting. In his press conference following the release of the statement and SEP, Fed Chair Jerome Powell said policymakers discussed tapering the pace of the balance sheet runoff. He said that might begin "fairly soon," which in Fedspeak translates to as early as the May FOMC meeting. Unprompted, he made the point slowing the pace might allow the Fed to get to a lower balance sheet. He also commented that the Fed would be watching money market conditions as one means of judging if bank reserves are declining too much as the balance sheet continues to shrink.

The situation means this remarkable period in cash management history could stretch for many more months, keeping yields attractive and assets growing. Supply of Treasuries might be a little tighter in the second quarter as the U.S. Treasury receives tax payments, but that should not have a material impact.

At the end of the month, yields on 1-, 3-, 6- and 12-month U.S. Treasuries were 5.40%, 5.40%, 5.33% and 5.00%, respectively.