WEST VIRGINIA
BOARD OF TREASURY
INVESTMENTS

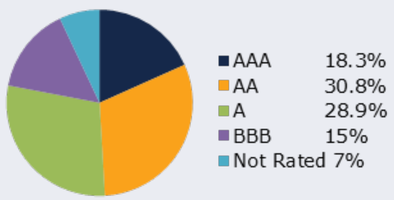
West Virginia Short Term Bond Pool

Portfolio Overview as of 02/28/2023

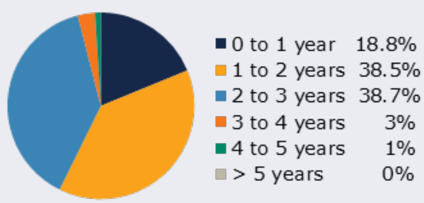
Pool Assets

$699 million

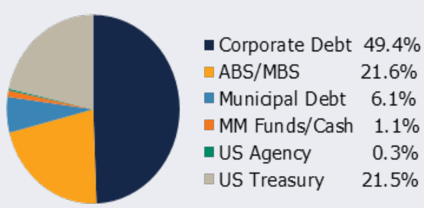
Credit Quality Composition (%)



Maturity Schedule (%)



Portfolio Composition (%)



Effective Duration

619 Days

Top Holdings (%)

United States Treasury	21.5%
OneMain Direct Auto Receivable	2.4%
Toyota Auto Loan Extended	1.8%
JP Morgan Chase & Co	1.5%
COMM Mortgage Trust	1.5%
Hertz Vehicle Financing LLC	1.3%
Enterprise Fleet Financing	1.2%
Government National Mort Assn	1.2%
Well Fargo Commercial Mortgage	1.1%
Virginia Public School Auth	1.1%
Total % of Portfolio	**34.6%**

The West Virginia Short Term Bond Pool was created to invest restricted moneys of participants which have a longer-term investment horizon. The objective of the portfolio is to earn an incremental return over the WV Money Market Pool with an objective of asset growth rather than current income. The risk factor is higher than the WV Money Market Pool and is 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 advisor (Sterling Capital Management).

» Floating net asset value (NAV).

» Investment yields are competitive with other short duration fixed income pools.

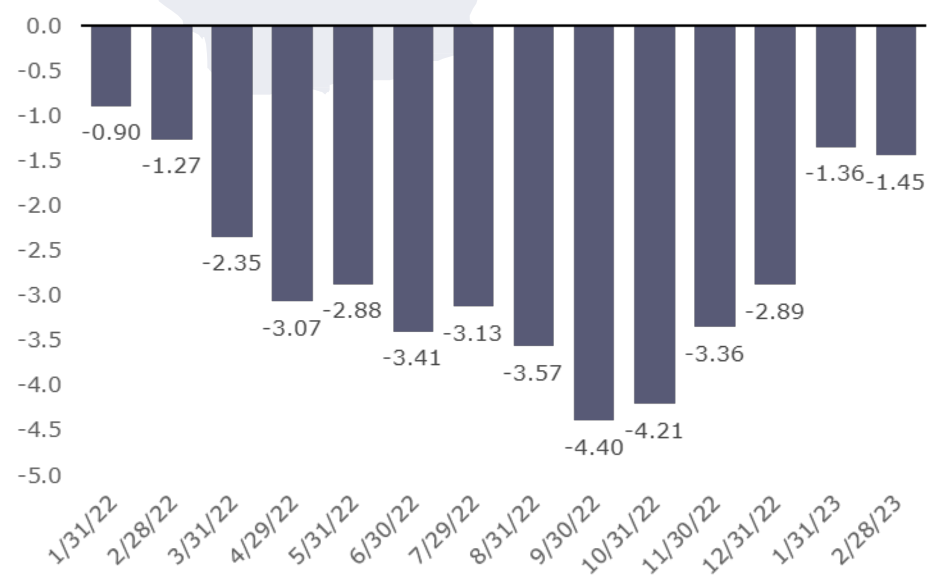
» Easy access is provided through the State Treasurer's Office online system.

» Account can be opened for as little as $100 with no limit on the number of transactions.

» Contributions and withdrawals are allowed monthly.

» Income is distributed on a monthly basis.

Return Summary



To learn how to make the West Virginia Short Term Bond 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 and it is possible to lose money by depositing money in the Pool.

Commentary

After inflation showed signs of slowing over the previous month, the economic data published in February seemed to remind investors that the Fed's fight to restrain rising prices was far from over. The U.S. economy added another 517,000 new jobs in January, retail sales surged, and various surveys of consumer and business sentiment ticked up. The Consumer Price Index rose 0.5% month-over-month and 6.4% year-over-year while producer prices, which serve as an input to future consumer prices, rose faster than forecasted. While the Fed chose to raise the federal funds rate by only 0.25% at their February 1st meeting, markets moved to build in additional future hikes while lowering the probability of any rate cuts in 2023. This shift in Fed expectations caused short term Treasury yields to move higher once again. The two-year Treasury yield moved 0.61% higher on the month to finish at 4.82%, the highest level since 2007.

After a very strong January, excess returns for non-government assets like corporate bonds, municipals and asset-backed securities softened a touch in February but remained largely positive. Corporate issuers responded to strong demand from investors with a record $154 billion of issuance for the month but short maturity investment grade corporate spreads only widened 0.02% for the month. Financials, particularly banks, outperformed as issuance shifted more towards industrials and utilities. Meanwhile, ABS saw much lower issuance and managed to outperform duration-matched Treasuries by 0.26%, bringing the year-to-date excess return for the sector to 0.54%. Thus, while returns for nearly all fixed income instruments were negative for the month, most non-government assets outperformed Treasuries. The better excess return performance for these assets in the face of a renewed increase in interest rates stands in contrast to last year's pattern, when risk premiums and yields were highly correlated. This can be attributed at least in part to better demand for bonds in general so far in 2023. Investment grade fixed income mutual funds and ETFs saw $44.5 billion in inflows this month, continuing the year-to-date trend.

The views expressed represent the opinions of Sterling Capital Management. Any type of investing involves risk and there are no guarantees that these methods will be successful. Data is as of 02.28.2023 unless otherwise stated. Source: Bloomberg L.P.