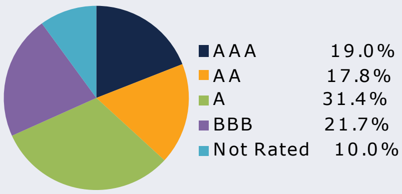
West Virginia Short Term Bond Pool

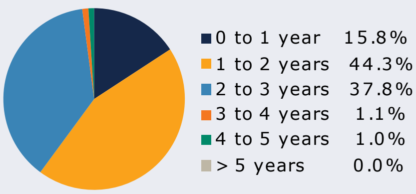
Portfolio Overview as of 4/30/2024

Pool Assets
$673 million

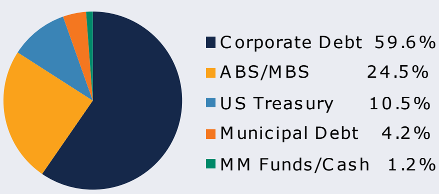
Credit Quality Composition (%)



Maturity Schedule (%)



Portfolio Composition (%)



Effective Duration
648 Days

Top Holdings (%)

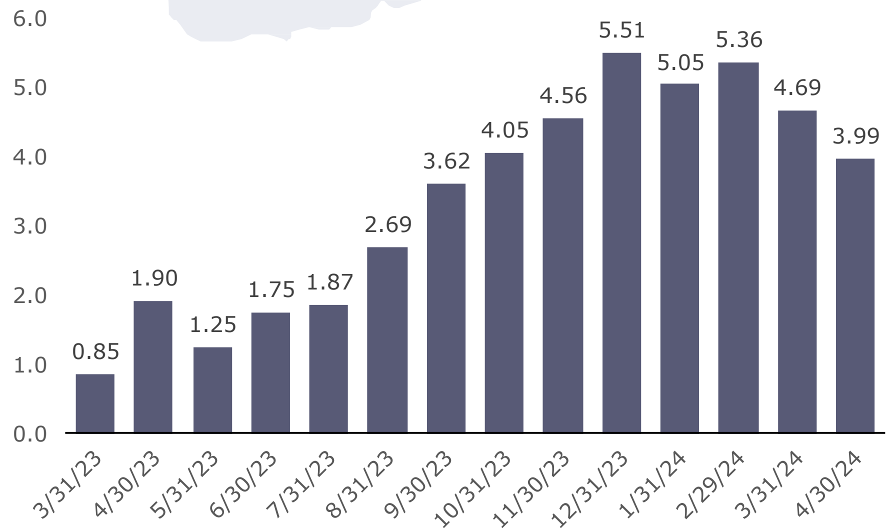
United States Treasury	10.5%
Toyota Auto Loan Extended	2.0%
OneMain Direct Auto Receivable	1.8%
American Express	1.5%
Great American Leasing	1.4%
Hertz Vehicle Financing LLC	1.4%
Discover Card Master Trust	1.4%
Wheels Fleet Lease Funding	1.3%
Schwab Charles Corp	1.3%
Avis Budget Rental Car Funding	1.3%
Total % of Portfolio	**23.9%**

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

Stronger-than-expected data on both the U.S. labor market and inflation sent interest rates higher again in April. The March payroll report released on April 5 showed that U.S. employers added 303,000 jobs, nearly 100,000 ahead of consensus expectations, while upwardly revising numbers from January and February by 22,000. The unemployment rate ticked down to 3.8%. The subsequent consumer price index (CPI) report, released on April 10, showed continued reacceleration in the pace of inflation as the index ex-food and energy, known as core CPI, increased 0.4% month-over-month, the third straight month of such gains and at an annualized pace of nearly 5%. Not surprisingly, market participants pushed out their bets on the date of the first expected cut in the fed funds rate. Per the fed funds futures market, only one cut was expected in 2024 as of the end of April, down from 6-7 at the beginning of the year. With fewer rate cuts expected this year, short-term interest rates rose substantially this month. The yield on the two-year Treasury note moved 0.41% higher to close the month at 5.04%, its highest mark since November.

Volatility in the Treasury market did little to slow the momentum of corporate bonds in April. Instead, higher yields continued to pull in more buyers, a trend that's prevailed for much of the past several months. Adding fuel to the fire, corporate bond issuance slowed in April to $100 billion after a very heavy first quarter where an average of $175 billion of new bonds entered the market per month. With the strong economy providing a tailwind for earnings and lowering fears of recession, investors continued to express their preference for riskier securities. The option-adjusted spread on the ICE BofA 1-3Y U.S. Corporate Index moved another three basis points lower for a monthly excess return of 0.12% with BBB-rated bonds outperforming.

Securitized assets turned in more of a mixed performance in April as interest rate volatility weighed on the largest portion of the market, agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS). Agency MBS underperformed duration-matched Treasuries by 0.61% during the month. Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) fared better than agency MBS but still slightly underperformed Treasuries, while asset-backed securities managed to outperform slightly, adding 0.08% of excess return for the month.

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. "Fed" = Federal Reserve. Data is as of 03.31.2024 unless otherwise stated. Source: Bloomberg L.P.