

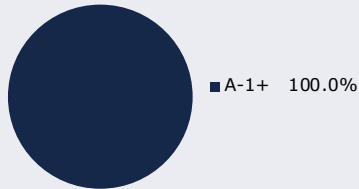
West Virginia Government Money Market Pool

Portfolio Overview as of 09/30/2025

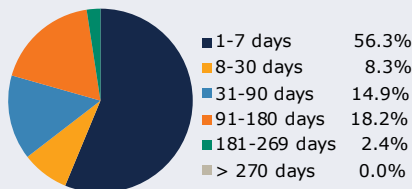
Pool Assets

\$626 Million

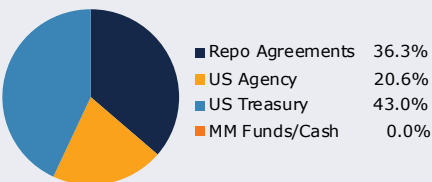
Credit Quality Composition (%)



Maturity Schedule (%)



Portfolio Composition (%)



Weighted Average Maturity

38 Days

Top Holdings (%)

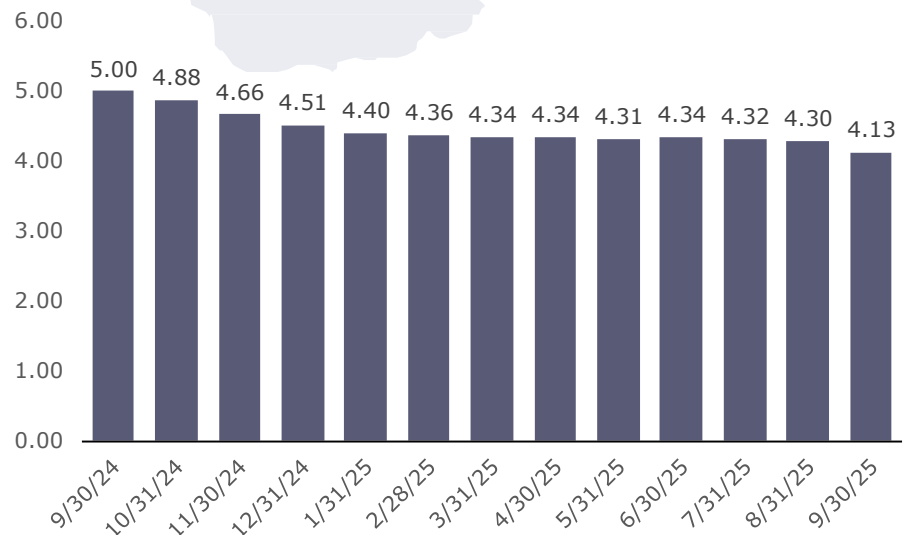
United States Treasury	43.0%
Goldman, Sachs & Co	23.9%
Federal Home Loan Bank	18.2%
Bank of America Securities	12.4%
Federal Farm Credit Bank	2.4%
Total % of Portfolio	100.0%

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 Asset Management (Americas)).
- » 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

Slow and Steady

Another September rate cut and another reason to consider liquidity products.

Common sense would say that when the Federal Reserve (the Fed) lowers its benchmark fed funds target range, as it did by a quarter percentage point two weeks ago, that interest rates and yields across the board would fall in concert. But finance doesn't always operate the way it seems it should (who isn't confused when first told that a bond's price falls when its yield rises).

It is true that yields of securities in the direct market, such as government auctions, overnight trading and floating-rate securities, adjust quickly to changes in the fed funds level, now in a target range of 4.00-4.25%. But that's not the case for many financial products, such as mortgages and liquidity products. Mortgage rates key off the 10-year Treasury; money market portfolios use a "laddered strategy." In a falling-rate environment, this simply means money market portfolios hold securities of different maturities bought with the higher rates available before the Fed cut. This in turn typically causes yields of these portfolios to decline slower than those found in the direct market. That can make them attractive to investors. Other factors also impact the performance of government investment pools. Among them are the seasonality of participant deposits and withdraws for tax receipts and payroll expenses, for instance. But, as with money market vehicles, the portfolio manager seeks to keep the yield as attractive as possible.

Also important is how fast the Fed lowers rates. Its latest Summary of Economic Projections indicates decent consensus for two more 25 basis-point cuts this year, which would lower the target range to 3.50-3.75%. But if the government shutdown prevents the Bureau of Labor statistics from releasing the September jobs report, it is conceivable the Fed will hold rates steady at the October meeting. That would add further uncertainty to longer-term forecasts, specifically the predictions of the level of future rates. Called the dot plot, the projections of each member of the FOMC are indicated by black circles plotted on a graph. The section of the graph representing 2026 looks like it was hit by buckshot.

Supply and demand is another important factor in the calculation of money market yields. That's especially the case with commercial paper. The amount of issuance continues to grow, largely resulting in higher yields and wider spreads above similar maturity Treasuries. And this market is becoming more diverse, with tech and manufacturing companies issuing short-term paper in addition to the bread-and-butter financial services sector. Diversification is a key element of money funds, so this is a notable development.

At the end of the month, yields on 1-, 3-, 6- and 12-month US Treasuries were 4.11%, 3.94%, 3.84% and 3.68%, respectively.