

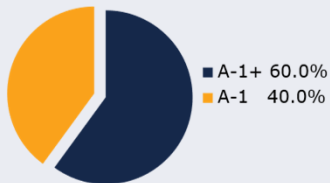
West Virginia Money Market Pool

Portfolio Overview as of 06/30/2025

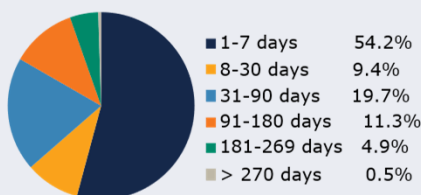
Pool Assets

\$8.6 billion

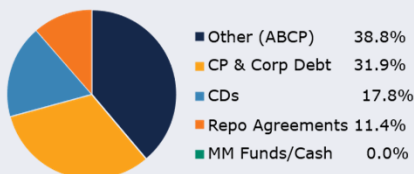
Credit Quality Composition (%)



Maturity Schedule (%)



Portfolio Composition (%)



Weighted Average Maturity

41 Days

Top Holdings (%)

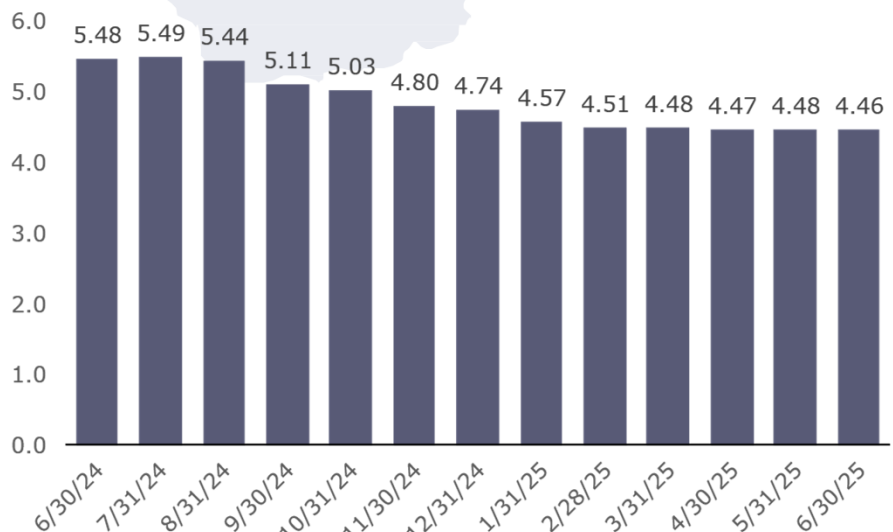
Bank of America	6.0%
Barton Capital Corp	3.9%
Natixis Financial	3.5%
National Bank of Canada	3.3%
Podium Funding Trust	2.9%
Canadian Imperial Bank	2.8%
Collateralized Flex Co LLC	2.8%
Mizuho Bank	2.8%
Credit Agricole Corporation	2.6%
BNP Paribas SA	2.3%
Total % of Portfolio	32.7%

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 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 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: 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

Not the time to lack 'conviction'

One of the numerous costs of President Trump's assault on Federal Reserve Chair Powell is casting monetary policy as black and white. It might have seemed that way decades ago. Before Chair Bernanke essentially opened it to the public, the Fed was a black box. It communicated primarily through the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) statement and daily trading operations rather than through speeches, press conferences and Congressional testimony. But monetary policy is as gray as it gets in economics, involving as much opinion as data.

Trump's tirades also drown out healthy discussions about the central bank. Had he not issued a screed after the FOMC held rates steady last month, the main story might have been a growing restlessness among officials. Actually, it should be. No participant dissented from the decision, but the June Statement of Economic Projections (SEP) shifted subtly from March's, suggesting a potential divide. While the median "dot" of the fed funds rate remained at 3.9% — implying two quarter-point cuts this year — seven voters indicated zero cuts compared to four in March.

Powell's response to the shift was to downplay the significance of the dot plot. "No one holds these rate paths with a great deal of conviction...and you can make a case for any of the rate paths that you see in the SEP."

One could ask why policymakers bother to produce the SEP if they do not have "conviction." Perhaps they actually don't, as there is speculation the Fed might alter the dot plot in its soon-to-be-released updated policy framework. In any case, it seems we won't see a rate cut until September.

In the face of withering criticism, it would have behooved Powell to be resolute in his opinion that increased tariffs and intensified geopolitical conflicts could put upward pressure on inflation. After all, his stance has been to avoid the policy mistakes of the 1970s, when the Fed lowered rates too soon and inflation reaccelerated. On this point, he has the backing of most of the FOMC; members raised the Core PCE levels they expect to see in the near future.

One member who seems close to dissenting is Governor Christopher Waller. Citing the weakening labor market, he said he would support a rate cut at July's meeting. But he was appointed by Trump and might be auditioning to succeed Powell. Speaking of that, the Wall Street Journal reported that Trump might take a path we knew was possible: naming the person he will appoint to succeed the Fed chair far earlier than is typical. The newspaper floated Waller, Fed Governor Kevin Warsh, National Economic Council director Kevin Hassett, Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent and former World Bank President David Malpass. That's a lot of names, though. By the time it is sorted out, it already might be time to announce the nominee.

At the end of the month, yields on 1-, 3-, 6- and 12-month US Treasuries were 4.28%, 4.33%, 4.26% and 3.98%, respectively.