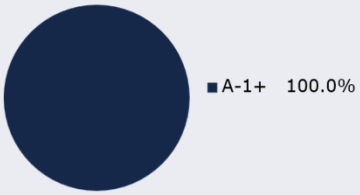
WEST VIRGINIA BOARD OF TREASURY INVESTMENTS

West Virginia Government Money Market Pool

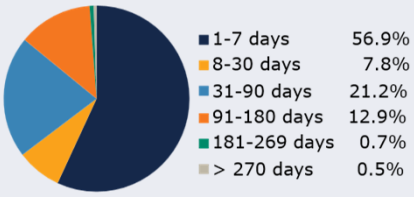
Portfolio Overview as of 10/31/2026

Pool Assets
$579 Million

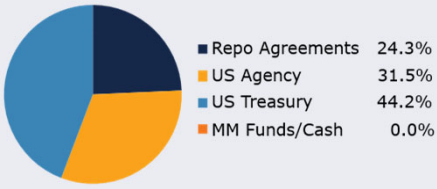
Credit Quality Composition (%)



Maturity Schedule (%)



Portfolio Composition (%)



Weighted Average Maturity
35 Days

Top Holdings (%)

United States Treasury	44.2%
Federal Home Loan Bank	24.3%
Goldman, Sachs & Co	15.3%
Bank of America Securities	9.0%
Federal Farm Credit Bank	7.2%
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.

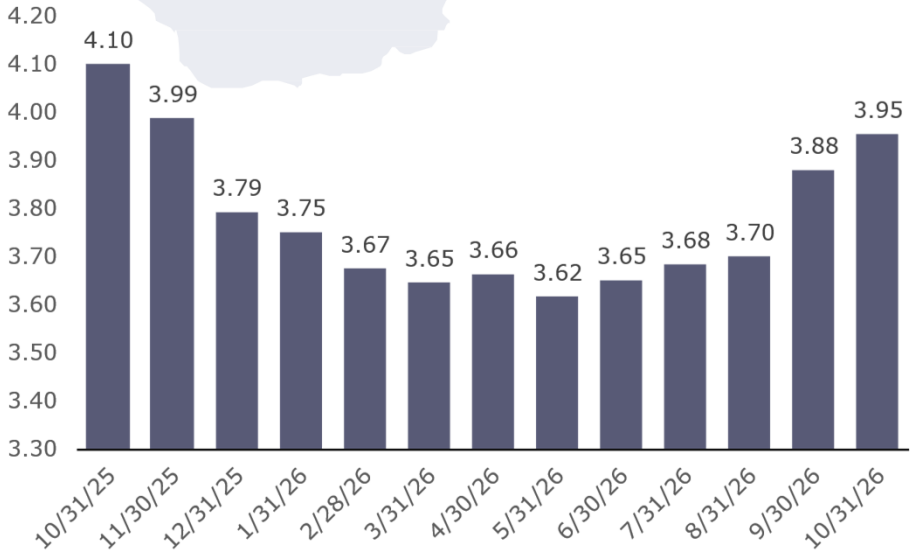
» Easy access is provided through the State Treasurer's Office online system.

» 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: 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.

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

A day early and a hike short

There's a little egg on the face of the 10 Federal Reserve officials who did not vote for a rate hike in this week's policy-setting meeting. The day after the majority prevailed, keeping the federal funds target range at 3.75-4.00%, the US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) lofted two at the Eccles building. One, that US GDP grew 3.4% in the third quarter, its highest rate in a year. The other, that PCE inflation continues to rise. The month-over-month headline rate climbed from 0.3% to 0.5%, though the core reading remained at 0.3%. Annualized headline and core inflation remain well above the Fed's 2% target, at 3.6% and 3.1%, respectively.

You might be thinking we should cut them a break as they could not factor these numbers into their decision. But the meeting's policy statement suggests they expected robust data for both:

- Economic activity is expanding at a strong pace. While uncertainty remains elevated owing, in part, to geopolitical developments, domestic spending has been resilient. Productivity growth is strong, and capital investment is robust. Job gains have kept pace with the workforce, and the unemployment rate has changed little.
- Inflation remains elevated. The accumulation of more information will help the Committee determine the policy stance appropriate to ensure a timely return of inflation to the Committee's 2 percent goal. The Committee will deliver price stability.

The first bullet is about as bold a comment as you will see in an FOMC statement. And the second's reference to more information coming – which Fed Chair Warsh called an "information rich period" — probably was to give some of the officials cover to push the hike until December. But if they truly believed those words, they should have hiked – regardless of how close the October meeting came to the US midterm elections.

Every basis point matters

One aspect of how the money markets operate does not get as much attention outside of cash managers because it is in the weeds: how new issuance of US Treasury bills can impact yields. It is not a mathematical calculation, such as the inverted relationship between bond yields and prices, but a result of supply and demand.

When the US Treasury makes more short-term securities available in auctions, it may have to offer a slightly higher yield to entice buyers to absorb the issuance, who might otherwise go to the vast secondary market. This increase has the potential to spill over to investment alternatives, pushing their yields up. All else being equal (good old "ceteris paribus" if you recall from an economics class), that should mean a liquidity portfolio's yield should rise incrementally, even if at a lag. A few basis points meant more when the fed funds rate was near zero following the Global Financial Crisis, but it is positive, and one of the reasons for the popularity of liquidity products.