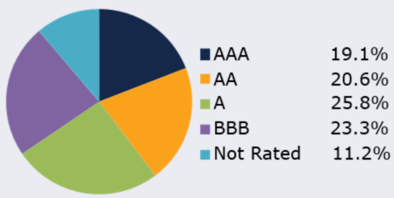
BOARD OF TREASURY INVESTMENTS

West Virginia Short Term Bond Pool

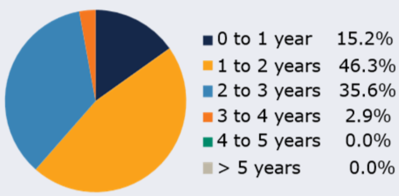
Portfolio Overview as of 09/30/2025

Pool Assets
$733 million

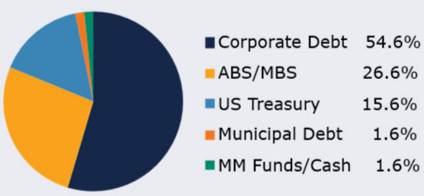
Credit Quality Composition (%)



Maturity Schedule (%)



Portfolio Composition (%)



Effective Duration
648 Days

Top Holdings (%)

United States Treasury	15.6%
Benchmark Mortgage Trust	2.3%
Invesco Government & Agency	1.6%
Toyota Auto Loan Extended	1.4%
Blackstone Private Credit Fund	1.4%
SBL Holdings Inc	1.2%
World Omni Auto Rec	1.2%
Ares Strategic Income FU	1.1%
Sprint	1.1%
T-Mobile US Trust	1.1%
Total % of Portfolio	**28.0%**

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.

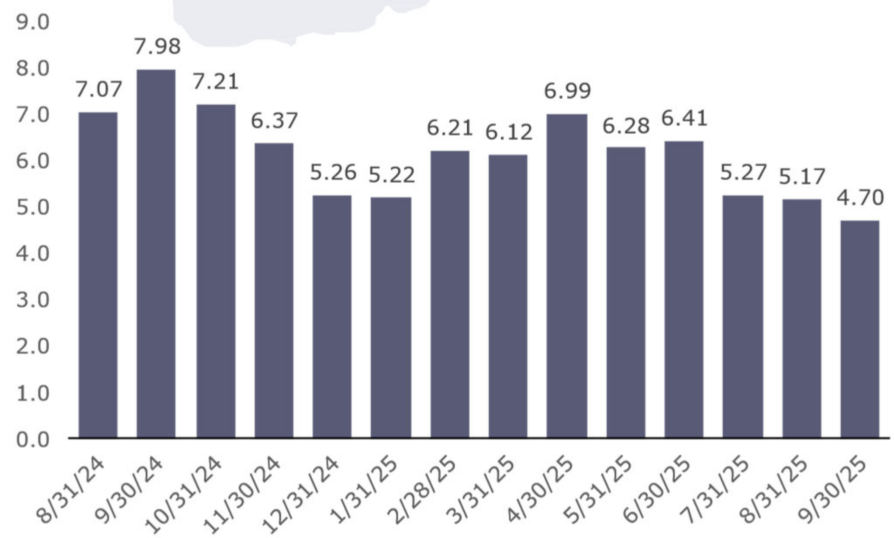
» Easy access is provided through the State Treasurer's Office online system.

» 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

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) followed up Fed Chair Powell's dovish message from last month's Jackson Hole symposium by cutting the fed funds rate by 0.25% at their September meeting. The FOMC acknowledged that recent weakness in job growth contributed to their decision, which Powell termed a "risk management" move - a hedge against a more significant slowing in hiring despite still-elevated inflation. At the same time, the Fed's Summary of Economic Projections (SEP, or the "dot plot') showed that the median committee member expects two more 25bps cuts this year, but there are six members who expect no further cuts. Overall, the median committee member did not add any additional easing to their forecasts. August's disappointing nonfarm payroll report, which showed that U.S. employers added just 22,000 new jobs, seemed to cement the Fed's subsequent decision to cut rates, although other economic indicators were more encouraging. Retail sales figures significantly surprised to the upside and the Atlanta Fed's estimate for Q3 gross domestic product (GDP) rose to 3.9%. With the cut in the fed funds rate largely anticipated, yields on short-term Treasuries did not move significantly this month, although the front end of the yield curve did steepen modestly. Two-year Treasury yields closed the month very close to where they began at 3.61%.

Weakness in the labor market failed to hinder the momentum of the corporate bond market, where investors instead chose to focus on constructive company earnings (particularly for the technology sector) and attractive yields. The prospect of easier monetary policy also contributed positively to sentiment. Option-adjusted spreads (OAS) on most investment grade corporate bond indices tightened steadily throughout the month, with the widely followed Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Index hitting its tightest valuation levels in 27 years. Remarkably, this performance came in light of record September issuance of over $200 billion. Shorter-duration bonds did not quite reach the same lofty heights, but the OAS on the ICE BofA 1-3Y U.S. Corporate Index tightened 2 bps on the month to outperform duration-matched Treasuries by 0.08%, led by banks, basic materials, media and insurance.

While the positive risk sentiment that propelled corporate bonds largely carried over to the performance of securitized products this month, most sub-sectors could not quite keep pace. Asset-backed securities (ABS) saw mostly unchanged risk premia for a modestly positive excess return. The sudden bankruptcy filing of a Texas-based subprime auto lender and ABS servicer focused on lending to underserved, lower-income consumers, sparked some minor mid-month weakness in the sector but the unique nature of the lender's business – a high concentration of loans to undocumented immigrants -appeared to limit any contagion. Short duration commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) saw slightly better performance than ABS and outperformed Treasuries by 0.09%. Finally, agency mortgage-backed securities benefitted from falling longer term interest rates and generated the strongest excess returns among securitized products at 0.35%.

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 09.30.2025 unless otherwise stated. Source: Bloomberg L.P. Fed = Federal Reserve; bps = basis points. Non-farm payroll refers to the number of jobs in the private sector and government agencies. It excludes farm workers, private household employees, proprietors, non-profit employees, and actively serving military. Yields are subject to market conditions and are therefore expected to fluctuate. The volatility of an index varies greatly. All indices are unmanaged and investments cannot be made directly in an index. The **ICE BofA 1-3Y U.S. Corporate Index** tracks the performance of publicly-issued, USD-denominated, investment-grade rated corporate debt. Each security must have a fixed coupon schedule, a minimum amount outstanding of $250MM, and one to three years remaining till final maturity. **The Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Index** covers performance for U.S. corporate bonds. This index serves as an important benchmark for portfolios that include exposure to investment grade corporate bonds.