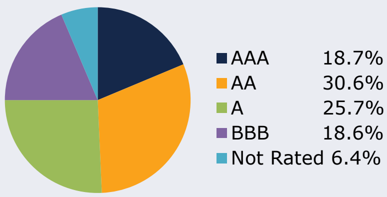
WEST VIRGINIA BOARD OF TREASURY INVESTMENTS

West Virginia Short Term Bond Pool

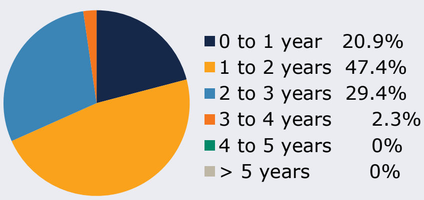
Portfolio Overview as of 12/31/22

Pool Assets
$690 million

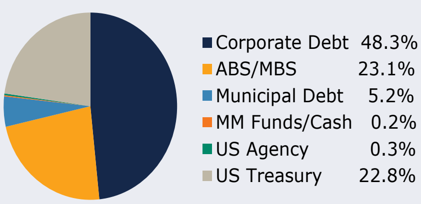
Credit Quality Composition (%)



Maturity Schedule (%)



Portfolio Composition (%)



Weighted Average Life
564 Days

Top Holdings (%)

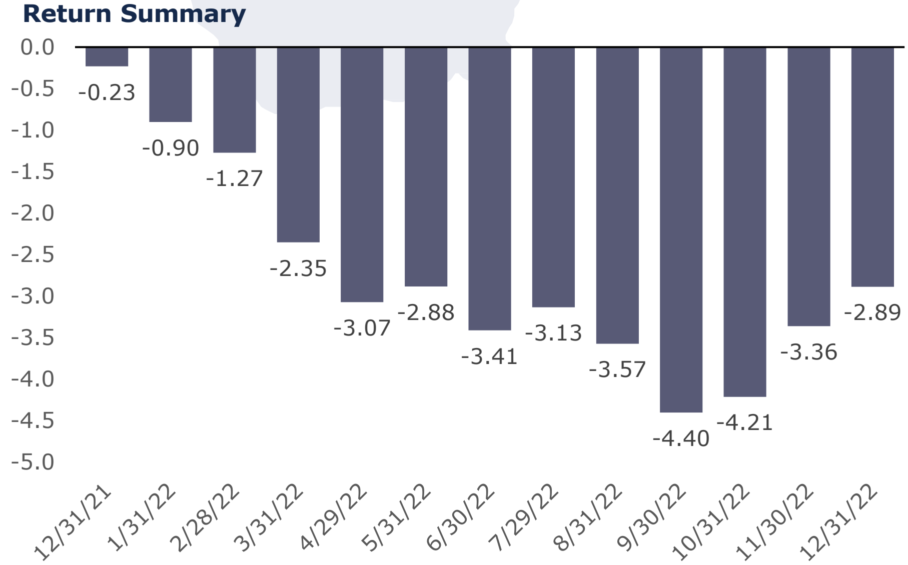
United States Treasury	22.8%
OneMain Direct Auto Receivable	2.5%
World OMNI Select Auto Trust	1.8%
Goldman Sachs Group Inc	1.6%
JP Morgan Chase & Co	1.5%
COMM Mortgage Trust	1.5%
Toyota Auto Receivables	1.3%
Government National Mortgage Association	1.3%
Hertz Vehicle Financing LLC	1.3%
Enterprise Fleet Financing	1.3%
Total % of Portfolio	**36.9%**

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

Financial markets finally got some much-needed good news this quarter. Inflation data showed signs of improving as the U.S. consumer price index (CPI) came in below expectations for both October and November and slowed significantly from its peak earlier in the year. Prices increased just 0.1% month-over-month in November and while many of the index's most volatile components drove the numbers lower, it appeared that the Federal Open Market Committee's (FOMC) massive tightening of monetary policy had begun to take hold. To wit, the Fed raised the federal funds rate by 50 basis points (bps) at their December meeting, slowing the pace after four consecutive 75bps hikes. At his post-meeting press conference, Chairman Powell indicated that the pace of future rate hikes would likely continue to slow as the Fed assessed the impact of tighter policy but noted that the Fed remains focused on bringing inflation down to their 2% long-run target. He expressed satisfaction on progress made towards reversing goods inflation but emphasized that tightness in the labor market was still a headwind for services inflation.

Interest rate markets generally responded positively to the improvement in the inflation picture and the slower pace of rate hikes. After rising in October and early November to a nearly 15-year high of 4.72%, two-year Treasury yields finally began to fall and closed the quarter at 4.43%. Three-year and five-year yields fell slightly this quarter while yields inside one-year rose again, further inverting the front end of the yield curve.

After struggling badly in September and October due to some high-profile earnings misses and the spillover effects of the U.K. pension crisis, corporate bonds responded well to better inflation data in November and December. After reaching the year-to-date high of 1.02% near the end of October, the option-adjusted spread on the Bloomberg 1-3Y Corporate Index rallied 0.30% in November to revisit the tightest levels versus Treasuries seen since April. November's excess return of 0.68% represented the best monthly performance for short duration corporate bonds this year. Credit investors seemed to increase their expectations of an economic soft landing, whereby the FOMC can eradicate high inflation without causing a recession. Sectors and industries that underperformed in recent months due to concerns about a slowing global economy, including European banks, finance companies, and basic industries, led the way in November. Spreads were mostly unchanged in December as trading activity declined significantly in accordance with the typical seasonal pattern.

Concerns about consumer credit performance and a lack of demand from investors weighed down by heavier supply hurt the performance of asset-backed securities (ABS) this quarter. ABS trailed duration-matched Treasuries by 0.20% for the fourth quarter, underperforming Treasuries for the year for the first time since the 2008-09 financial crisis. Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) suffered a similar fate, underperforming Treasuries and other risk assets like corporate bonds. The Trepp CMBS delinquency rate moved to 3.04% in December from 2.92% three months ago. Real Capital Analytics' Commercial Property Price Index fell 1.0% over the past three months but finished 4.9% higher year-over-year. Issuance for taxable municipals fell 71% from 2021 this year, which improved the technical environment but reduced liquidity in the sector. While fundamentals remain rock solid, performance was fairly mixed this quarter.

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 12.31.2022 unless otherwise stated. Source: Bloomberg L.P.