pfm asset management

Ventura Regional Sanitation District

Investment Performance Review
For the Quarter Ended December 31, 2024

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Market Update

Current Market Themes

- U.S. economic soft landing remains on track
  - Inflation and labor markets are in line with Fed expectations despite slower recent progress
  - Strong economic growth prospects remain intact, aided by a resilient consumer
  - Changes to fiscal policy may impact growth and inflation trajectory

- Fed easing cycle moves forward as expected, but looks to slow in 2025
  - The Fed cut the federal funds target rate by an additional 50 basis points (bps) during the fourth quarter to 4.25% - 4.50%
  - The Fed's December "dot plot" implies another 50 bps of cuts in 2025, less than the 100 bps of cuts previously projected in September
  - Fed Chair Powell noted the slower pace of cuts reflect "stickier" inflation heading into 2025

- Treasury yields responded to expected monetary and fiscal policy
  - Yields on maturities between 2 years and 10 years rose 60-83 bps during the 4th quarter
  - The yield curve disinversion continued and was flatter at the front end and positively sloped beyond 1-year
  - Yield spreads remained near historically tight levels across most sectors aided by robust demand and strength in the economy

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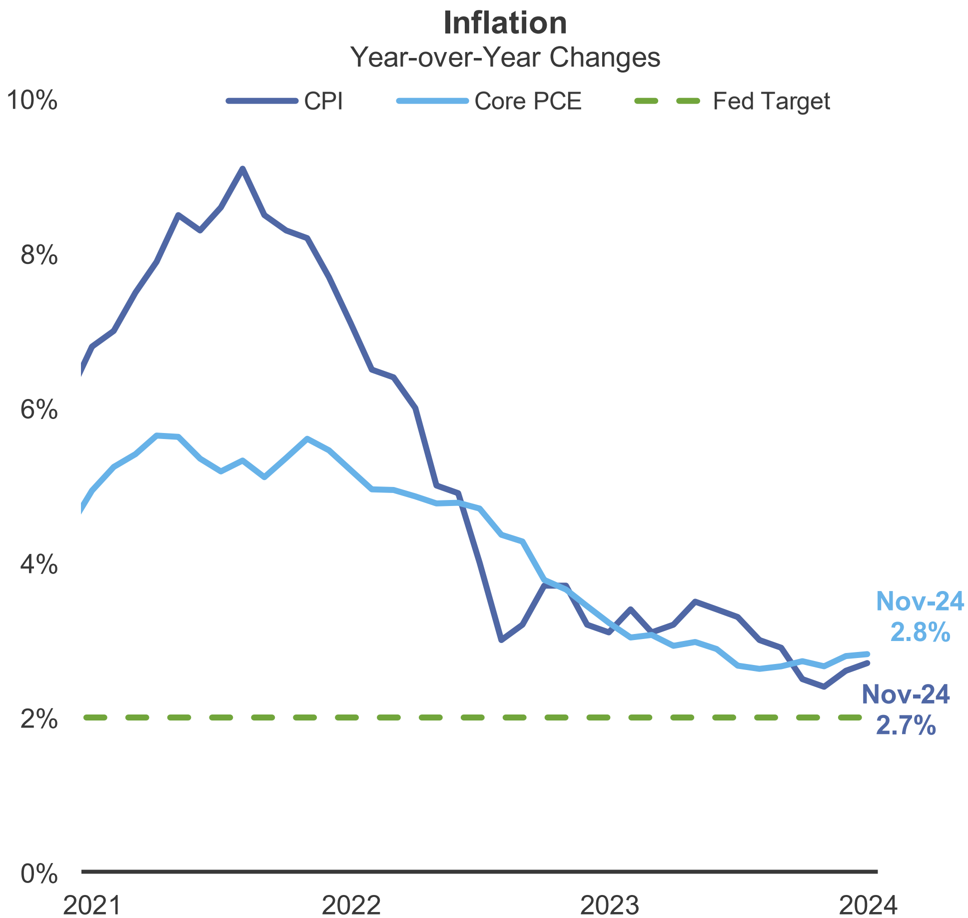
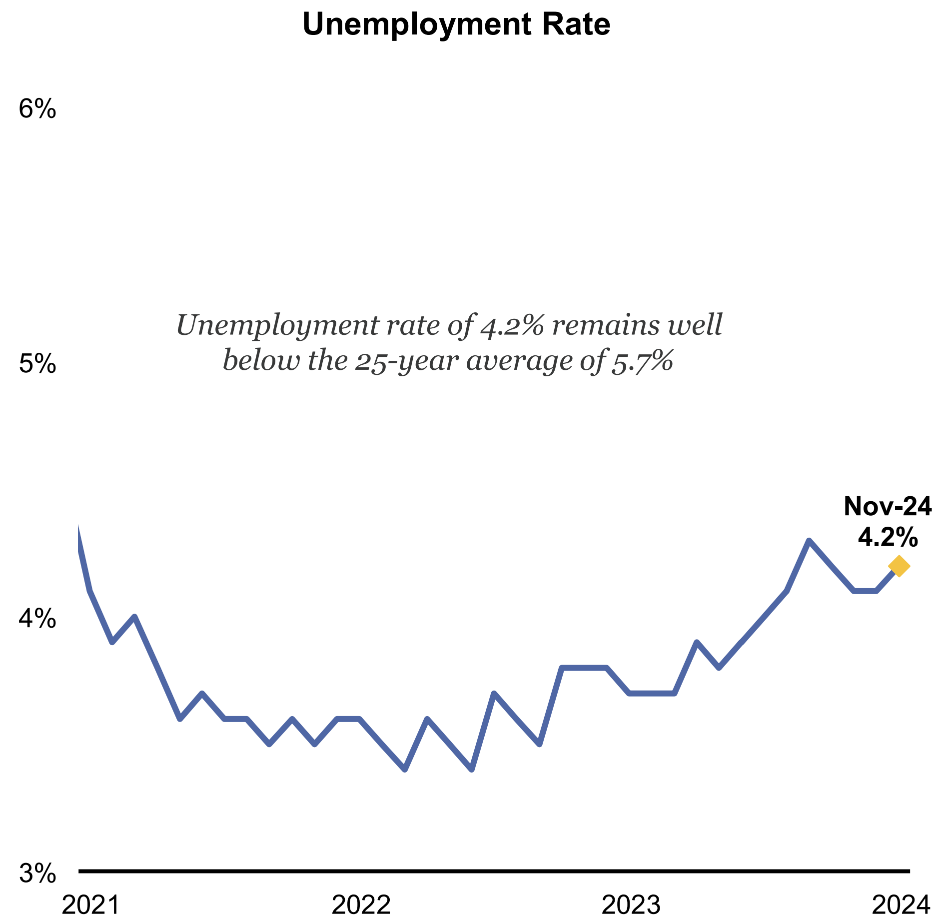
Source: Details on market themes and economic indicators provided throughout the body of the presentation. Bloomberg Finance L.P., as of December 31, 2024.

The Fed's Dual Mandate

Fed Chair Powell: "Downside risks to the labor market do appear to have diminished … Inflation, we see that story as still broadly on track."





Source: FOMC Chair Jerome Powell Press Conference, December 18, 2024. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bloomberg Finance L.P., as of November 2024. Data is seasonally adjusted. Historical average unemployment rate calculated from January 1990-November 2024.

Election & Potential Policy Implications on the Fed

Taxes

Lower taxes viewed as positive for growth but negative for the deficit

Tariffs

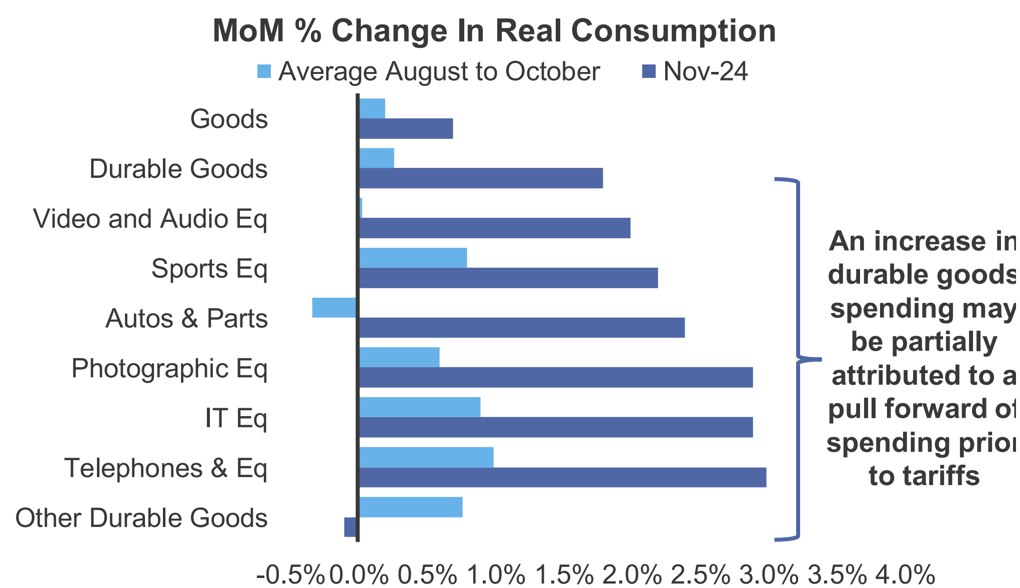
Uncertainty surrounding the scope and scale of tariff policy and viewed as inflationary

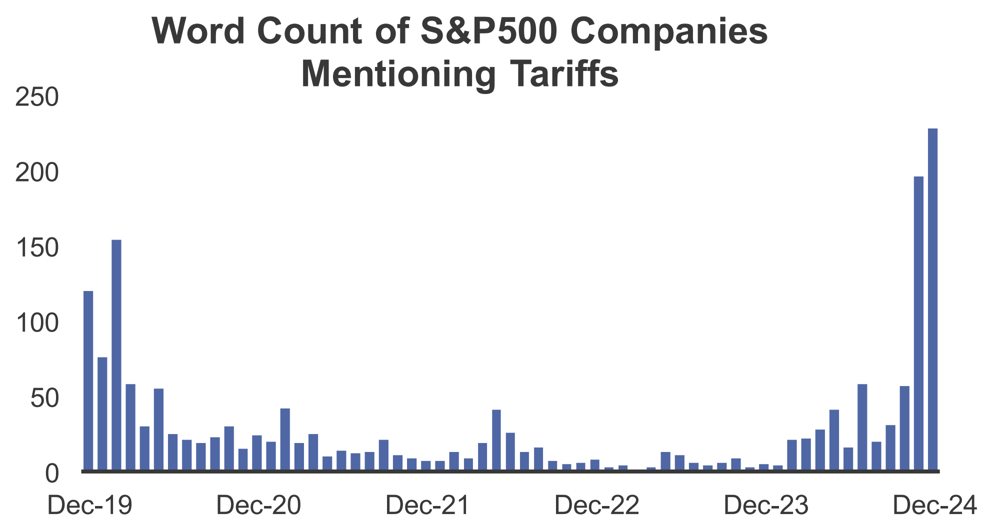
Immigration

Tighter border policy may have adverse impacts on the labor market

Regulation

Easing regulation is generally viewed as positive for growth





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Sources: U.S. Bank: Stock Market Under The Trump Administration | U.S. Bank (usbank.com); Bloomberg Finance L.P. and Bureau of Economic Analysis as of November 2024 (top right). Bloomberg Finance L.P. as of December 2024 (bottom right).

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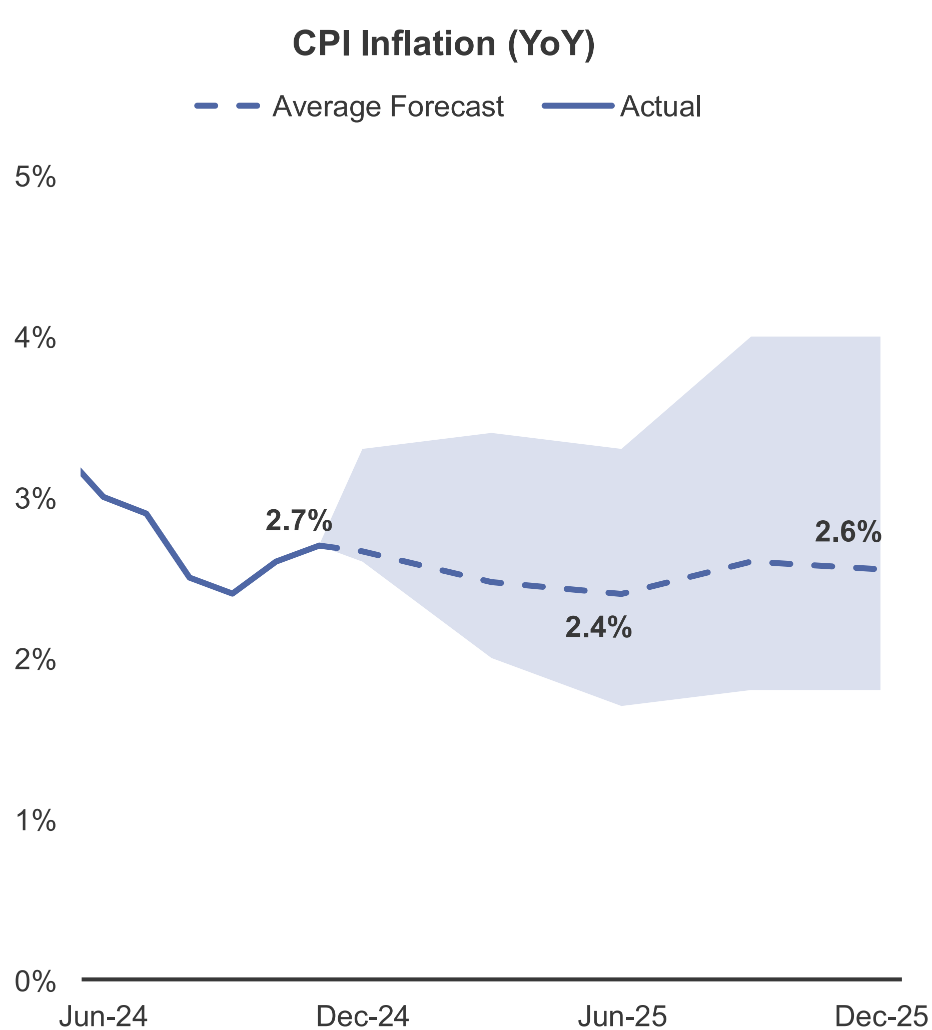
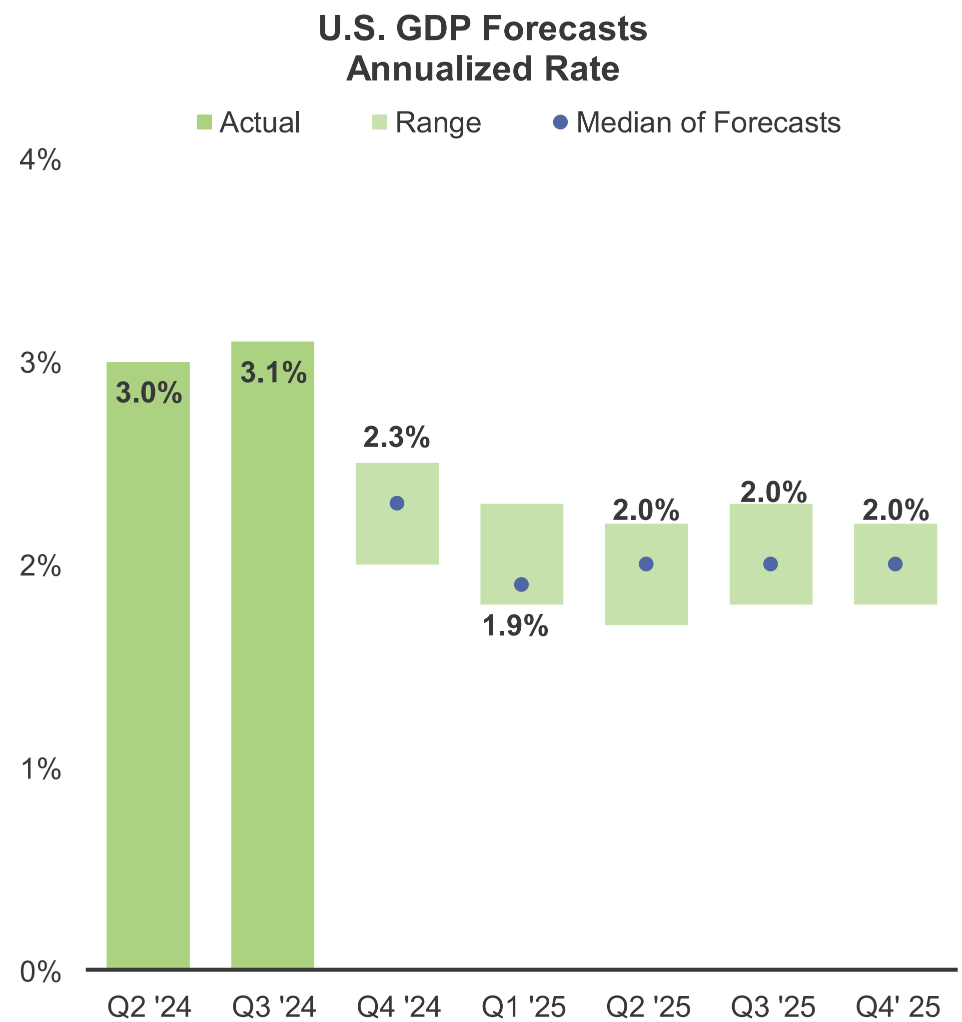
Inflation and Growth Forecasted To Remain Stable

Fed Chair Powell: "I think it's pretty clear we've avoided a recession. I think growth this year has been solid, it really has...Again the U.S. economy has just been remarkable."



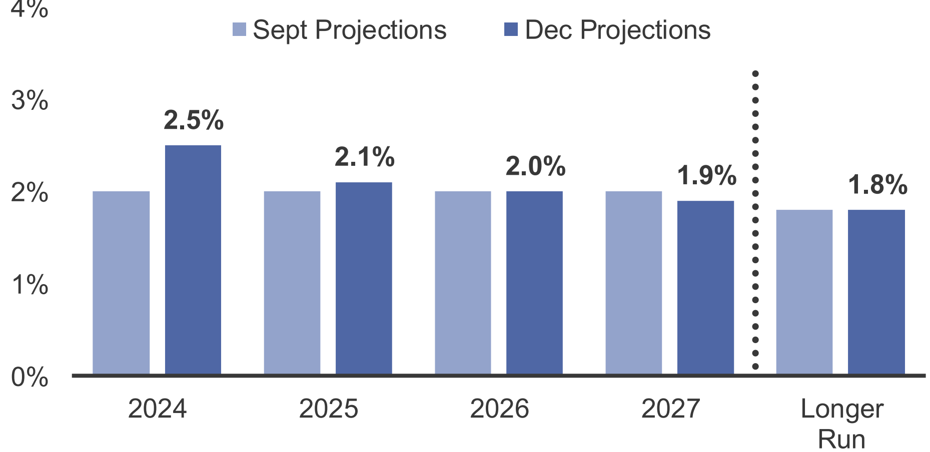


Source: Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell Press Conference as of December 18, 2024; Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bloomberg Finance L.P. as of December 2024 (left). Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bloomberg Finance L.P., as of December 2024 (right).

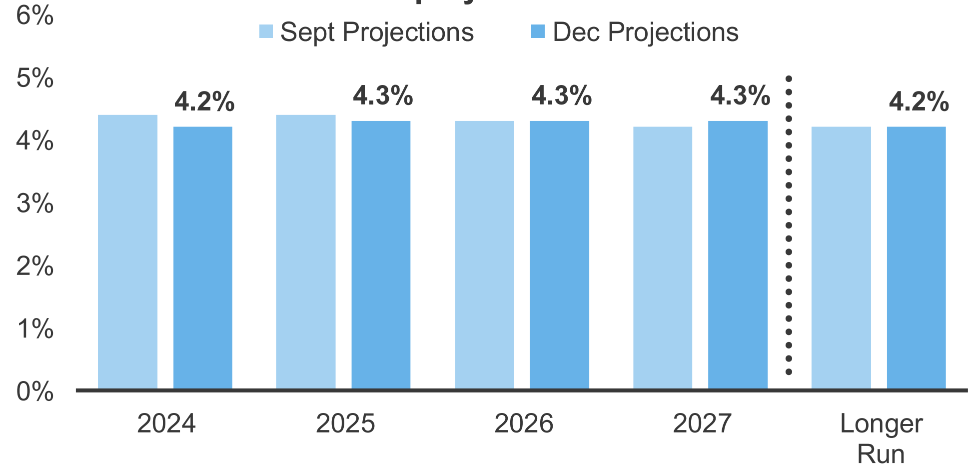
Fed's Updated Summary of Economic Projections

Fed Chair Powell: "These median projections are somewhat higher than in September, consistent with the firmer inflation projection."

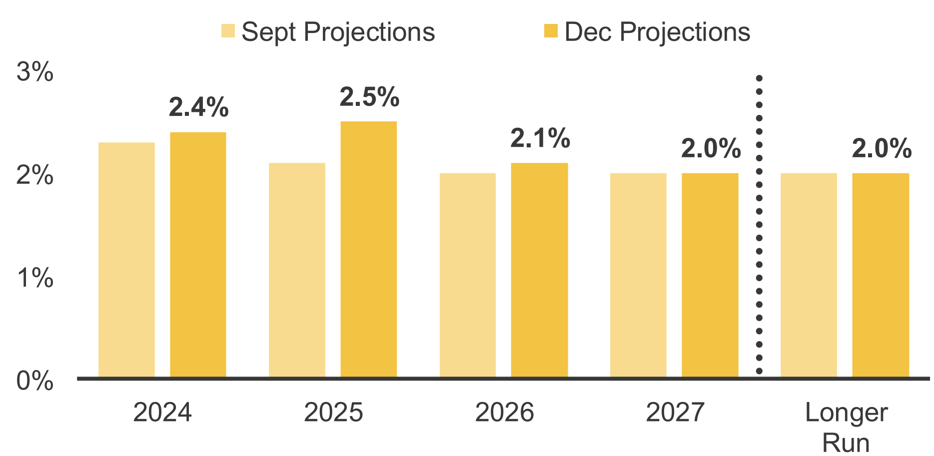
Change in Real GDP



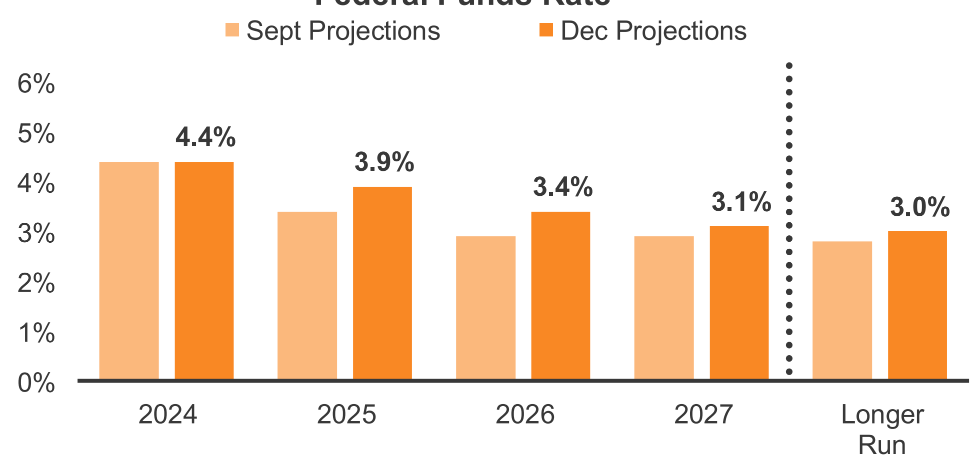
Unemployment Rate



PCE Inflation



Federal Funds Rate



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Source: Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell Press Conference as of December 18, 2024; Federal Reserve. As of December 2024.

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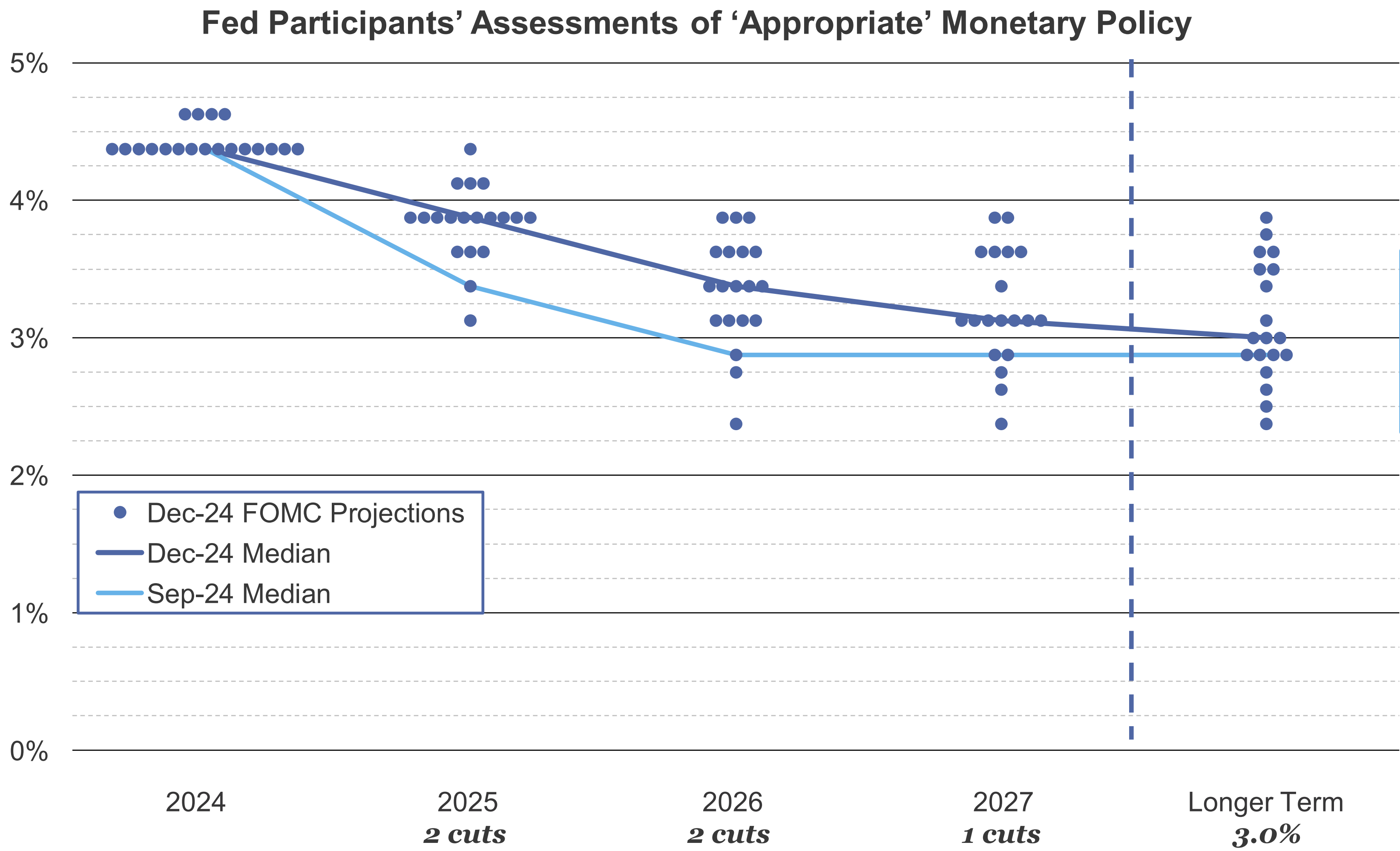
The Fed's Latest "Dot Plot

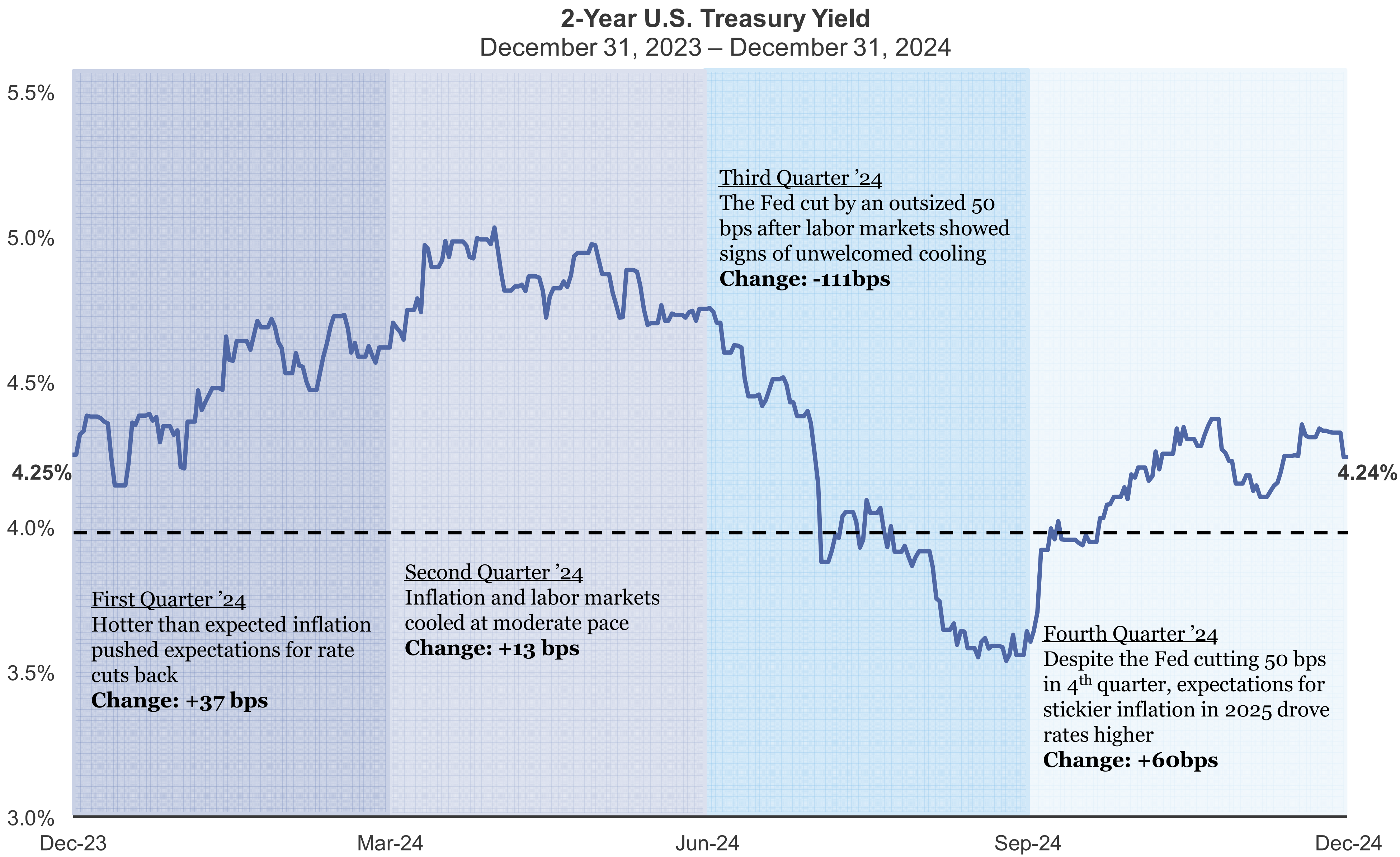
Fed Chair Powell: "You see a slower path … meaningful progress to get inflation down to [2.5%] … we have the labor market forecast as being in good shape, we are also mindful that it is … very gradually cooling"



The longer-term neutral rate has drifted up from 2.5% in Dec '23 to 3% currently

Source: Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell Press Conference as of December 18, 2024; Federal Reserve; Bloomberg Finance L.P.. Individual dots represent each Fed members' judgement of the midpoint of the appropriate target range for the federal funds rate at each year-end. As of December 2024.

Despite 100 Bps of Rate Cuts, 2-Year Finishes Year Nearly Unchanged



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., as of December 31, 2024.

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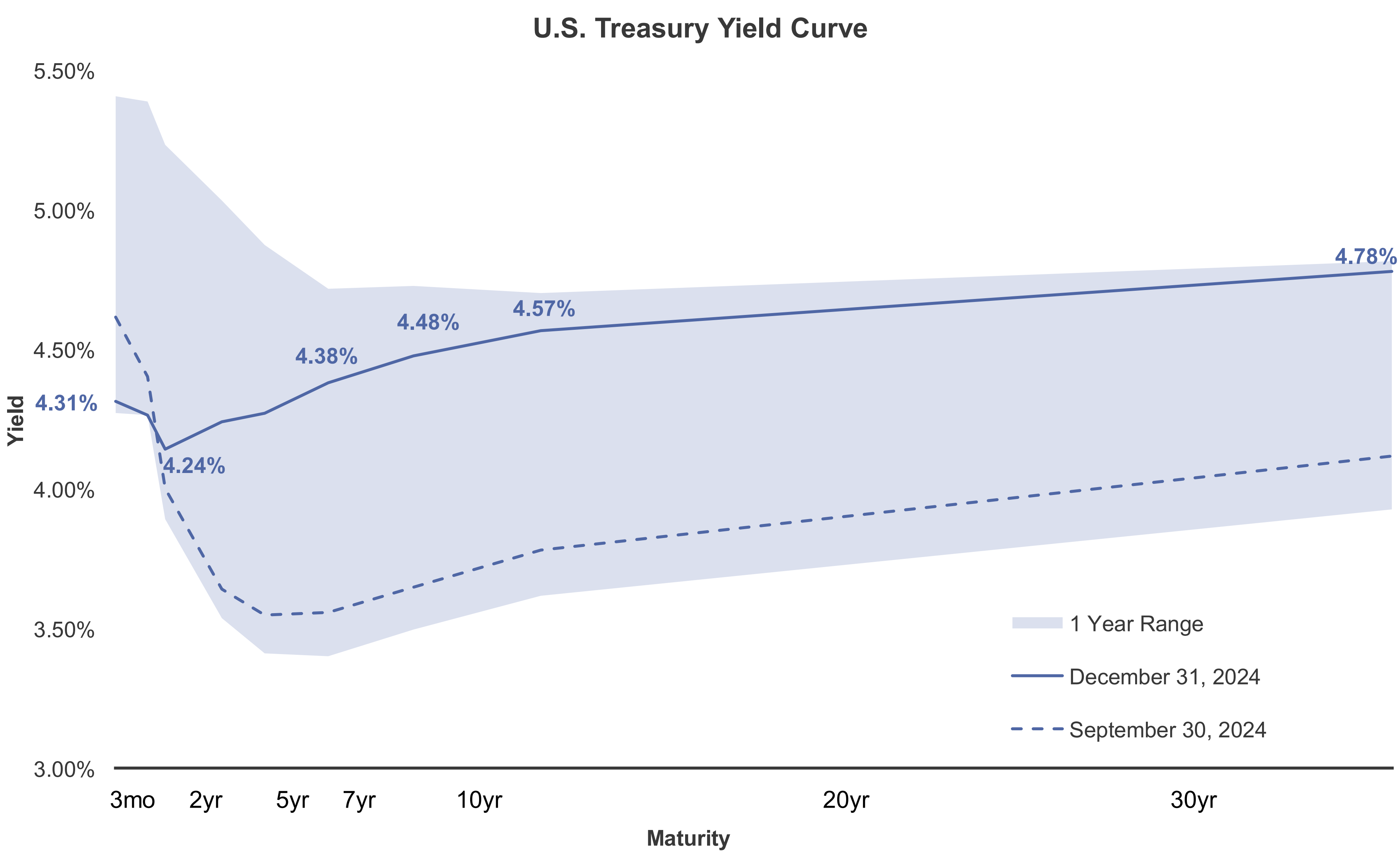
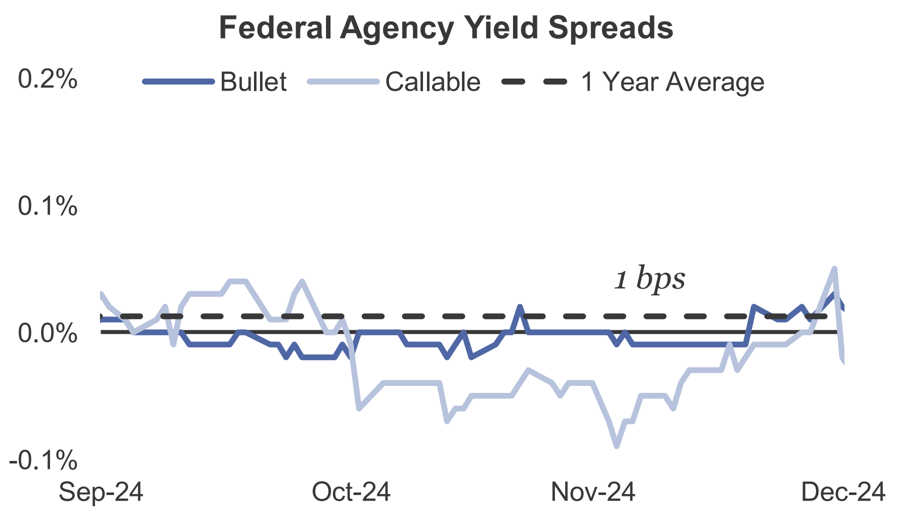
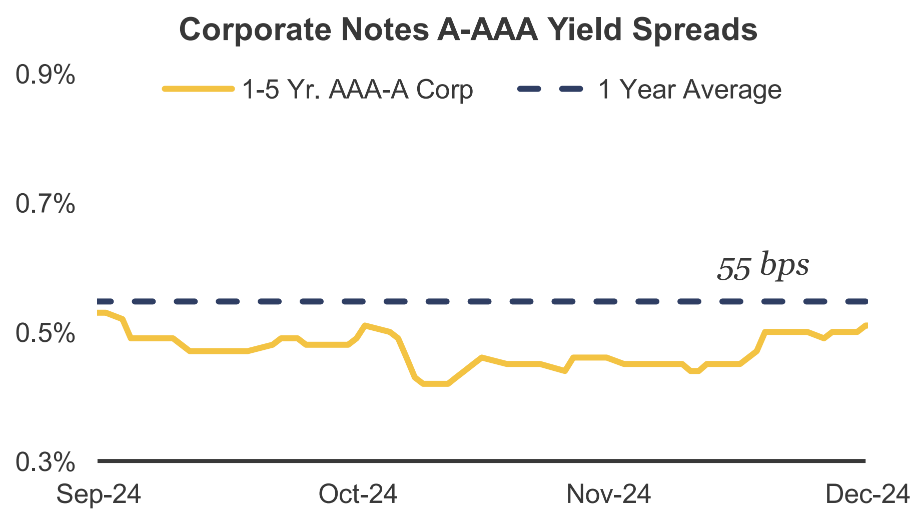
U.S. Treasury Yield Curve Steepens

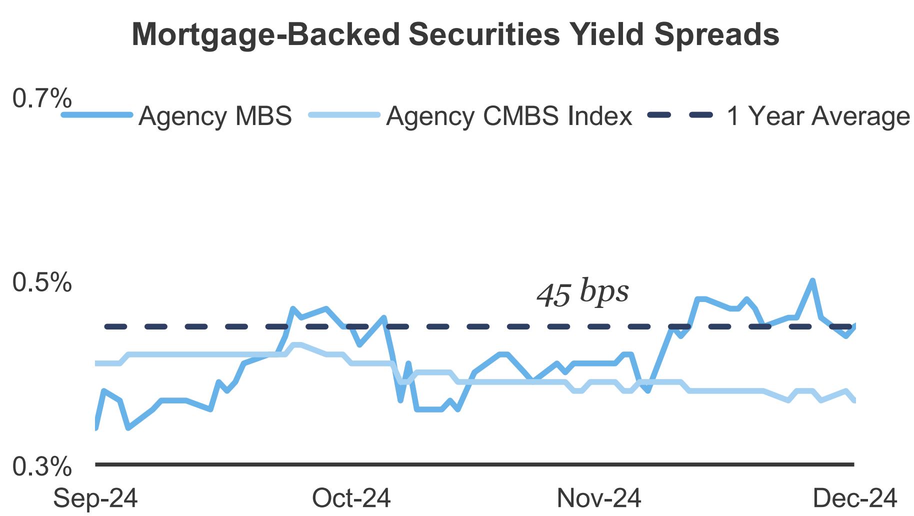


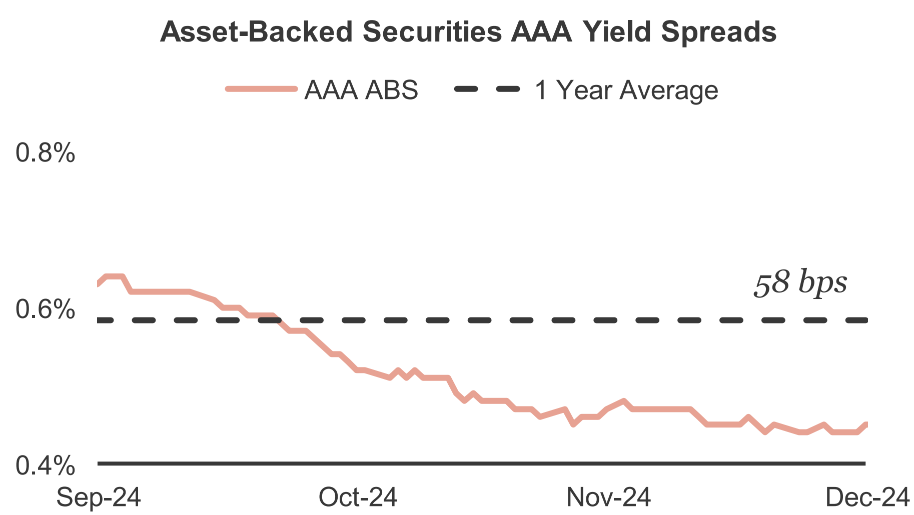
Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., as of December 31, 2024.

Sector Yield Spreads









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Source: ICE BofA 1-5 year Indices via Bloomberg, MarketAxess and PFMAM as of December 31, 2024. Spreads on ABS and MBS are option-adjusted spreads of 0-5 year indices based on weighted average life; spreads on agencies are relative to comparable maturity Treasuries.
CMBS is Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities and represented by the ICE BofA Agency CMBS Index.

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Factors to Consider for 6-12 Months

Monetary Policy (Global):

- The Fed continued its easing cycle with a total of 100 basis points (bps) of rate cuts in 2024. The FOMC's December median "dot plot" projection suggests another 50 bps in cuts by the end of 2025, which is significantly less than previously implied, in large part due to uncertainty surrounding implications of potential fiscal policy changes.
- While the Fed and other major central banks (excluding the Bank of Japan) continue to ease, expectations are for policy rates to settle higher in the longer term given the higher inflation outlook.

Economic Growth (Global):

- U.S. economic growth remains strong on consumer spending which remains quite resilient.
- Fiscal policies discussed on the campaign trial are expected to boost growth, however actual policy implementation and timing are uncertain and subject to change.
- Economic growth outside the U.S. remains modest. Tariffs pose some risks with trading partners.
- Declines in foreign direct investment and weak domestic demand continue to impact China.

Inflation (U.S.):

- While inflation has fallen since its peak in 2022, progress has stalled in the past few months.
- The Fed has acknowledged higher inflation expectations going into 2025. Further rate cuts will depend on inflation moving closer to its 2% target.
- Proposed fiscal policies may put pressure on wages and goods costs. Some policymakers have already incorporated these impacts into their outlooks.

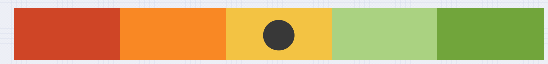
Financial Conditions (U.S.):

- Market metrics such as narrow corporate yield spreads and strong equity returns continue to point to the stability of financial conditions. The potential for decreased regulation under the incoming administration has buoyed economic confidence.
- We remain attentive to further cooling in the labor markets and fiscal policy considerations as these will play a large role in the evolution of future conditions. While our base case is not for a dramatic shift in conditions, the potential impact of future policies warrants attention.

Consumer Spending (U.S.):

- Broad consumer metrics show spending fueled by the stability of the labor market continuing to support economic strength. A growing divergence among consumers exists as lower-income cohorts continue to feel more strain due to the higher overall level of prices.
- An unexpected material deterioration of labor market conditions is the biggest risk factor to consumer spending. Other headwinds may include slower real wage growth, which could reduce purchasing power, and higher interest rates persisting.

Labor Markets:



- The labor market remains well-positioned and in balance despite intra-quarter data volatility caused by weather events and strikes which have now been resolved.
- Layoffs remain near historically low levels; however, the pace of hiring has slowed considerably. The Fed has acknowledged labor market conditions have loosened, and a further cooling of labor conditions is not necessary to achieve its dual mandate of maximum employment and stable prices.

● **Current outlook** ○ **Outlook one quarter ago**

Negative	Slightly Negative	Neutral	Slightly Positive	Positive

Statements and opinions expressed about the next 6-12 months were developed based on our independent research with information obtained from Bloomberg and FactSet. The views expressed within this material constitute the perspective and judgment of PFM Asset Management at the time of distribution (12/31/2024) and are subject to change. Information is obtained from sources generally believed to be reliable and available to the public; however, PFM Asset Management cannot guarantee its accuracy, completeness, or suitability.

Portfolio Review

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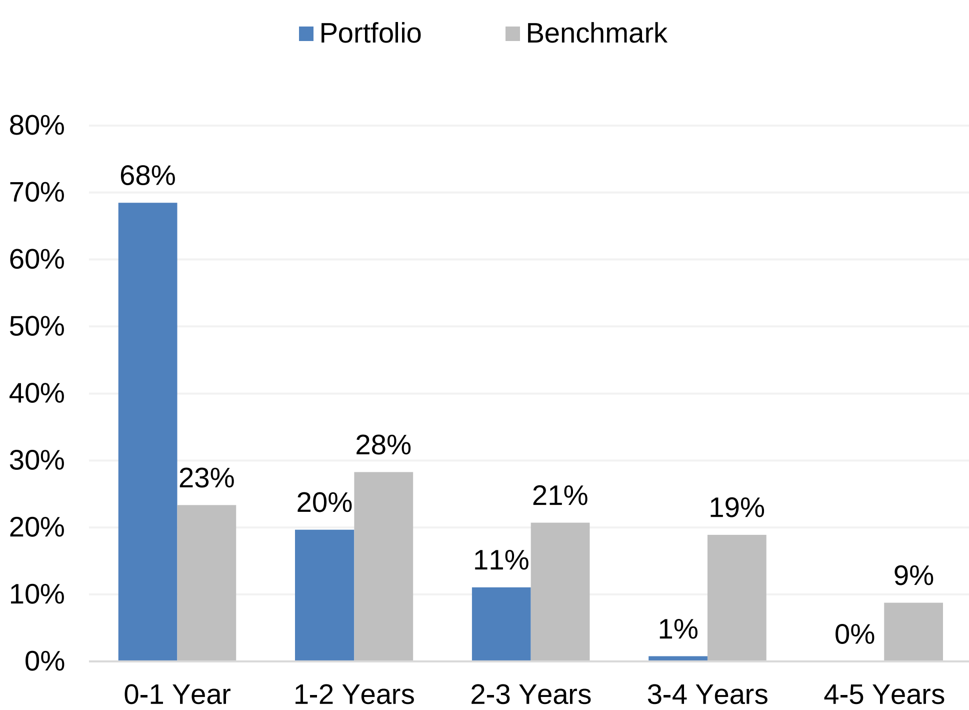
Sector Allocation

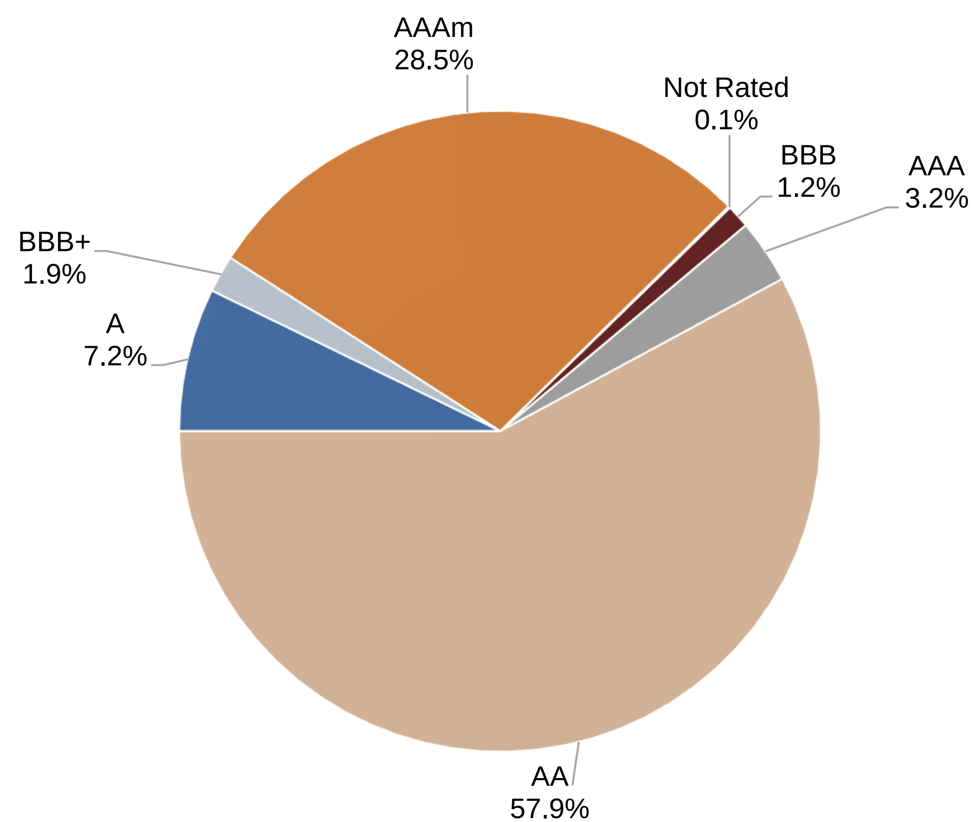
Security Type	Market Value as of December 31, 2024	% of Portfolio	% Change vs. Prior Quarter	Policy Limits
U.S. Treasury	$5,465,910.78	38.1%	6.9%	100%
Federal Agency	2,340,008.96	16.3%	2.7%	100%
Municipal Obligations	68,033.70	0.5%	0.1%	100%
Supranational	452,594.87	3.2%	0.8%	30%
Corporate Notes	1,896,635.71	13.2%	1.8%	30%
Asset-Backed	21,261.38	0.1%	-0.8%	20%
Security Sub-Total	**$10,244,445**	**71.5%**		
Accrued Interest	$43,818			
Securities Total	**$10,288,264**			
CAMP Pool	4,089,178.64	28.5%	-11.6%	100%
Total Investments	**$14,377,442**	**100.0%**		

Portfolio Characteristics

Duration Distribution



Credit Distribution



- ICE BofA 0-5 Year Index from Bloomberg Finance L.P.
- Detail may not total to 100% due to rounding.
- Includes CAMP pool balances as of 12/31/24.
- Callable securities in the portfolio are included in the distribution analysis to their stated maturity date, although they may be called prior to maturity.
- The portfolios are no longer managed to the 0-5 Year Benchmark, but instead they are being managed to meet to the District’s cash flow requirements.
- Security ratings by S&P Global.

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Total Return Performance

	Duration (years)	Past Quarter	Past 12 Months	Past 3 Years	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	Yield to Maturity at Cost	Yield to Maturity at Market
Total Portfolio	**1.00**	**0.78%**	**4.92%**	**2.11%**	**1.89%**	**1.84%**	**2.06%**	**4.68%**
Main	0.57	0.90%	4.97%	2.90%	2.39%	2.04%	1.46%	4.81%
Toland	1.05	0.87%	4.92%	1.84%	1.72%	1.78%	1.46%	4.47%
Coastal	1.28	0.73%	4.88%	1.80%	1.70%	1.77%	2.29%	4.73%
Bailard	1.71	0.63%	4.91%	1.89%	1.76%	1.78%	3.02%	4.70%
ICE BofA 0-5 Year U.S. Treasury Index		**-0.37%**	**3.82%**	**1.39%**	**1.37%**	**1.47%**	**-**	**-**

- *Performance on trade-date basis, gross (i.e., before fees), in accordance with the CFA Institute's Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS).*
- *Includes CAMP pool balances in performance and duration computations.*
- *Quarterly returns are presented on an unannualized basis. Performance numbers for periods greater than one year are presented on an annualized basis.*
- *ICE BofA Indices provided by Bloomberg Finance L.P.*
- *Inception date for the combined portfolio is 6/30/2007 and is the case for all individual portfolios except for the Main portfolio which has an inception date of 12/31/2006.*
- *The Main and Toland portfolios are no longer managed to the 0-5 Year Benchmark, but instead they are being managed to meet to the District's cash flow requirements.*

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Issuer Diversification

Security Type / Issuer	Market Value (%)	S&P / Moody's / Fitch
U.S. Treasury	**53.3%**	
United States Treasury	53.3%	AA / Aaa / AA
Federal Agency	**22.8%**	
Federal Home Loan Banks	2.7%	AA / Aaa / NR
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	11.1%	AA / Aaa / AA
Federal National Mortgage Association	9.0%	AA / Aaa / AA
Supranational	**4.4%**	
Inter-American Development Bank	4.4%	AAA / Aaa / AAA
Municipal	**0.7%**	
California State University	0.7%	AA / Aa / NR
Corporate	**18.6%**	
American Express Co	1.3%	A / A / A
Apple Inc	1.7%	AA / Aaa / NR
Bank of America Corp	0.5%	A / A / AA
Bank of New York Mellon Corp	1.4%	A / Aa / AA
Deere & Co	0.4%	A / A / A
Goldman Sachs Group Inc	2.6%	BBB / A / A
Honda Motor Co Ltd	0.9%	A / A / A
Intel Corp	1.7%	BBB / Baa / BBB
International Business Machines Corp	1.6%	A / A / A
Lockheed Martin Corp	0.3%	A / A / A
Meta Platforms Inc	0.7%	AA / Aa / NR
National Rural Utilities Cooperative Fi	0.4%	A / A / A
Northern Trust Corp	1.2%	A / A / A
PACCAR Inc	0.8%	A / A / NR
Target Corp	0.3%	A / A / A
Toyota Motor Corp	1.0%	A / A / A
Corporate	**18.6%**	
Walmart Inc	1.7%	AA / Aa / AA
ABS	**0.2%**	
Honda Auto Receivables Owner Trust	0.1%	AAA / Aaa / AAA
World Omni Auto Trust	0.1%	AAA / NR / AAA
Total	**100.0%**	

Ratings shown are calculated by assigning a numeral value to each security rating, then calculating a weighted average rating for each security type / issuer category using all available security ratings, excluding Not-Rated (NR) ratings. For security type / issuer categories where a rating from the applicable NRSRO is not available, a rating of NR is assigned. Includes accrued interest and excludes balances invested in overnight funds.

Important Disclosures

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It is not possible to invest directly in an index. The index returns shown throughout this material do not represent the results of actual trading of investor assets. Third-party providers maintain the indices shown and calculate the index levels and performance shown or discussed. Index returns do not reflect payment of any sales charges or fees an investor would pay to purchase the securities they represent. The imposition of these fees and charges would cause investment performance to be lower than the performance shown.

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- Generally, PFMAM's market prices are derived from closing bid prices as of the last business day of the month as supplied by ICE Data Services. There may be differences in the values shown for investments due to accrued but uncollected income and the use of differing valuation sources and methods. Non-negotiable FDIC-insured bank certificates of deposit are priced at par. Although PFMAM believes the prices to be reliable, the values of the securities may not represent the prices at which the securities could have been bought or sold. Explanation of the valuation methods for a registered investment company or local government investment program is contained in the appropriate fund offering documentation or information statement.

- In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, information is presented on a trade date basis; forward settling purchases are included in the monthly balances, and forward settling sales are excluded.

- Performance is presented in accordance with the CFA Institute's Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS). Unless otherwise noted, performance is shown gross of fees. Quarterly returns are presented on an unannualized basis. Returns for periods greater than one year are presented on an annualized basis. **Past performance is not indicative of future returns.**

- ICE Bank of America Indices provided by Bloomberg Financial Markets.

- Money market fund/cash balances are included in performance and duration computations.

- Standard & Poor's is the source of the credit ratings. Distribution of credit rating is exclusive of money market fund/LGIP holdings.

- Callable securities in the portfolio are included in the maturity distribution analysis to their stated maturity date, although, they may be called prior to maturity.

- MBS maturities are represented by expected average life.

Glossary

- Accrued Interest: Interest that is due on a bond or other fixed income security since the last interest payment was made.
- Agencies: Federal agency securities and/or Government-sponsored enterprises.
- Amortized Cost: The original cost of the principal of the security is adjusted for the amount of the periodic reduction of any discount or premium from the purchase date until the date of the report. Discount or premium with respect to short-term securities (those with less than one year to maturity at time of issuance) is amortized on a straight line basis. Such discount or premium with respect to longer-term securities is amortized using the constant yield basis.
- Asset-Backed Security: A financial instrument collateralized by an underlying pool of assets – usually ones that generate a cash flow from debt, such as loans, leases, credit card balances, and receivables.
- Bankers' Acceptance: A draft or bill or exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill as well as the insurer.
- Commercial Paper: An unsecured obligation issued by a corporation or bank to finance its short-term credit needs, such as accounts receivable and inventory.
- Contribution to Total Return: The weight of each individual security multiplied by its return, then summed for each sector to determine how much each sector added or subtracted from the overall portfolio performance.
- Effective Duration: A measure of the sensitivity of a security's price to a change in interest rates, stated in years.
- Effective Yield: The total yield an investor receives in relation to the nominal yield or coupon of a bond. Effective yield takes into account the power of compounding on investment returns, while nominal yield does not.
- FDIC: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. A federal agency that insures bank deposits to a specified amount.
- Interest Rate: Interest per year divided by principal amount and expressed as a percentage.
- Market Value: The value that would be received or paid for an investment in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.
- Maturity: The date upon which the principal or stated value of an investment becomes due and payable.
- Negotiable Certificates of Deposit: A CD with a very large denomination, usually $1 million or more, that can be traded in secondary markets.
- Par Value: The nominal dollar face amount of a security.
- Pass-through Security: A security representing pooled debt obligations that passes income from debtors to its shareholders. The most common type is the mortgage-backed security.

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Glossary

- Repurchase Agreements: A holder of securities sells these securities to an investor with an agreement to repurchase them at a fixed price on a fixed date.
- Settle Date: The date on which the transaction is settled and monies/securities are exchanged. If the settle date of the transaction (i.e., coupon payments and maturity proceeds) occurs on a non-business day, the funds are exchanged on the next business day.
- Supranational: A multinational union or association in which member countries cede authority and sovereignty on at least some internal matters to the group, whose decisions are binding on its members.
- Trade Date: The date on which the transaction occurred; however, the final consummation of the security transaction and payment has not yet taken place.
- Unsettled Trade: A trade which has been executed; however, the final consummation of the security transaction and payment has not yet taken place.
- U.S. Treasury: The department of the U.S. government that issues Treasury securities.
- Yield: The rate of return based on the current market value, the annual interest receipts, maturity value, and the time period remaining until maturity, stated as a percentage on an annualized basis.
- YTM at Cost: The yield to maturity at cost is the expected rate of return based on the original cost, the annual interest receipts, maturity value, and the time period from purchase date to maturity, stated as a percentage on an annualized basis.
- YTM at Market: The yield to maturity at market is the rate of return based on the current market value, the annual interest receipts, maturity value, and the time period remaining until maturity, stated as a percentage on an annualized basis.

QUARTERLY MARKET SUMMARY

Summary

- ► The fourth quarter of 2024 was characterized by an increase in yields and volatility as investors digested the potential impact of the new administration's policy proposals. Areas of focus include taxes, tariffs, immigration, and deregulation, which the market generally expects could result in more growth, larger budget deficits and higher inflation.
- ► The labor market continues to move into balance as layoffs remain contained and the pace of job creation remains steady. This trend continues to support the consumer and fuel economic growth. Inflation moved sideways during the quarter, and as a result the Federal Reserve (Fed) views the risks to its dual mandate – stable prices and full employment – as being "roughly in balance."
- ► The Fed cut the overnight rate by 25 basis points (bps) (0.25%) at both its November and December meetings to bring the new target range to 4.25% - 4.50%. The Fed's updated "dot plot" implied only 50 bps of rate cuts in 2025, down from previous projections indicating a full percentage point of rate cuts in 2025. This revision, plus some pointed commentary from Fed officials, has resulted in the market generally expecting the Fed to pause rate cuts for some time.
- ► While sentiment remained positive in Q4 and continued to support risk asset valuations, the Fed's "higher for longer" narrative towards the end of the quarter caused Treasury yields beyond one year to rise while equity markets sold off from all-time highs. The NASDAQ still ended the quarter up 6.4% and the S&P 500 Index ended 2.4% higher, while the Dow Jones Industrial Average eked out a small 0.9% gain. For calendar year 2024, the S&P 500 returned 25%, driven in large part by the "Magnificent Seven," which returned 67%.

Economic Snapshot

- ► U.S. inflation readings remained 'sticky' during the quarter and did not show progress in moving towards the Fed's 2% target. Shelter and housing components of inflation, which had been running higher than most other segments of the underlying data, began to move lower during the quarter. Core CPI remained at 3.3% annualized year-over-year during the quarter while headline CPI increased to 2.7% after ending Q3 at 2.4%.
- ► U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) growth continued its upward trajectory in Q3, with final estimates showing growth of 3.1%. Personal consumption remained exceptionally strong and grew at the fastest pace in 18 months.
- ► The U.S. labor market continued to show strength with 511,000 jobs added in Q4 compared to 477,000 in Q3. Additionally, the unemployment rate ended the quarter at 4.1%, which is 0.4% higher than the calendar year low of 3.7%, but still near historic lows. Layoff rates continue to remain near multi-year lows and jobless claims also remain below their long-term averages while the pace of wage growth has stabilized.

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Interest Rates

- ► U.S. Treasury yields moved higher in response to policy proposals that are generally expected to be inflationary. Additionally, the Fed continued with rate cuts cutting a total of 100 bps in 2024. While the Fed cut rates at both November and December meetings, guidance pointed towards fewer cuts occurring at a slower pace than previously anticipated.
- ► Both fiscal and monetary expectations steepened the Treasury curve, with the yield on the 2-, 5-, and 10-year Treasuries ending the quarter at 4.24%, 4.38%, and 4.57%. This represents increases of 60, 82, and 79 bps, respectively. The 3-month Treasury, heavily influenced by the Fed, moved 30 bps lower, ending the quarter at 4.31%.
- ► As a result of higher yields, U.S. Treasury indexes generated negative total returns for the quarter. The ICE BofA 2-, 5-, and 10-year U.S. Treasury indices returned -0.20%, -2.72%, and -5.22% for the quarter, while the shorter-duration ICE BofA 3-month U.S. Treasury index returned 1.16%.

Sector Performance

- ► Strong investor demand pushed spreads tighter across most investment grade sectors throughout Q4, resulting in firmly positive excess returns on corporates and asset-backed securities.
- ► Federal agency & supranational spreads remained low and range bound throughout Q4. These sectors produced muted excess returns as issuance was light and incremental income is minimal.
- ► Investment-grade (IG) corporates posted another strong relative quarter as robust investor demand continued while issuance slowed into year-end. Yield spreads tightened further toward multi-year tights. Lower-quality and longer-duration issuers generated stronger excess returns in Q4. Financial issuers led most other industries across much of the yield curve.
- ► Asset-backed securities (ABS) spreads are tighter than their historical average while underlying technicals remain strong. Cross-sector spreads have shifted notably, as ABS spreads tightened substantially through year-end and now trade through corporates. As a result, ABS was a top performer in Q4.
- ► Mortgage-backed securities (MBS) were hurt by rising rates and heightened volatility. After an exceptionally strong Q3, agency MBS underperformed Treasuries in Q4. On the other hand, well-structured Agency commercial MBS (CMBS) performed better and saw positive excess returns.
- ► Short-term credit (commercial paper and negotiable bank CDs) yields fell in response to the Fed rate cuts, but the money market yield curve steepened on prospects for "higher for longer." Yield spreads also widened over the quarter by 10-15 bps across most of the money market curve.

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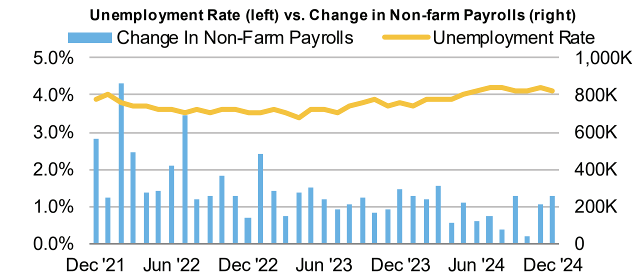
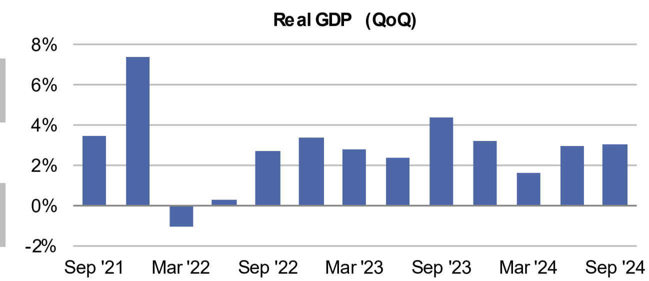
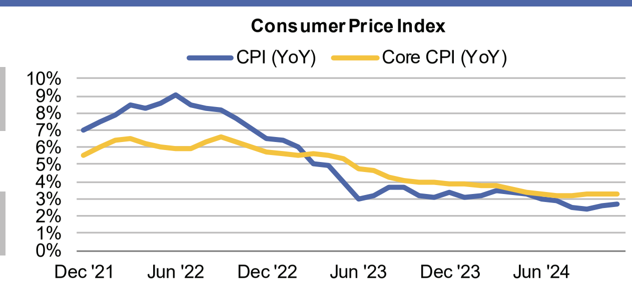
Economic Snapshot

Labor Market		Latest	Sep '24	Dec '23
Unemployment Rate	Dec'24	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%
Change In Non-Farm Payrolls	Dec'24	256,000	255,000	290,000
Average Hourly Earnings (YoY)	Dec'24	3.9%	3.9%	4.3%
Personal Income (YoY)	Nov'24	5.3%	5.1%	5.2%
Initial Jobless Claims (week)	1/4/25	201,000	225,000	198,000
Growth				
Real GDP (QoQ SAAR)	2024Q3	3.1%	3.0% [1]	4.4% [2]
GDP Personal Consumption (QoQ SAAR)	2024Q3	3.7%	2.8% [1]	2.5% [2]
Retail Sales (YoY)	Nov'24	3.8%	2.0%	5.5%
ISM Manufacturing Survey (month)	Dec'24	49.3	47.2	47.1
Existing Home Sales SAAR (month)	Nov'24	4.15 mil.	3.83 mil.	3.88 mil.
Inflation/Prices				
Personal Consumption Expenditures (YoY)	Nov'24	2.4%	2.1%	2.7%
Consumer Price Index (YoY)	Nov'24	2.7%	2.4%	3.4%
Consumer Price Index Core (YoY)	Nov'24	3.3%	3.3%	3.9%
Crude Oil Futures (WTI, per barrel)	Dec 31	$71.72	$68.17	$71.65
Gold Futures (oz.)	Dec 31	$2,641	$2,636	$2,072

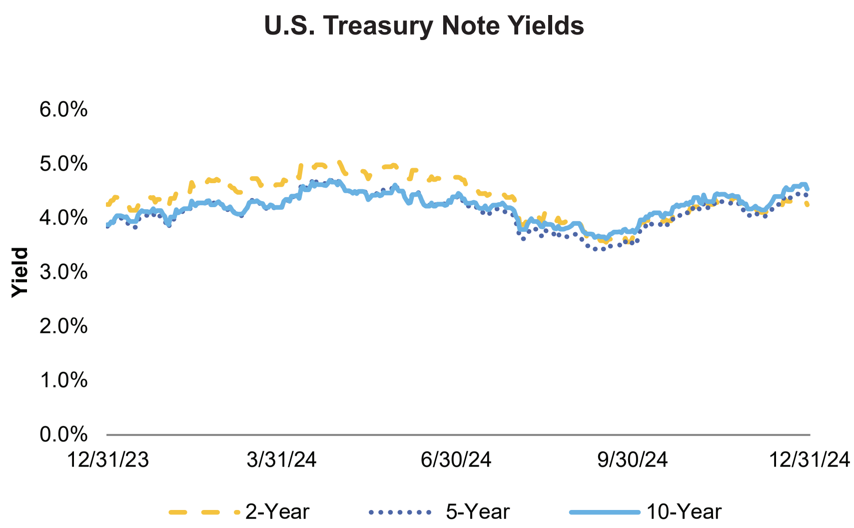


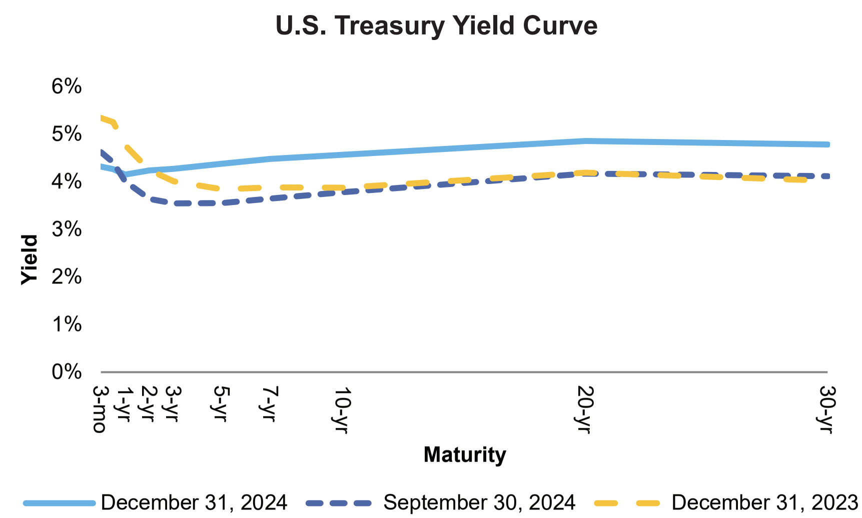




1. Data as of Second Quarter 2024.
2. Data as of Third Quarter 2023.
Note: YoY = year-over-year, QoQ = quarter-over-quarter, SAAR = seasonally adjusted annual rate, WTI = West Texas Intermediate crude oil.
Source: Bloomberg.

Interest Rate Overview





U.S. Treasury Yields

Maturity	Dec '24	Sep '24	Change over Quarter	Dec '23	Change over Year
3-Month	4.32%	4.63%	(0.31%)	5.34%	(1.02%)
1-Year	4.15%	4.01%	0.14%	4.77%	(0.62%)
2-Year	4.24%	3.64%	0.60%	4.25%	(0.01%)
5-Year	4.38%	3.56%	0.82%	3.85%	0.53%
10-Year	4.57%	3.78%	0.79%	3.88%	0.69%
30-Year	4.78%	4.12%	0.66%	4.03%	0.75%

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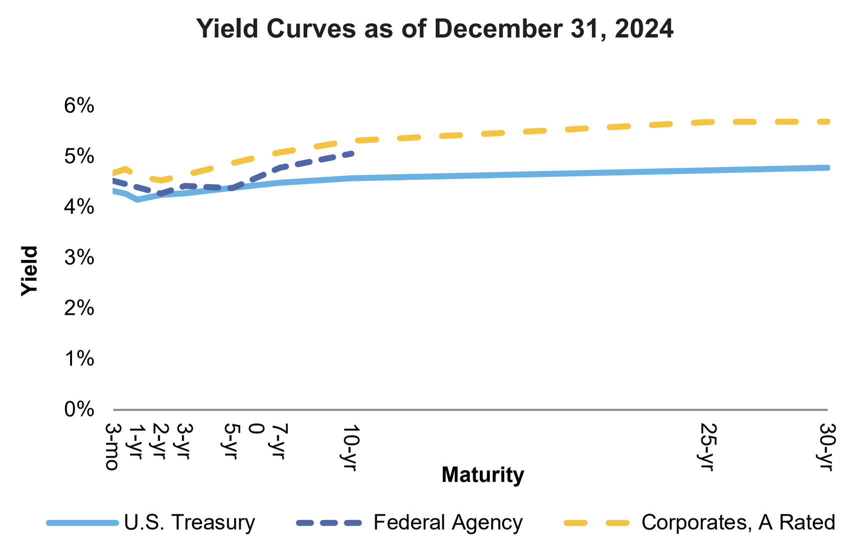
Source: Bloomberg.



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ICE BofA Index Returns

	As of 12/31/2024		Returns for Periods ended 12/31/2024		
December 31, 2024	**Duration**	**Yield**	**3 Month**	**1 Year**	**3 Years**
1-3 Year Indices					
U.S. Treasury	1.81	4.26%	(0.06%)	4.08%	1.49%
Federal Agency	1.57	4.28%	0.25%	4.31%	1.67%
U.S. Corporates, A-AAA rated	1.78	4.74%	0.11%	5.14%	2.24%
Agency MBS (0 to 3 years)	1.98	4.80%	(0.07%)	4.33%	1.25%
Taxable Municipals	1.85	4.57%	0.11%	4.80%	2.01%
1-5 Year Indices					
U.S. Treasury	2.54	4.30%	(0.77%)	3.41%	0.73%
Federal Agency	2.00	4.28%	(0.13%)	3.98%	1.05%
U.S. Corporates, A-AAA rated	2.48	4.84%	(0.47%)	4.81%	1.54%
Agency MBS (0 to 5 years)	3.47	4.97%	(0.87%)	3.84%	0.39%
Taxable Municipals	2.49	4.63%	(0.41%)	4.07%	1.26%
Master Indices (Maturities 1 Year or Greater)					
U.S. Treasury	6.04	4.47%	(3.34%)	0.51%	(3.10%)
Federal Agency	3.42	4.41%	(1.21%)	3.19%	(0.21%)
U.S. Corporates, A-AAA rated	6.59	5.18%	(3.13%)	2.06%	(2.32%)
Agency MBS (0 to 30 years)	5.67	5.28%	(3.18%)	1.33%	(2.13%)
Taxable Municipals	8.79	5.41%	(4.32%)	0.26%	(4.65%)

Returns for periods greater than one year are annualized.
Source: ICE BofA Indices.

Disclosures

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