Quarterly Investment Report

As of 6/30/2024

Executive Summary

PORTFOLIO STATISTICS:

Quarter Ending:	03/31/2024	06/30/2024
Tax-Equivalent Book Yield	4.80%	4.74%
Book Value	$1,041,772	$1,057,631
Projected Tax-Equivalent Annual Income	$49,968	$50,145
Unrealized Gain	$5,104	$1,545
YTD Realized Gain	$0	$0
Portfolio Duration	2.20	2.20
Average Credit Quality	AA+	AA+

PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION:

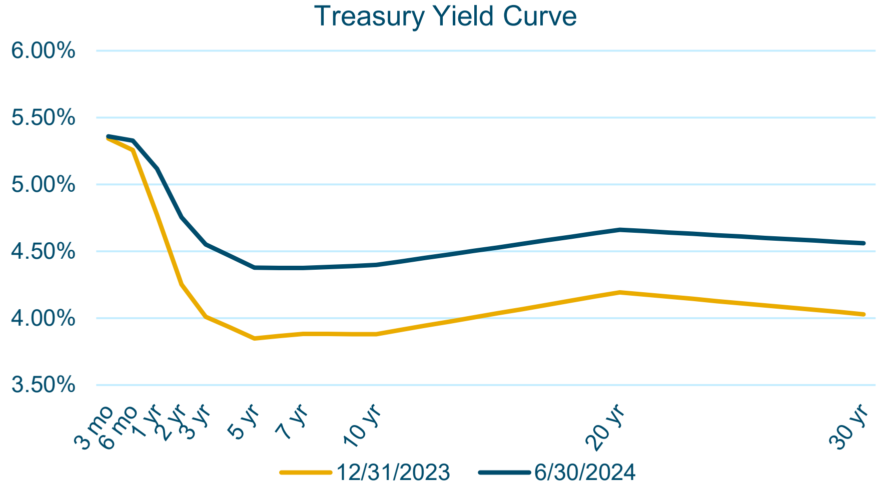
Sector	03/31/2024	06/30/2024
Treasury	98%	98%
Agency	0%	0%
Credit	0%	0%
Exempt Muni	0%	0%
Taxable Muni	0%	0%
MPT	0%	0%
CMO	0%	0%
ABS	0%	0%
CMBS	0%	0%
Short-Term	2%	2%

PERFORMANCE:

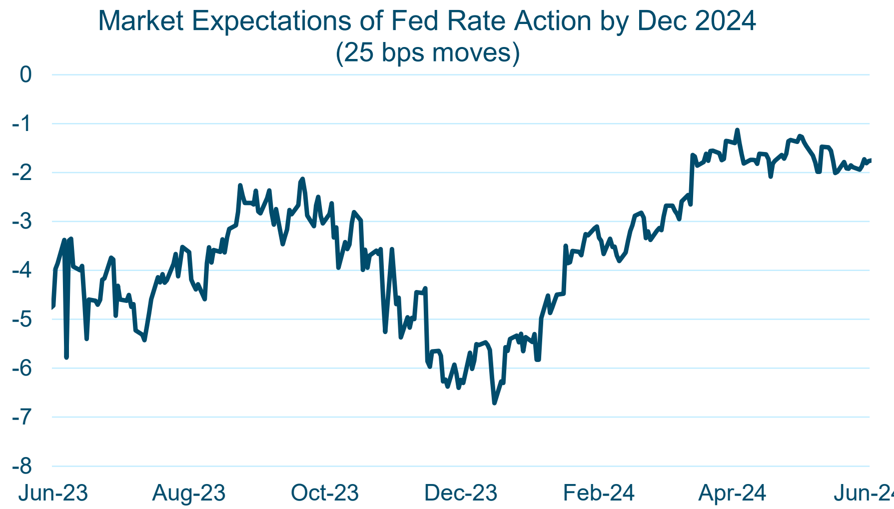
Tax-equivalent Performance	Portfolio	Target/Benchmark	Difference
YTD Booked Income	$25,231	$24,969	$262
QTD Total Return	0.85%	0.93%	-0.08%
YTD Total Return	1.10%	1.04%	0.06%

Economic Outlook

Treasury Yields and the Economy



Source: Federal Reserve



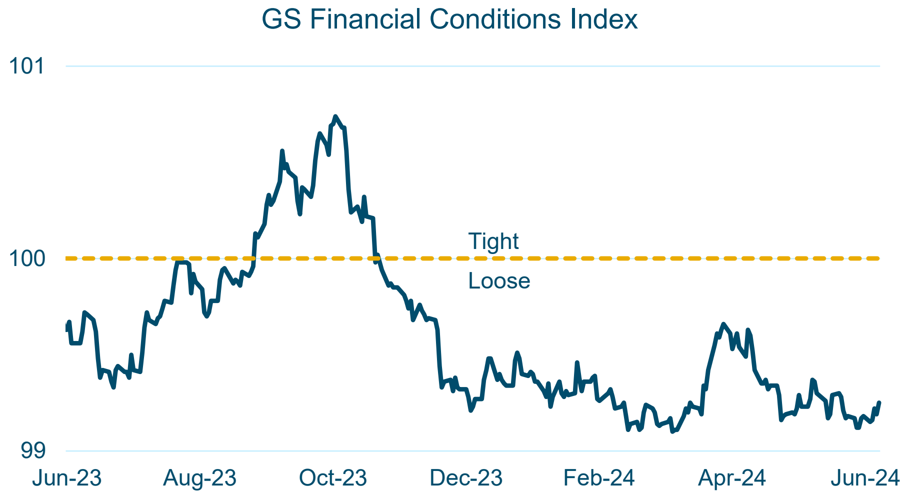
Source: Bloomberg

<u>Yield Curve & Hike Expectations</u>

- Over the course of the second quarter, the market saw a continuation of the trend experienced earlier in the year; stronger growth, persistent inflation, and a cautious Fed that reduced the market's expectations for rate cuts in 2024.
  - This was reconfirmed at the June FOMC meeting where the dot plot projections declined from 3 cuts in 2024 to just 1.
    - Market expectations that started 2024 pricing in 6 cuts (150 bps) for 2024, have fallen to 2 cuts (50 bps).
  - Bloomberg's Fed Speak Sentiment index indicates FOMC member speeches have also turned more hawkish since the end of the year as the economic data supports a "higher for longer" stance with rates.
- Treasury rates ended the quarter higher with 2-year Treasuries at 4.75% (+13 bps QTD) and the 10-year at 4.40% (+20 bps QTD).
  - While the Federal Reserve has acknowledged "modest" progress on the inflation front, it remains well above their 2% target.
    - Outside of May's release, inflation readings this year have consistently printed higher than market expectations, indicating the last leg lower to target levels will happen at a more gradual pace.
    - The keys to lower inflation remain the labor and housing markets as these sticky measures have been slow to recede.
      - Given labor market strength, wages continue to rise at a pace supportive of inflation above the 2% target.
      - Despite higher mortgage rates, home prices and rents have remained resilient as demand exceeds existing supply.
      - In addition, the fragile geopolitical landscape continues to impact global supply chains.

Economic Outlook

Treasury Yields and the Economy



Source: Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs

	House		Senate	
	Current	Up for Election	Current	Up for Election
Democrat	213	213	46	20
Republican	218	218	49	10
Independent	0	0	5	3
Vacancies	4	4	0	0
Total	**435**	**435**	**100**	**33**

Source: Ballotpedia, Press Gallery

Financial Conditions

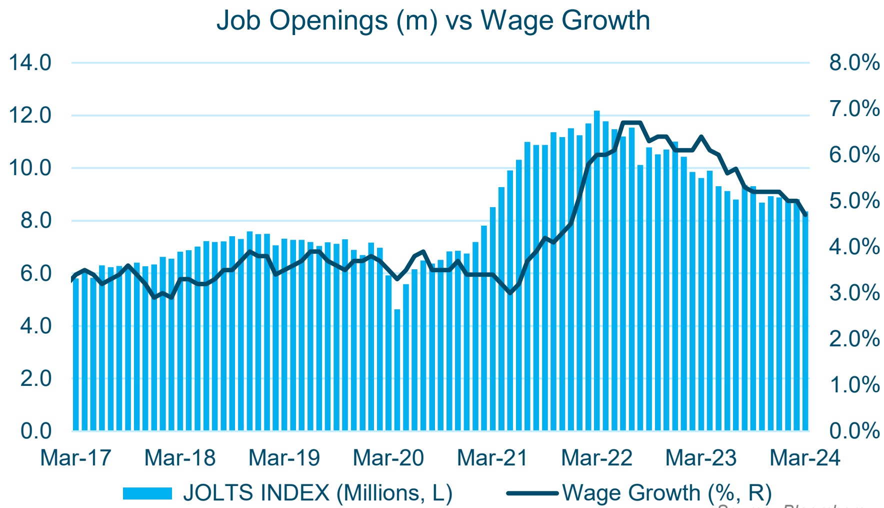
- With equities moving higher and spreads grinding tighter in 2024, financial conditions remain very easy. Current loose conditions measured by the Goldman Sachs Financial Conditions index appear to be counter to the Fed's intention of restricting growth to ease inflationary pressures.
  - When evaluating financial conditions the index incorporates multiple factors including spreads, policy rates, and exchange rates. When the index is above 100, conditions are considered tight, whereas readings below 100, conditions are considered easy.
  - While some FOMC members believe rates are sufficiently restrictive to bring inflation lower, easy financial conditions continue to support growth and inflation.

Elections

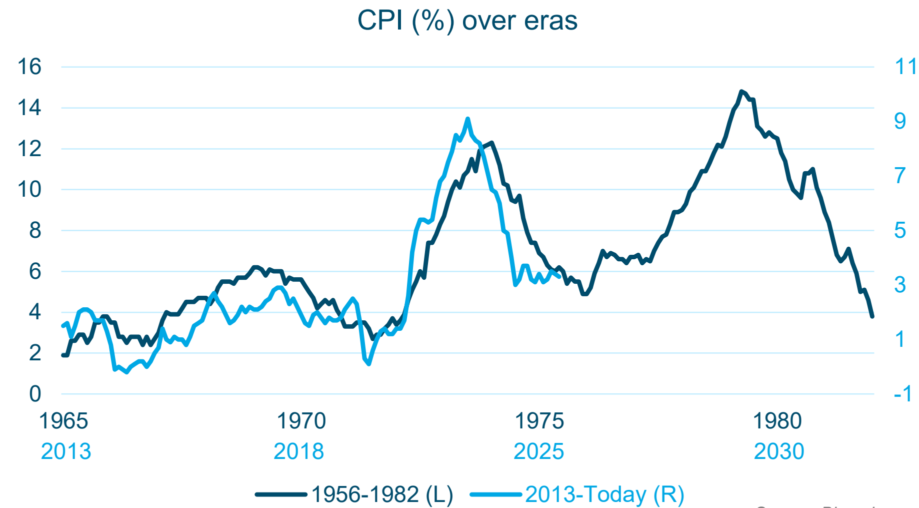
- The results of the upcoming US election season have significant potential to increase market volatility. Along with the Presidency, control of both the House and Senate are up for grabs.
  - With neither party compelled to tackle rising government debt loads and the growing interest burden, a divided government may be the best outcome to slow additional fiscal stimulus/spending that would increase inflationary pressures.
  - Rising government debt loads will be a key factor pushing longer maturity yields higher, given the ongoing supply of Treasuries needed to finance them.
- With recent economic data likely sidelining the Fed from actions at the upcoming July FOMC meeting, there is only one meeting prior to the elections where a rate change could come into play (September). Even if conditions warranted action, we believe the Fed would likely resist making a move prior to the elections, thus pushing the likelihood of any cuts this year to either the November or December FOMC meeting.

Economic Outlook

Market Indicators



Source: Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg

JOLTS and Wage Growth

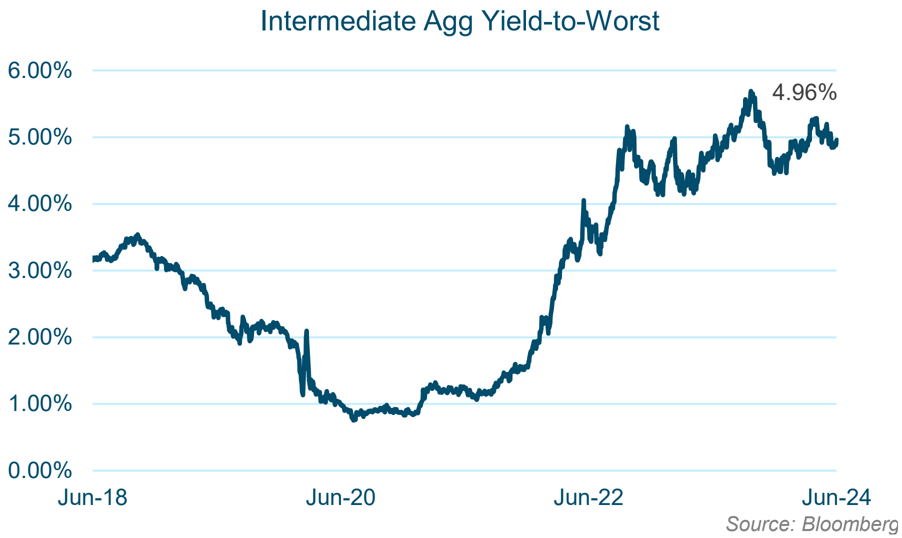
- Tight labor market conditions remain one of the key factors adding to inflationary pressures within the U.S. economy. While the pace of job growth has slowed on a month over month basis, hiring remains resilient averaging 222k per month, exceeding the 3-year average monthly growth experienced prior to the pandemic (177k). This demand has helped fuel wage growth and inflation.
  - The good news, however, is that monthly job openings are showing signs of easing toward pre-pandemic levels and with it, wages.
  - The Atlanta Fed Wage measure has slowed to 4.7%, however it remains well above the rate consistent with 2% inflation and still significantly higher than the 3.5% average for the 3 years prior to the pandemic.

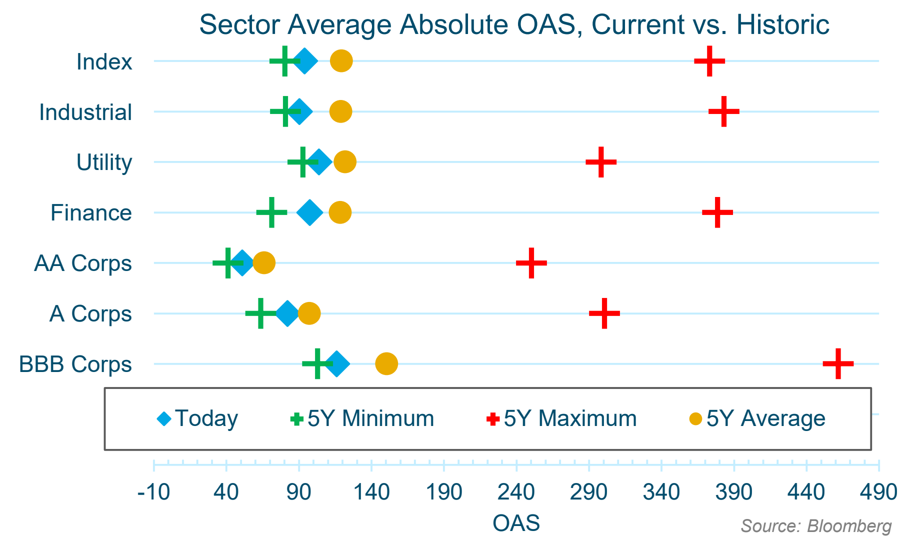
CPI

- Inflation progress in 2024 has stalled as monthly results have exceeded market expectations, proving the last leg lower will be much harder to achieve.
- When comparing the current cycle to inflation of the mid to late 1970's, there are numerous parallels from which the FOMC can draw from.
  - At that time, tax cuts, massive spending (funding the Vietnam War), waning international trade and rising energy costs all fueled inflation.
  - Despite high inflation, the Fed aggressively lowered the Fed Funds rate in 1974 ahead of inflation returning to target levels. That ill fated decision played a factor in reigniting inflation in the latter half of the decade.
    - With a loss in confidence, the Fed was forced to implement an even more oppressive hiking cycle to kill inflation. Between 1976 to 1980, the Fed ratcheted rates higher by over +15% taking the Fed Funds rate to 20% by the early 1980's. With rates rising to those levels, it incited the worst recession since the Great Depression in 1981-1982.
- The Fed is keenly aware of these similarities with the 1970s and is determined not to repeat the same mistakes this time. This is likely contributing to the current Fed's patience in demanding inflation to return to target before proceeding with rate cuts.

Economic Outlook

Market Indicators





Investment Yields

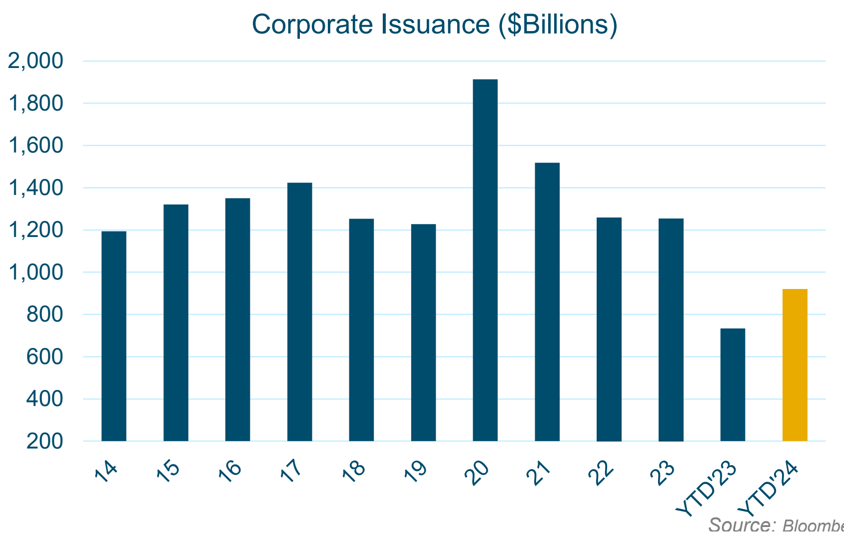
- Reinvestment yields, as measured by the Bloomberg Intermediate Aggregate index, have also improved with the sell-off in Treasuries during Q2.
    - The yield on the index ended Q2 at 4.96%, rising from 4.82% at the end of Q1.
    - Spread tightening across asset classes have been offset by the rise in underlying Treasury rates, resulting in elevated “all-in yields”.
        - The yield on the intermediate aggregate index remains well above the average over the last decade of 2.62%, which has been supportive of significant inflows into investment grade fixed income.
        - This increased demand has also been a catalyst for spreads to ratchet tighter, despite concerns of potential risks ahead.

Corporate Spreads

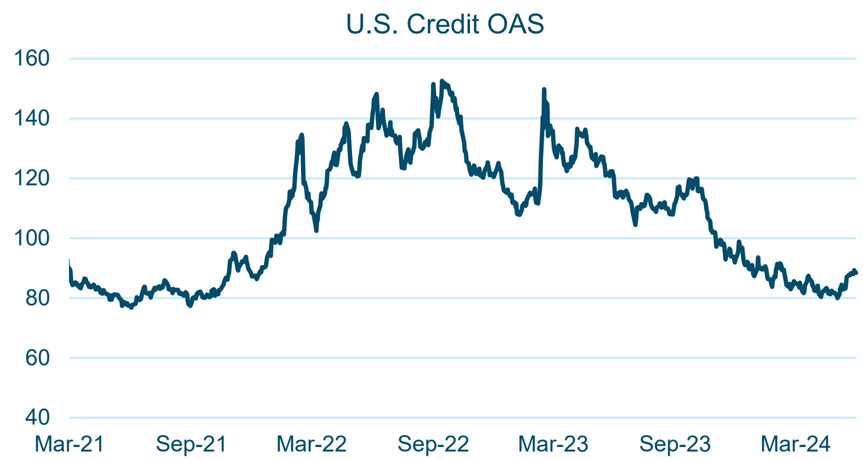
- While we see rising costs impacting consumer spending and corporate profitability in the coming year, spreads currently do not reflect this potential risk.
    - Corporate credit spreads are trading tight across every sector and rating category, inside 5-year averages and near 5-year tights.
    - Investment grade spreads hover near a full standard deviation below average and the spread differential between A and BBB rated corporates have also tightened through historic trends.
- Overall, markets have been experiencing this tightening since the banking crisis of March 2023. Rising expectations of a “soft-landing” and attractive “all-in yield” levels have enticed fixed income buyers to lock-in relatively high yields prior to any potential rate cuts by the Fed.
    - This tightening has also continued despite near record new issuance in the first half of 2024. As a result, we remain cautious on credit exposure as spreads do not appear to be pricing in potential risks and headwinds of a slowing consumer in the coming year.

Economic Outlook

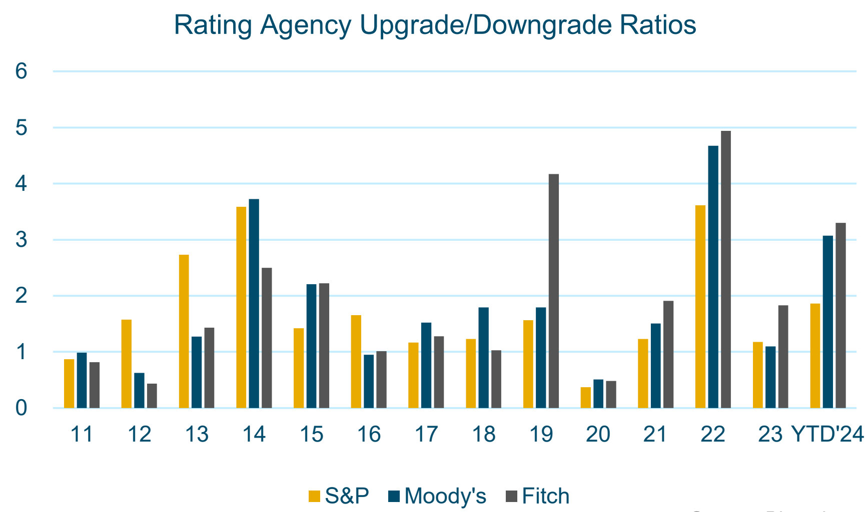
Corporates



Source: Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg



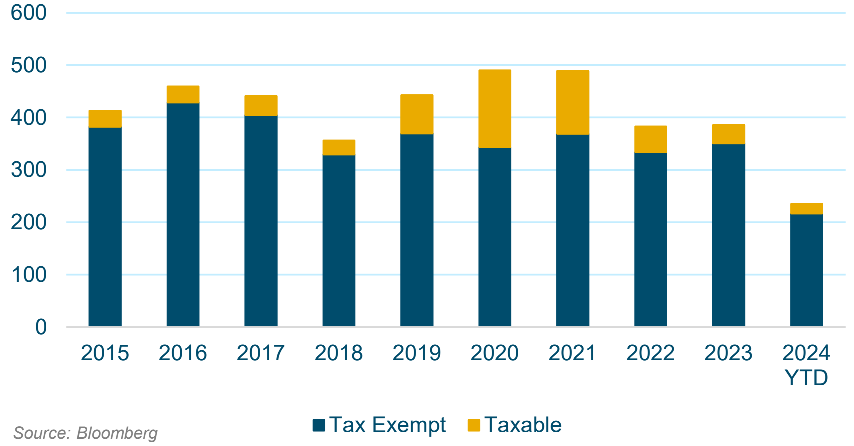
Source: Bloomberg

- IG spreads widened 4bps to +88 in Q2'24, trading in a narrow 9bps range. Spreads closed the quarter 9bps off the YTD tights of +79 in late May, driven by a rally in Treasuries and weaker economic data.
- Issuance increased 10% in Q2'24 and is up 25% YTD over 2023, marking the second largest 1H issuance period on record. Corporate credit fundamentals continue to deteriorate, albeit from strong levels.
- Given moderating economic growth and persistent inflationary headwinds, we would expect operating performance to continue to decline moving forward.
- Given our weakening outlook on the economy, coupled with very tight spread levels, we have reduced our overweight to credit over the past year and retain an up-in-quality bias across credits.

Economic Outlook

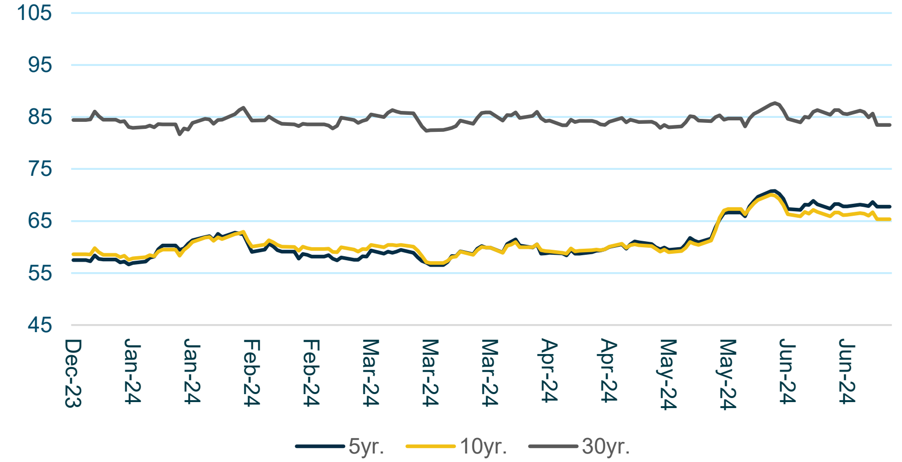
Municipals

Municipal Issuance ($Billions)

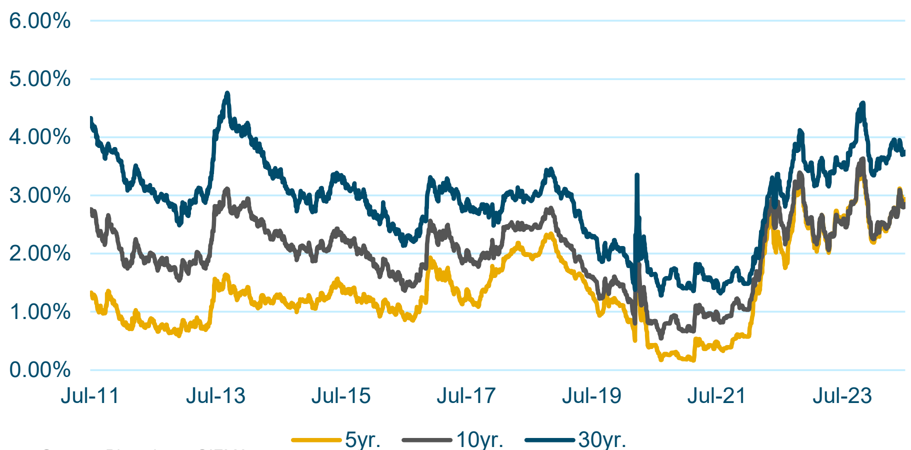


Source: Bloomberg

AAA Municipals / Treasury Yield Ratios (bps)



AAA Pre-Tax Municipal Yields

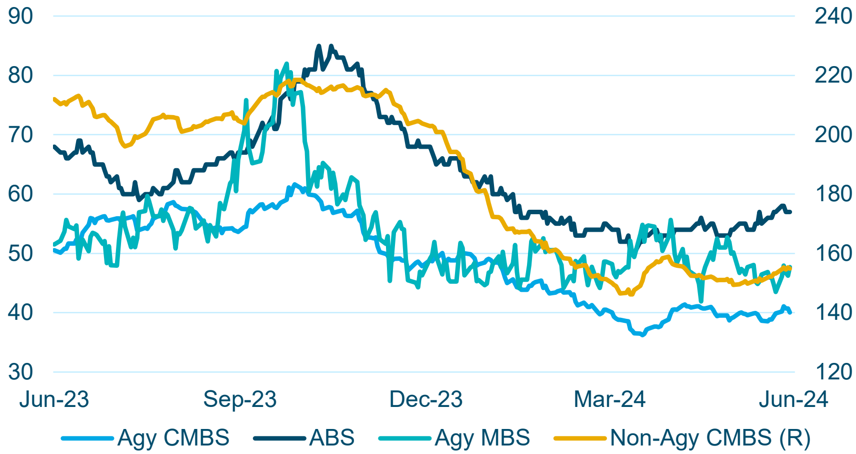


Source: Bloomberg, SIFMA

- The ratio of pre-tax yields to similar maturity Treasuries reverted to rich valuations through the 10yr part of the curve after briefly cheapening (70% 10-year ratio) in the early part of June.
- Year-to-date municipal gross issuance now totals $243bn ($220bn tax-exempt/$23bn taxable), up 39% over the same period in 2023 ($175bn), +20% vs. the trailing five-year average ($202bn), and the highest YTD June volume since 2007 ($248bn).
- For municipals, macro issues of note for 2H include the 2024 presidential election and potential Fed easing. While fund flows are always a concern, municipal bonds' ability to provide tax-exempt income exceeding inflation remains a key feature.

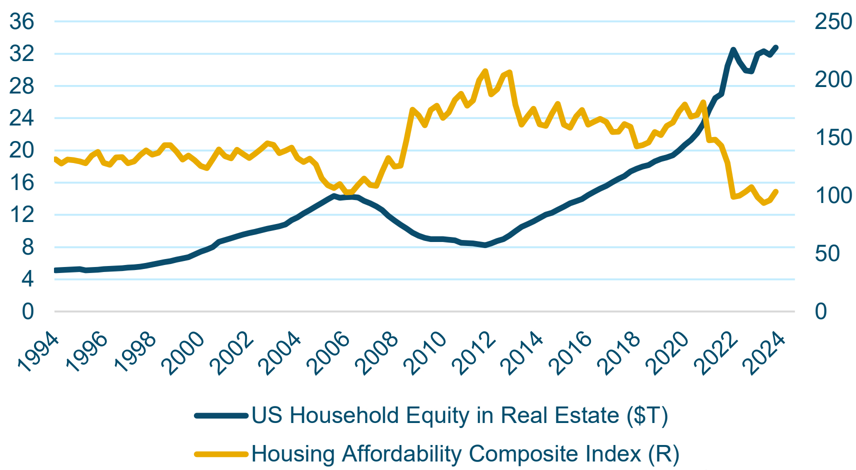
Structured Product

Structured Product Spreads



Source: Bloomberg

US Home Equity Growth and Housing Affordability



Source: Bloomberg

<u>MBS</u>

- Agency mortgages had another uneventful quarter, tightening just 1bp. MBS was able to squeeze out some excess return over the second quarter after struggling at the start of the year.
- We continue with our neutral stance on MBS, given the uncertainty of the timing and magnitude of rate cuts, which could lead to periods of elevated interest rate volatility. However, we also believe that the sector remains attractive on a relative value basis.
- The value of residential real estate has climbed more than 50% since the start of COVID and has contributed almost $13T to household net worth, challenging those homeowners looking to enter the market.

<u>CMBS</u>

- Non-agency CMBS also experienced a muted quarter, widening just 4 bps and bringing year-to-date tightening down to 49bps.
    - We remain neutral on the sector, given that the commercial real estate market continues to experience fundamental challenges, especially in the office sector and for floating-rate collateral.
    - We prefer senior fixed rate non-agency CMBS deals that offer diversified exposure by loan, sector and geography.
- Agency CMBS spreads were flat quarter-over-quarter. The performance was reflective of a more balanced supply-demand picture in the sector.

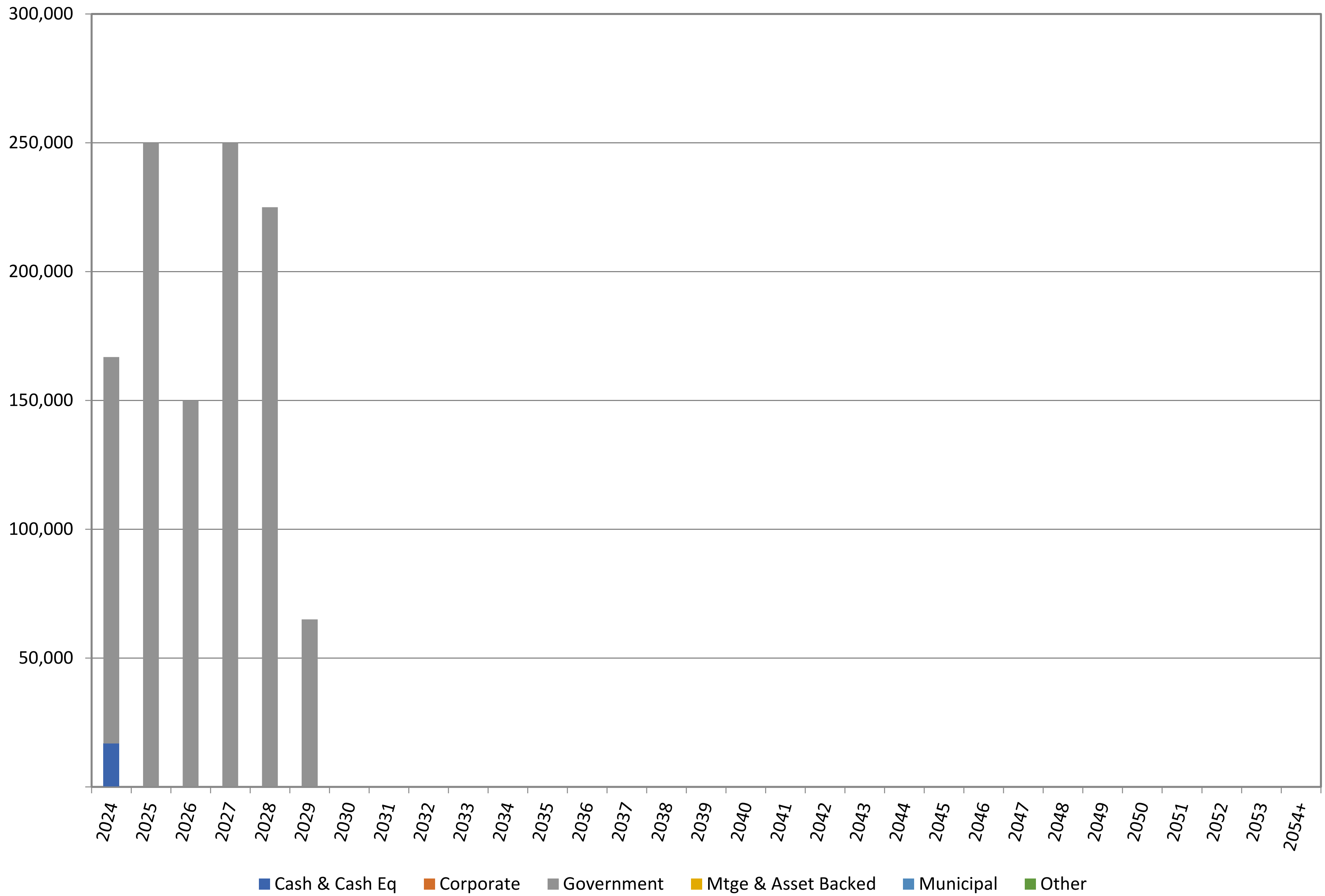
<u>ABS</u>

- We remain overweight ABS, which offers attractive spreads vs similar-duration and lower rated corporates.
- While lenders have maintained or tightened credit standards over the year, we continue to carefully monitor consumer data and credit performance of deals to stay ahead of potential weakening in the sector. Overall, excess spread and credit enhancement remains strong.
- Primary and secondary market activity has continued to be robust. However, we expect the primary market to slow in the 2nd half of the year due to the upcoming elections and a possible Fed cut.

Portfolio Statistics

Security Type	Book Value	Market Value	Gain / (Loss)	Tax-Equivalent Book Yield	Tax-Equivalent Market Yield	Effective Duration	Convexity	Securities at Gain #	Securities at Gain Amount	Securities at Loss #	Securities at Loss Amount
Fixed Income											
Treasury	1,040,761	1,042,306	1,545	4.82	4.78	2.23	0.08	9	2,552	12	(1,007)
Agency	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Corporate	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Taxable Municipal	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Tax-exempt Municipal	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Mortgage Pass-Through	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
CMOs	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
ARMs	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Asset Backed	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
CMBS	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,040,761**	**1,042,306**	**1,545**	**4.82**	**4.78**	**2.23**	**0.08**	**9**	**2,552**	**12**	**(1,007)**
Short Term											
Sweep Money Market	16,870	16,870	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Commercial Paper	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
(Payable)/Receivable	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Total	**16,870**	**16,870**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Fixed Income & Short Term											
Total	**1,057,631**	**1,059,176**	**1,545**	**4.74**	**4.70**	**2.20**	**0.08**	**9**	**2,552**	**12**	**(1,007)**
Equity											
Common Stock	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**					**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total											
Total	**1,057,631**	**1,059,176**	**1,545**					**9**	**2,552**	**12**	**(1,007)**

Maturity Schedule By Weighted Average Life



Effective Maturity Schedule

Year	Book Value	Tax Equiv. Book Yield	% of Total Book Value
2024	148,313	5.41	14%
2025	247,861	5.05	24%
2026	142,277	4.72	14%
2027	235,822	4.65	23%
2028	206,478	4.47	20%
2029	60,009	4.48	6%
2030+	0	0.00	0%
Subtotal	**1.040.761**	**4.82**	**100%**
(inc. ABS, Agcy, CMBS, Corp, Muni, UST)			
MBS	0	0.00	0%
TOTAL	**1.040.761**	**4.82**	**100%**

Performance

Tax-Equivalent Total Return
as of 06/30/2024
Inception Date: 08/01/2014

	Portfolio	Benchmark	Difference
Quarter to Date	0.85%	0.93%	-0.08%
Year to Date	1.10%	1.04%	0.06%
Since Inception	1.64%	1.58%	0.06%

Benchmark Composition:

100.0% PEJIF Duration Matched Treasury

Bond Purchases

Trade Date	Description	Security Type	S&P Rating	Moody's Rating	Coupon	Maturity Date	Call Date	Price	Cost	Pre-Tax Book Yield	Tax-Equivalent Book Yield
06/07/2024	US TREASURY N/B	Treasury	AA+	Aaa	2.625	02/15/2029	N/A	92.23	59,952	4.48	4.48
Total									**59,952**	**4.48**	**4.48**

Bond Sales, Calls & Maturities

Trade Date	Trade Type	Description	Security Type	S&P Rating	Moody's Rating	Coupon	Effective Maturity	Maturity Date	Price	Book Value	Realized Gain/(Loss)	Pre-Tax Book Yield	Tax-Equivalent Book Yield
05/31/2024	Maturity	US TREASURY N/B	Treasury	AA+	Aaa	2.500	05/31/2024	05/31/2024	100.00	50,000	0	5.49	5.49
Total										**50,000**	**0**	**5.49**	**5.49**

Appendix

Detailed Portfolio Report

Portfolio Holdings Report

CUSIP	Date Acquired	S&P Rating	Moody's Rating	Quantity	Description	Coupon	Effective Maturity	Maturity	Original Cost	Book Value	Market Value	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Book Yield	Market Yield	Effective Duration	Avg Life	Convexity
Money Market																	
711990333	05/31/2024			16,870	TD BK DEP	0.00			16,870	16,870	16,870	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total Money Market				**16,870**					**16,870**	**16,870**	**16,870**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	
Treasury																	
9128285M8	03/01/2024	AA+	Aaa	60,000	US TREASURY N/B	3.13	11/15/2028	11/15/2028	56,984	57,177	56,972	(205)	4.32	4.41	3.99	4.37	0.19
9128286B1	06/07/2024	AA+	Aaa	65,000	US TREASURY N/B	2.63	02/15/2029	02/15/2029	59,952	60,009	60,257	248	4.48	4.38	4.22	4.63	0.21
912828YM6	10/03/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	1.50	10/31/2024	10/31/2024	47,955	49,359	49,355	(3)	5.47	5.41	0.33	0.33	0.00
912828YQ7	08/30/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	1.63	10/31/2026	10/31/2026	45,727	46,797	46,691	(105)	4.55	4.65	2.23	2.33	0.06
912828YU8	10/03/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	1.63	11/30/2026	11/30/2026	45,217	46,276	46,590	314	4.94	4.64	2.31	2.42	0.07
912828YY0	10/13/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	1.75	12/31/2024	12/31/2024	47,922	49,128	49,119	(9)	5.35	5.37	0.49	0.50	0.00
912828Z78	10/13/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	1.50	01/31/2027	01/31/2027	45,049	46,052	46,273	221	4.79	4.59	2.46	2.59	0.07
91282CAY7	10/13/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	0.63	11/30/2027	11/30/2027	42,414	43,616	43,953	337	4.72	4.48	3.29	3.42	0.13
91282CCE9	10/03/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	1.25	05/31/2028	05/31/2028	42,605	43,676	44,324	648	4.84	4.44	3.72	3.92	0.16
91282CCV1	08/31/2023	AA+	Aaa	65,000	US TREASURY N/B	1.13	08/31/2028	08/31/2028	55,512	56,879	56,946	68	4.44	4.41	3.95	4.17	0.18
91282CEN7	08/30/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	2.75	04/30/2027	04/30/2027	47,104	47,724	47,637	(88)	4.48	4.54	2.66	2.83	0.09
91282CFG1	08/30/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	3.25	08/31/2024	08/31/2024	48,967	49,826	49,809	(18)	5.40	5.48	0.17	0.17	0.00
91282CFM8	08/30/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	4.13	09/30/2027	09/30/2027	49,445	49,552	49,438	(115)	4.42	4.50	2.96	3.25	0.11
91282CFP1	08/30/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	4.25	10/15/2025	10/15/2025	49,385	49,621	49,525	(95)	4.86	5.01	1.23	1.29	0.02
91282CFU0	10/03/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	4.13	10/31/2027	10/31/2027	48,648	48,877	49,441	564	4.86	4.49	3.05	3.33	0.11
91282CFW6	10/03/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	4.50	11/15/2025	11/15/2025	49,375	49,589	49,693	105	5.13	4.96	1.31	1.38	0.02
91282CGA3	10/13/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	4.00	12/15/2025	12/15/2025	48,982	49,305	49,354	48	5.00	4.93	1.39	1.46	0.03
91282CGG0	08/30/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	4.13	01/31/2025	01/31/2025	49,273	49,696	49,650	(46)	5.20	5.35	0.56	0.58	0.01
91282CGT2	08/30/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	3.63	03/31/2028	03/31/2028	48,492	48,746	48,594	(153)	4.36	4.45	3.41	3.75	0.14
91282CGV7	08/30/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	3.75	04/15/2026	04/15/2026	48,854	49,205	49,102	(103)	4.69	4.81	1.69	1.79	0.04
91282CHD6	08/30/2023	AA+	Aaa	50,000	US TREASURY N/B	4.25	05/31/2025	05/31/2025	49,342	49,650	49,582	(68)	5.04	5.19	0.88	0.91	0.01
Total Treasury				**1,090,000**					**1,027,204**	**1,040,761**	**1,042,306**	**1,545**	**4.82**	**4.78**	**2.23**	**2.43**	**0.08**
Grand Total				**1,106,870**					**1,044,074**	**1,057,631**	**1,059,176**	**1,545**	**4.74**	**4.70**	**2.20**	**2.39**	**0.08**

Glossary of Terms

Security Types

Adjustable Rate Mortgage (ARM)	A mortgage in which the interest rate is changed at regular intervals to reflect fluctuations in market interest rates. Because the borrower takes some of the risk of rising interest rates, the initial rate may be lower than that on a fixed-rate mortgage. There are often limitations on the interest rate change from one period to the next, with a rate cap for the life of the loan.
Agency	A fixed income security issued by a government-sponsored agency, such as Ginnie Mae, Freddie Mac, or the Tennessee Valley Authority. Depending on the issuer, these bonds may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
Asset-Backed Security (ABS)	A fixed income security backed by the cash flows from loans or leases. Auto loans, home equity loans, and credit card receivables are the most common assets backing these securities. Principal and interest payments made by borrowers are redirected to owners of ABS to meet the scheduled coupon and principal payments.
Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO)	A security similar to a mortgage-pass through. In a CMO, the principal and interest received from borrowers is split into different classes called tranches. The structure of CMO payment tranches makes the timing of cash flows more certain for owners of some tranches and less certain for owners of other tranches. More uncertain tranches typically provide higher yields.
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Security (CMBS)	A fixed income security backed by the cash flows from commercial real estate mortgages. All principal and interest from the mortgages flow to bond holders in a defined sequence. Common types of real estate involved are apartment buildings, office and retail space, hotels, and health care facilities.
Corporate (Corp)	A fixed income security issued by a private corporation.
Mortgage Pass-Through (MPT)	A fixed income security backed by the cash flows from residential mortgages. Monthly principal and interest payments made by borrowers are redirected to owners of MPTs as they are received. Because borrowers may prepay their mortgages (perhaps due to refinancing or selling the house), the timing of cash flows on these securities is uncertain.
Preferred Stock (Preferred)	Capital stock having priority over a corporation's common stock in the distribution of dividends. In the event of a liquidation, preferred stock's claim on assets ranks above that of common stock but below that of bank loans or corporate bonds.
Tax-exempt Municipal (ExMuni)	A fixed income security, issued by a state or municipality, paying interest that is exempt from federal income tax. Interest may or may not be exempt from state and local tax.
Taxable Municipal (TaxMuni)	A fixed income security, issued by a state or municipality, paying interest that is subject to federal income tax. Typically issued much less commonly than tax-exempt municipals.
Treasury	A marketable fixed income security issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Glossary of Terms

Definitions

Average Life	The dollar-weighted average time to maturity of a stream of principal cash flows. Also referred to as "weighted average life" or "WAL".
Basis Point (bp)	1/100 of 1% (or equivalently .0001).
Benchmark	An index against which performance can be measured. Attributes of a good benchmark include: *Objective*: The index should be identified ahead of the time, it should be easily understood, and the construction rules should be clearly defined. *Replicable*: The manager should be able to replicate the returns passively. *Relevant*: The index should represent the manager's neutral position. In other words, without the manager's input, the index should represent a reasonable portfolio the company would purchase. *Tax Adjusted*: The benchmark should adjust for the different tax rates on various security types
Book Income	Dollars of investment income that flow through an insurance company's income statement. This is equal to coupon received plus any accretion/(amortization) of book value. It can also include any realized gains or losses in the portfolio.
Book Value	The value of a security that is reflected on an insurance company's balance sheet. For fixed income securities on a statutory and tax basis this is the amortized value. The amortized value periodically writes up any accrual of purchase discount (or writes down amortization of premium) over the life of the security. The amortized value holds the underlying "book yield" constant and therefore does not swing with movements in the market.
Book Yield	The average annual yield which a bond purchased and held to maturity will earn over the period it is owned. This is generally fixed at the time of purchase of the security. The book yield can be used to calculate the book value of the security at any time between purchase and maturity.
Cash Flow	Interest and principal payments from the securities in a fixed income portfolio. A bullet (non-callable) bond will typically pay a coupon payment every 6 months, with a return of principal at maturity. For mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities, cash flows generally arrive monthly from both interest and principal. This principal portion contains both the planned return of principal and prepayment of principal due to reasons such as mortgage refinancing.
Convexity	Describes the sensitivity of a bond's duration to a change in yield. As yields decrease, duration increases on bonds with positive convexity and decreases on bonds with negative convexity. This causes bonds with negative convexity to underperform when yields increase or decrease by large amounts.
Credit Risk	The risk that the issuer of a fixed income security may default and be unable to make timely interest and principal payments on the security.
Duration	The sensitivity of a bond's price to a change in yield. Duration generally increases for bonds with longer maturities, meaning these bonds are more sensitive to yield changes. Bond price and yield move in opposite directions. Example: A bond with a duration of 5.0 would experience a price decrease of 5% for every 1% (100 bps) increase in interest rates.

Glossary of Terms

Definitions (cont.)

DYCARR℠	A proprietary model designed specifically for P/C insurance companies to maximize investment income while managing interest rate risk (see definition.) The model applies stress tests to projected operational cash flow and finds the likelihood that bonds in the portfolio will need to be liquidated in order to meet cash flow needs (such as the payment of losses). This may allow a company to invest in longer duration securities with higher yields.
FICO Score	A generic credit score developed by Fair, Isaac and Company, Inc., designed to predict the likelihood of borrowers becoming delinquent in their credit obligations.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total market value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a given year; it is equal to total consumer, investment, and government spending, plus exports, minus imports.
Interest Rate Risk	The risk to a bondholder that an increase in interest rates will cause bond prices to fall. Interest rates and market prices for fixed income securities generally move in opposite directions. Interest rate changes are the largest cause of changes in the market value of a bond portfolio.
Loan to Value (LTV)	A lending risk assessment ratio used in mortgage lending. LTV is calculated by dividing the mortgage amount by the lesser of appraised value or selling price. Residential mortgage loans conforming to agency guidelines have LTV ratios of 80% or lower at origination. Lenders will frequently require lower LTV ratios for commercial or investment properties.
Market Value	Estimated value of the bond based on current market price. This value fluctuates continually with interest rates and perceived risk of the issuer. Reflects the amount that could be received by selling the bond.
Option Adjusted Spread (OAS)	The portion of a bond's yield which is attributable to the credit risk of a bond as perceived by the market. This allows for comparison between bonds with or without embedded options such as calls, puts, and prepayment features.
Realized Gain/(Loss)	Difference between market and book value when a bond is sold. If market is greater than book value the bond was sold at a realized capital gain. Realized capital gains/(losses) flow through an insurer's income statement.
Tax Equivalent Yield	Yield adjusted for taxes, which allows for comparison of taxable bonds to tax-exempt bonds. Calculated by dividing after-tax yield by 0.65 (1 minus 35%).
Total Return	The return on a security or portfolio that reflects both income and price change. Assumes that the security or portfolio is priced using fair value at the end of the evaluation period.
Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	The difference between market value and book value on a bond. If market value is greater than book value the bond is at an unrealized gain. Under statutory accounting rules, changes in unrealized gain/(loss) do not affect income.
Volatility Adjusted Duration	A portfolio duration which has been adjusted for the lower observed price volatility seen in tax-exempt municipal bonds. Historically municipals appear to have about 15% lower price volatility than their stated durations suggest; this measure takes that observance into account.
Whole Loan	An original residential mortgage loan; distinct from a pooled pass-through which contains multiple loans. Non-agency CMOs use whole loans as collateral. They usually include jumbo mortgages and other mortgages which do not conform to the standards required for securitization by the agencies (GNMA, FNMA, FHLMC).
Yield	The implied return achievable for purchasing a bond at a given price.

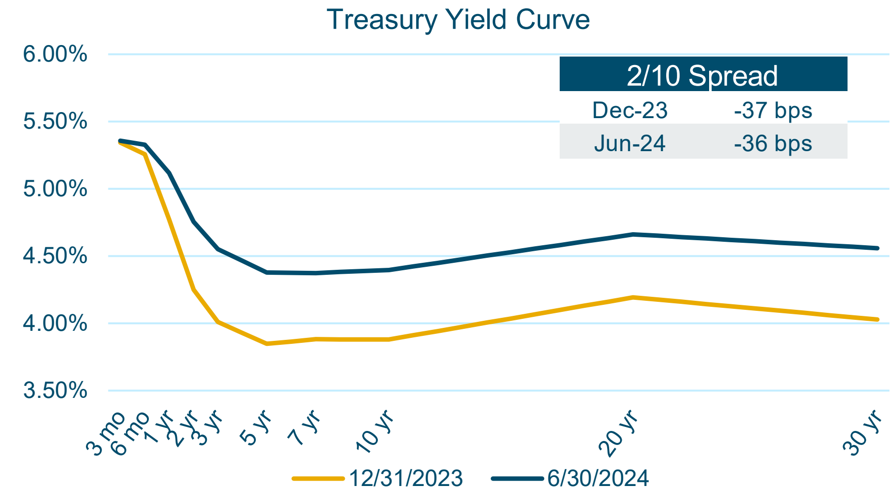
Appendix

Presentation Overview

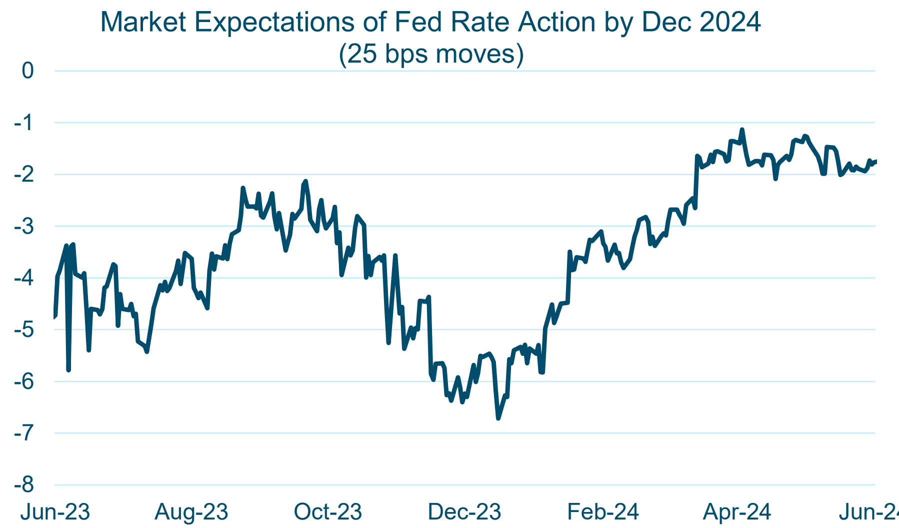
Overview

- Economic overview and market update
- Portfolio review
- Performance

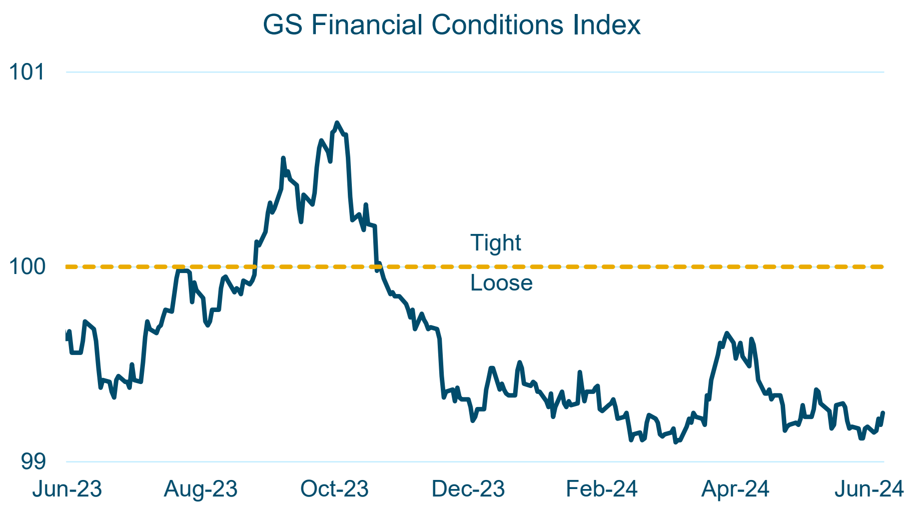
Treasury Yields and the Economy



Source: Federal Reserve



Source: Bloomberg

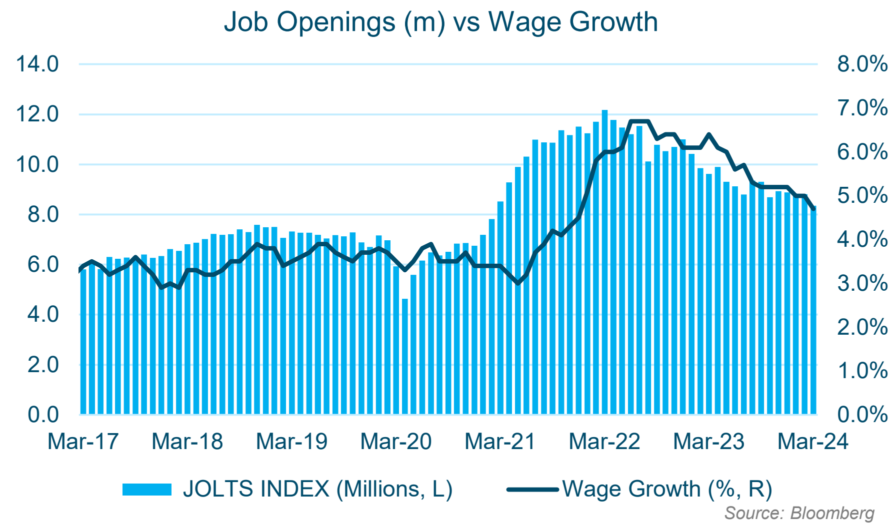


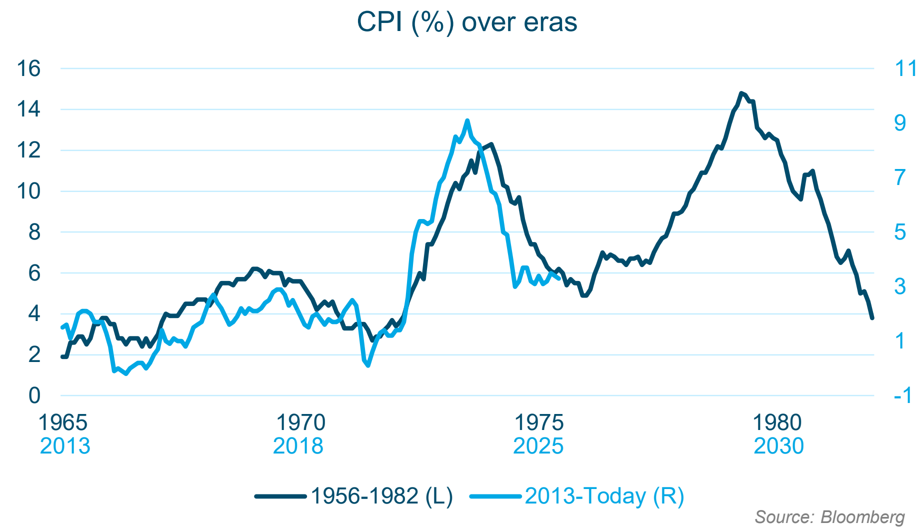
Source: Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs

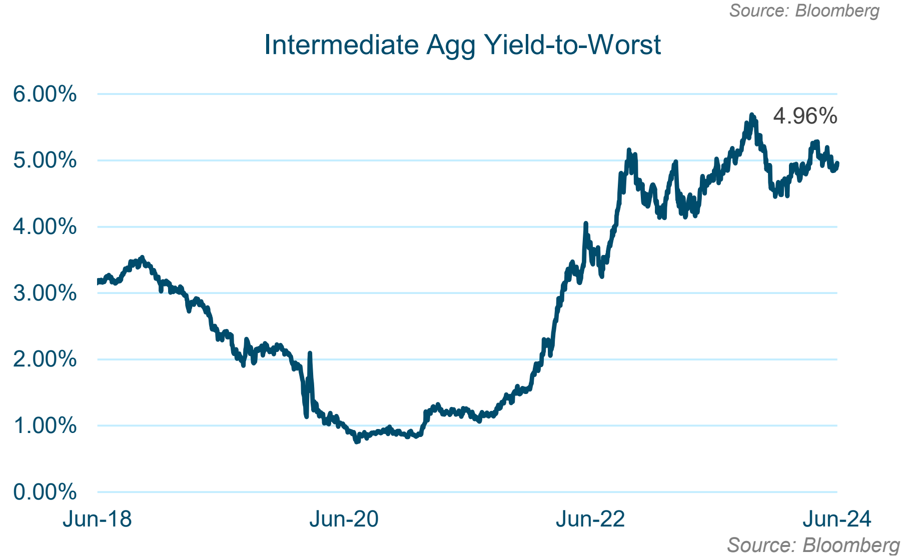
	House		Senate	
	Current	Up for Election	Current	Up for Election
Democrat	213	213	46	20
Republican	218	218	49	10
Independent	0	0	5	3
Vacancies	4	4	0	0
Total	**435**	**435**	**100**	**33**

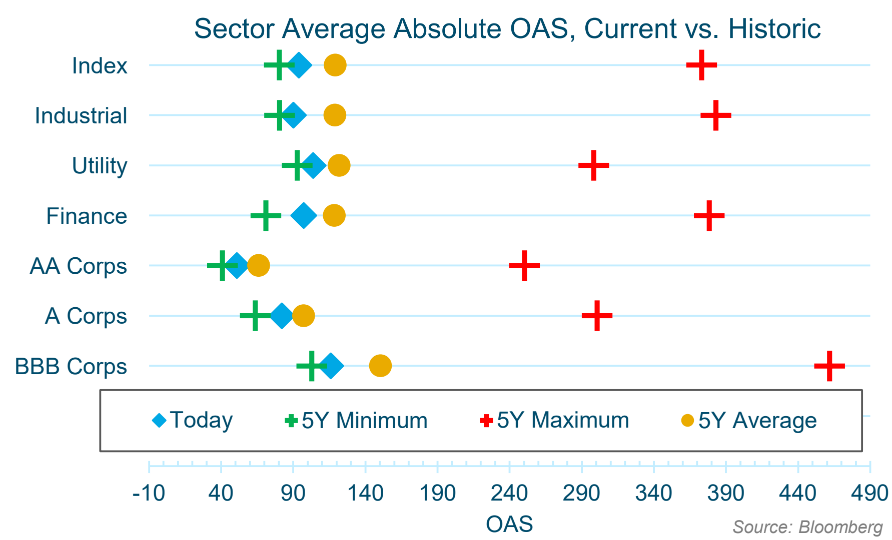
Source: Ballotpedia, Press Gallery

Market Indicators





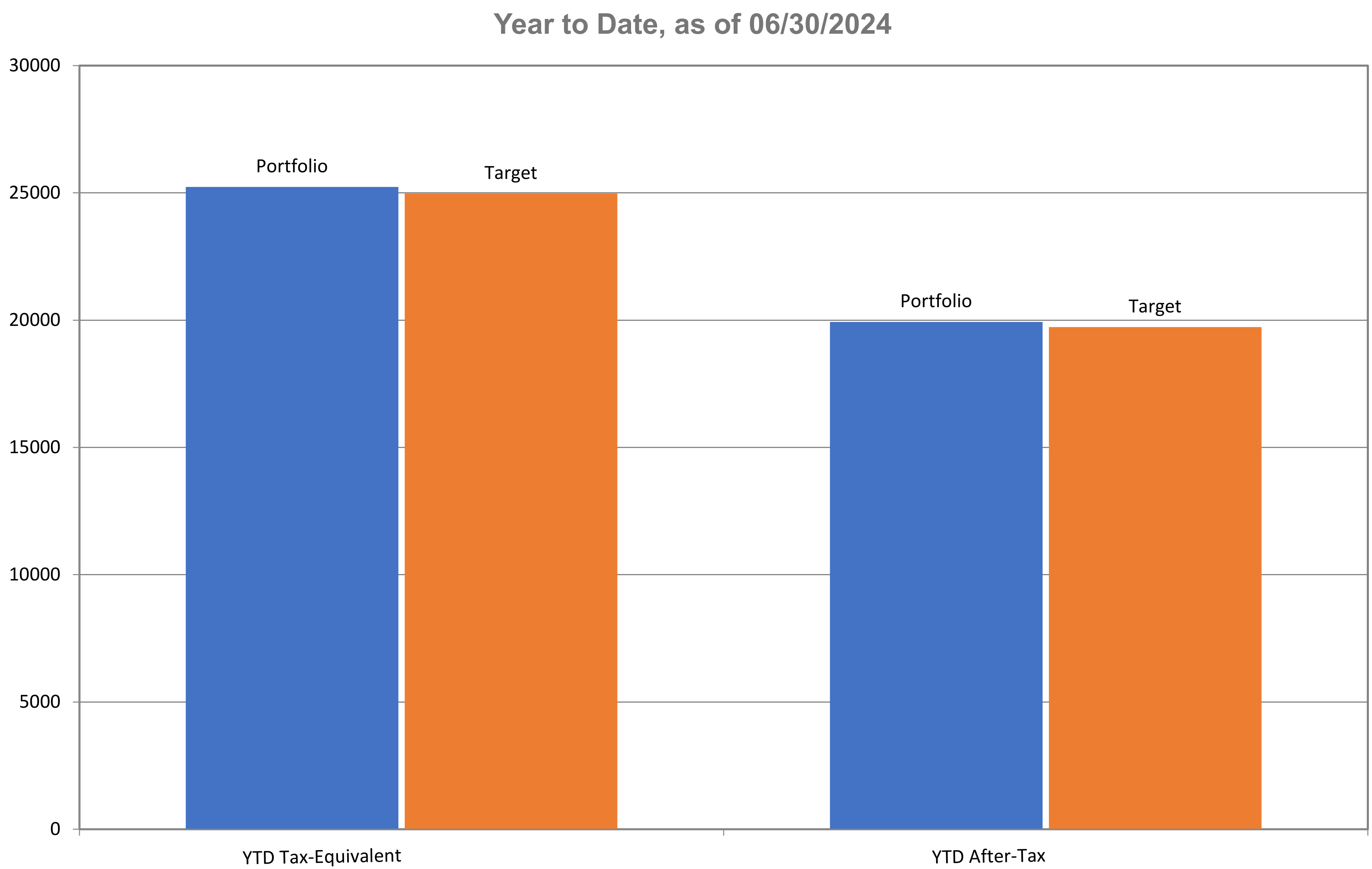




Portfolio Changes

Public Entity Joint Insurance Fund	06/30/2023	09/30/2023	12/31/2023	03/31/2024	06/30/2024
Treasury Yields					
2 yr Treasury Yield	4.87%	5.05%	4.25%	4.62%	4.72%
5 yr Treasury Yield	4.12%	4.61%	3.83%	4.20%	4.34%
10 yr Treasury Yield	3.81%	4.58%	3.86%	4.19%	4.37%
Book Statistics					
Tax-Equivalent Book Yield	2.32%	3.25%	4.83%	4.80%	4.74%
Book Value ($)	766,874	769,665	1,034,611	1,041,772	1,057,631
Projected Tax-Equivalent Income, next 12 months ($)	17,827	25,045	49,973	49,968	50,145
Unrealized Gains/(Losses) ($)	(1,150)	(3,112)	15,200	5,104	1,545
YTD Realized Gains/(Losses) ($)	0	0	0	0	0
Portfolio Risk Statistics					
Effective Duration	0.10	1.60	2.21	2.20	2.20
Convexity	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08
Weighted Average Life	0.11	1.77	2.39	2.39	2.39
Average Rating	AAA	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
Portfolio Sector Allocation					
Treasury	66%	67%	98%	98%	98%
Agency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Corporate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxable Municipal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tax-exempt Municipal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mortgage Pass-Through	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CMOs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ARMs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asset Backed	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CMBS	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cash & Cash Equivalents	34%	33%	2%	2%	2%

Income Year to Date



Performance

Tax-Equivalent Total Return
as of 06/30/2024
Inception Date: 08/01/2014

	Portfolio	Benchmark	Difference
Quarter to Date	0.85%	0.93%	-0.08%
Year to Date	1.10%	1.04%	0.06%
Since Inception	1.64%	1.58%	0.06%

Benchmark Composition:

100.0% PEJIF Duration Matched Treasury