



Quarterly Update

TexPool and TexPool Prime



Investor Goal

The investor goal for both TexPool and TexPool Prime is preservation and safety of principal, liquidity and yield.

Pool Features

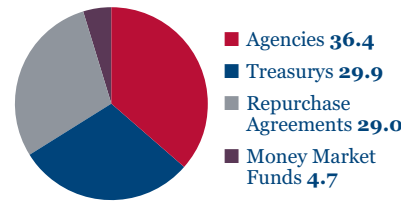
- Administered by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.
- Managed and serviced by Federated Hermes.
- Highest possible ratings from S&P Global Ratings underscores the portfolios' high credit quality, daily liquidity and relative safety.
- High asset levels give the benefit of economies of scale.

Portfolio Overviews as of 9/30/24

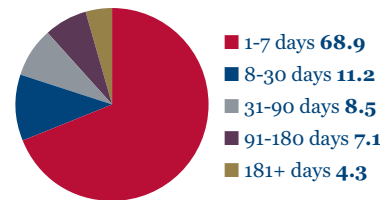
TexPool

Pool Assets \$30.9 billion

Portfolio Composition (%)



Effective Maturity Schedule (%)



Weighted Average Maturity

31 Days

Credit Rating

AAAm S&P Global Ratings

Portfolio Managers

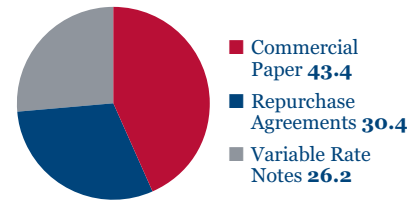
Susan Hill

Deborah Cunningham

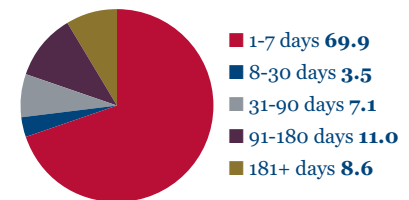
TexPool Prime

Pool Assets \$13.8 billion

Portfolio Composition (%)



Effective Maturity Schedule (%)



Weighted Average Maturity

38 Days

Credit Rating

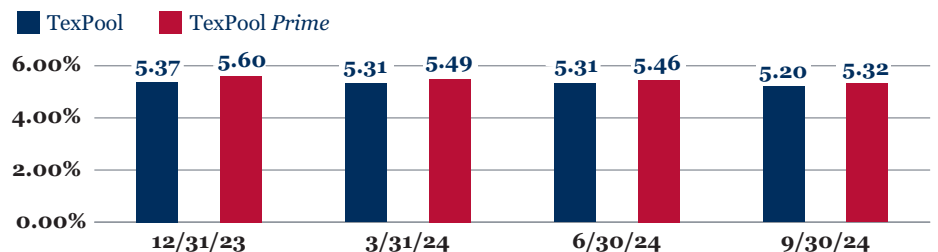
AAAm S&P Global Ratings

Portfolio Managers

Paige Wilhelm

Deborah Cunningham

Pool Performance: 7-Day Net Yields (%)



Performance data quoted represents past performance which is no guarantee of future results. Investment return will vary. The value of an investment, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than what is stated.

Portfolio Manager Commentary

After staying in neutral for the first half of 2024, the Federal Reserve shifted into gear and hit the accelerator in the third quarter. The reporting period opened with policymakers concerned they were holding interest rates too high but not worried enough to lower them. The caution stemmed from the pause earlier in the year in what had been inflation's orderly decline from four-decade highs in 2022. In its July meeting, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) kept the fed funds target range at 5.25-5.5%, the level at which it had sat for a year. Chair Jerome Powell repeated the message that the Summary of Economic Projections (SEP) provided in June, namely that officials forecasted they would likely cut rates by a quarter percentage point by year-end. That prediction suggested they envisioned inflation would not only decrease again in a sustainable manner, but also that it would come close enough to the Fed's long-held target of 2% to declare victory. But Powell presented a twist: policymakers are now concerned more about the U.S. employment situation. "As the labor market has cooled and inflation has declined, the risks to achieving our employment and inflation goals continue to move into better balance." The Fed was finally seeing the other half of its mandate display the sort of weakness that typically would demand a cut. In other words, Powell had become concerned that further weakening in the labor market could precipitate a recession he believed avoidable.

With no FOMC meeting on the schedule in August, attention turned to Jackson Hole, Wyo., the site of the Fed's annual central bank symposium. In his keynote address, Powell indicated that he was troubled by the Labor Department's unexpectedly large downward revision of previous employment data, which could mean the economy weakened more than previously thought: "The time has come for policy to adjust." The clarity of this statement startled the markets, which entertained the notion that the first cut might not only come at the September FOMC meeting, but also be of the larger half-point variety. That proved true, as the first cut was 50 basis points, shifting the target range to 4.75-5%. But the new SEP did not suggest as much conviction to ease quickly as that big step implied. In its 'dot plot' members predicted they would only enact a quarter-point cut in each of the remaining meetings. Also, one of the voters dissented, the first by a governor since 2005.

The Fed continues to allow \$25 billion of Treasuries and \$35 billion of mortgage-backed securities to mature without replacing them and held the Reverse Repo Facility at a level 10 basis points above the fed funds lower bound.

At the end of the quarter, yields on 1-, 3-, 6- and 12-month U.S. Treasuries were 4.83%, 4.62%, 4.42% and 4.01%, respectively.

Portfolio composition is subject to change.

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 S&P Global Ratings is obtained after S&P Global Ratings evaluates a number of factors, including credit quality, market price exposure and management. Ratings are subject to change, and do not remove market risk. For more information on credit ratings, visit [spglobal.com](https://www.spglobal.com).

For more complete information, see the investment policy and information statement available at www.texpool.com. You should consider the investment's objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before you invest. Information about these and other important subjects is in the investment policy and information statement, which you should read carefully before investing.