Quarterly Investment Report

As of 3/31/2022

Executive Summary

PORTFOLIO STATISTICS:

Quarter Ending:	12/31/2021	03/31/2022
Tax-Equivalent Book Yield	0.14%	0.19%
Book Value	$3,014,985	$2,865,342
Projected Tax-Equivalent Annual Income	$4,239	$5,351
Unrealized Gain	-$2,977	-$14,658
YTD Realized Gain	$226	$0
Portfolio Duration	0.63	0.50
Average Credit Quality	AAA	AAA

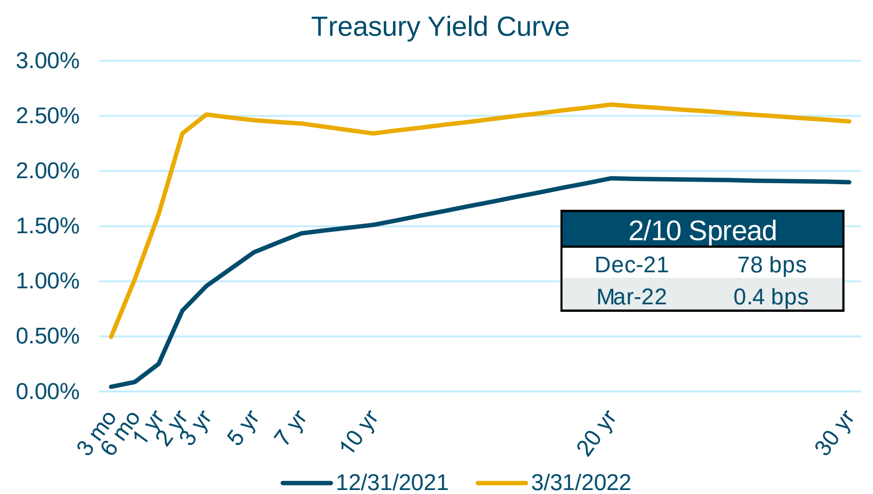
PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION:

Sector	12/31/2021	03/31/2022
Treasury	88%	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	12%	2%

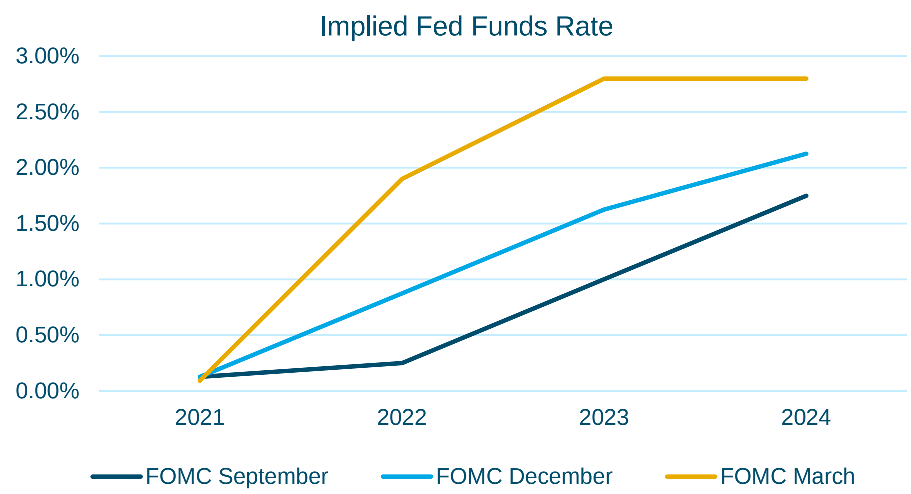
PERFORMANCE:

Tax-equivalent Performance	Portfolio	Target/Benchmark	Difference
YTD Booked Income	$1,314	$515	$799
QTD Total Return	-0.36%	-0.32%	-0.04%
YTD Total Return	-0.36%	-0.32%	-0.04%

Economic Outlook



Source: Federal Reserve



Source: Federal Reserve Board of Governors

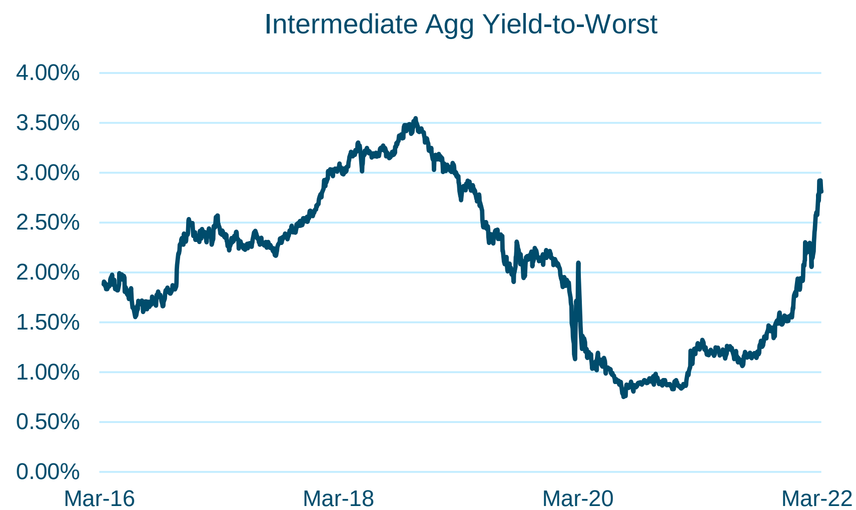
<u>Yield Curve & Hike Expectations</u>

- Yield levels continued to push higher Q1 in response to increasing inflationary pressures and the Federal Reserve's planned actions to quell it
- With Chairman Powell stating the Fed will do "whatever it takes" to restore price stability, 2-year Treasury yields have risen +160 bps to 2.34%, as the market prices in over 9 rate hikes over the course of 2022 & 2023
  - 10-year Treasury yields have risen as well, but to a lesser extent, as the implications of higher inflation and geopolitical risks stemming from the Russian invasion of Ukraine weigh on growth expectations. 10-year yields have increased by +83 bps to 2.34%
  - This acceleration of hikes has caused the yield curve to flatten further, and the difference between the 2 and 10-year yields has fallen from +78 bps at year-end to essentially flat at the end of Q1
- While equities have traded lower YTD, markets have responded well given the severity of the expected rate moves. The S&P is down only -4.95% and the Dow is only -4.57% lower
- Moving forward, rate volatility is likely to remain high as the markets adjust to the swift removal of accommodation by global central banks in 2022
  - For the FOMC, the speed and size of potential rate hikes will be "flexible" and "data dependent" on how quickly inflationary pressures subside
  - A policy misstep that reduces growth too quickly could ultimately lead the Fed to reverse course and cut rates again, which is currently a concern being factored into the relatively low 10 to 30-year yield levels

Economic Outlook

FOMC Summary Economic Projections Inflation (Core PCE)			
	2022	2023	2024
Mar-22	4.1%	2.6%	2.3%
Dec-21	2.7%	2.3%	2.1%
Sep-21	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%
GDP			
	2022	2023	2024
Mar-22	2.8%	2.2%	2.0%
Dec-21	4.0%	2.2%	2.0%
Sep-21	3.8%	2.5%	2.0%

Source: Federal Reserve Board of Governors



Source: Bloomberg

FOMC Projections

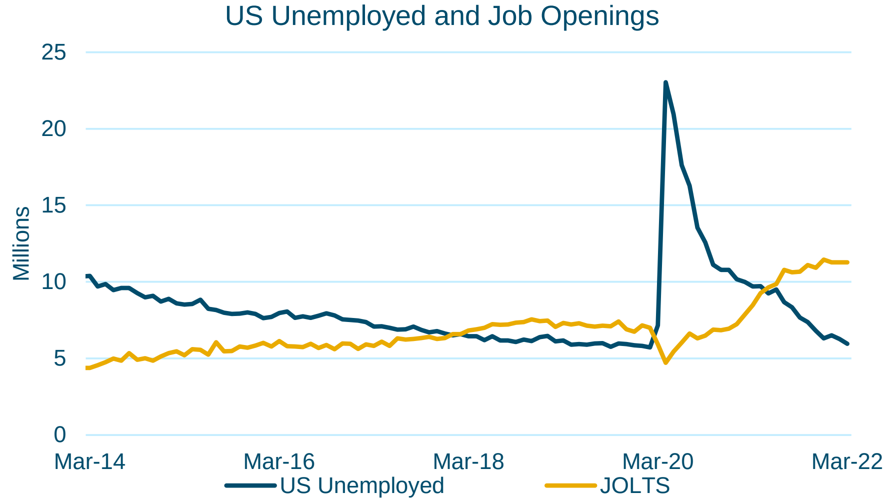
- In Q4 of 2021, the market witnessed a pivot by the Fed, as they shifted away from labor market recovery to addressing rising inflationary pressures
- This concern only amplified over the course of Q1-2022 as the U.S. economy saw further economic reopening, increased demand and continued shortages of commodities, energy and labor. In addition, the invasion of Ukraine and subsequent sanctions imposed on Russia by the West have compounded the already elevated inflation concerns
- With the release of the last 3 quarterly projections, the FOMC has consistently increased expectations for inflation and reduced projected growth

  In the March release:
  - GDP: The FOMC cut 2022 growth projections from Decembers anticipated +4.0% level to +2.8%
  - Inflation: Given ongoing global supply chain disruptions, labor market and commodity shortages, the FOMC has further delayed inflation recovery to target ranges of 2%. March's projections now show recovery occurring late 2024
  - Dot Plot: With quantitative easing purchases now concluded, the Fed has projected an accelerated pace of rate hikes in 2022. The median Fed expectations are for 7 rate hikes in 2022 along with 4 hike 2023, taking the Fed Funds rate to over 2.5%

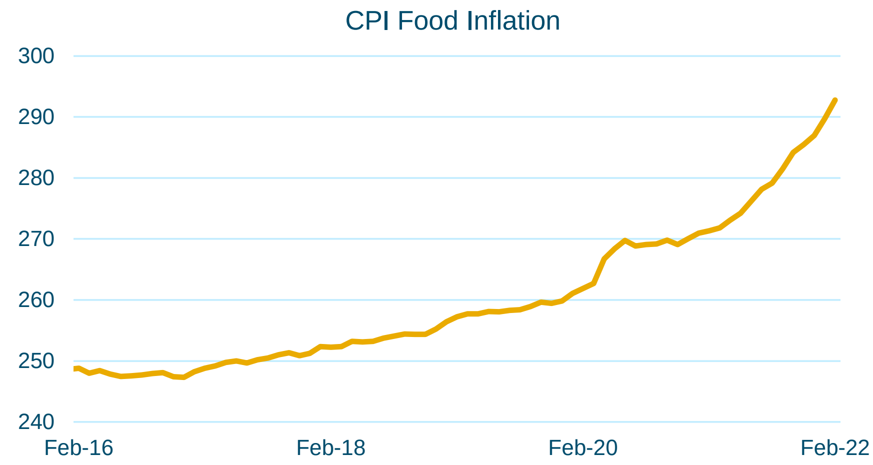
Investment Yields

- On a positive note, rising market yields will continue to provide better reinvestment opportunity and help mitigate pressures on portfolio book yields. The yield to worst for the Bloomberg Intermediate Aggregate ended Q1 at 2.81%, which is well above its average of 2.02% over the past decade

Economic Outlook



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment & Wages

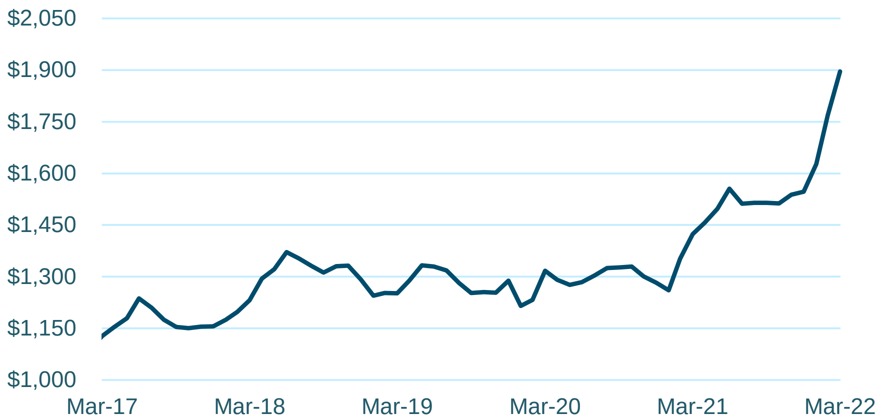
- Maximizing employment gains prior to removing accommodation had been a key objective for the Federal Reserve in 2021
- With unemployment returning to sub-4% levels and job openings now exceeding those looking for employment, labor market conditions have become extremely "tight". These conditions have made it increasingly difficult for business to source and retain workers without increasing wages and benefit packages, ultimately pressuring costs higher and adding to overall inflation
- While it is expected that labor growth and participation levels will continue to improve slowly as higher wages bring more candidates back to the labor pool, the existing supply shortage will take time to ease which supports further wage gains

Food Inflation

- While core inflation measures strip out food and energy prices given their volatility, there has been a noticeable rise in costs over the past 2 years
- Some of these costs will ultimately prove to be "transitory" given pandemic labor shortages and logical issues, while other price increases have been brought on by increased regulation, wages and sanctions imposed on Russian exports
  - Costs of base food commodities have all risen at alarming rates YTD: wheat +30.8%, corn +26.0% and soybeans +21.7%
  - Costs of fertilizer, feed for animals, and transportation will continue pressure food cost higher over the coming year
- Year over year, the food cost component of the CPI has risen +7.9% (through Feb-22), well through average wage increases of +4.0% (ECI, Dec-21)
  - This inflationary rise will increase the hardship felt by consumers and ultimately reduce levels of discretionary spending and GDP

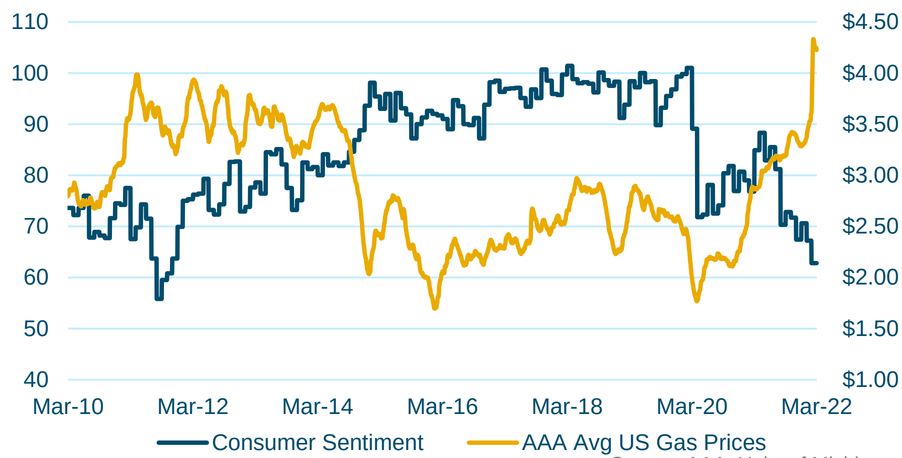
Economic Outlook

P&I Payment of Median Home Price



Source: National Assoc. Realtors, Bankrate.com

Sentiment vs Gas Prices



Source: AAA, Univ. of Michigan

Housing

- Given multiple years of low rates, heavy demand and little supply, home prices have experienced outsized gains y/y rising 10.5% ('21) & 18.9% ('22)
- With the recent rise in yields, 30-year mortgage rates have risen from lows of 2.82% in February 2021 to highs of 4.90% in March of 2022
- This combination of rising prices and borrowing costs have reduced home buyer affordability and are leading the shelter component of inflation higher. Shelter costs as calculated by owner's equivalent rent represents the single largest inflation component at roughly 1/3rd of CPI
  - With OER reaching 4.3% y/y (Feb'22), it is now well above the pre-pandemic levels of 3.3% (average 2 years prior). Shelter costs will continue to keep inflation elevated for the foreseeable future, further reducing consumer discretionary spending

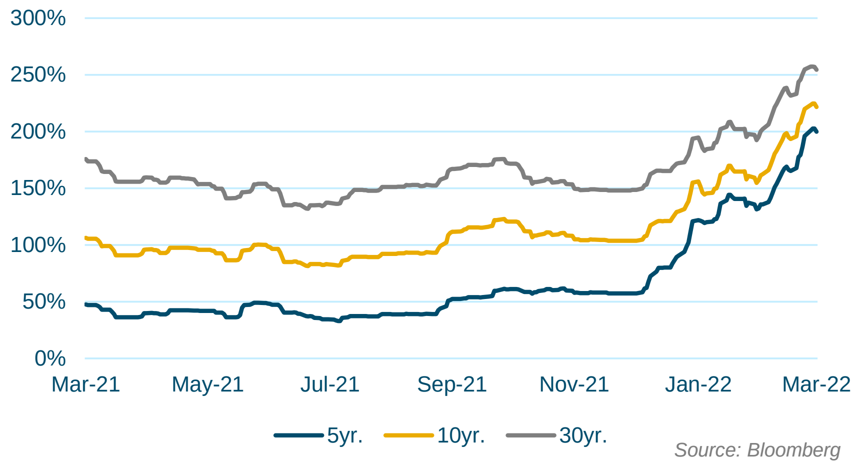
Confidence & Growth

- With inflation running at the highest levels in 40 years, consumer confidence has fallen to the lowest levels in more than a decade. This remains a troubling sign as consumer confidence is an important driver of spending. Retail sales account for roughly $2/3^{\text{rds}}$ of U.S. GDP
- Despite a strong labor market and rising wages, the wide range of higher costs from food to gasoline to borrowing rates have amplified consumer concern
- The Russian invasion and subsequent western sanctions have significantly disrupted the global energy supply, driving up prices of oil and natural gas
  - Gasoline prices hit a record high of $4.33 on March 10th, and are about $1.35 higher than they were a year ago, according to AAA
- On a positive note, consumer 5-to-10-year inflation expectations are 3%, indicating that the Fed will be able to reduce inflation levels in the long-term

Economic Outlook

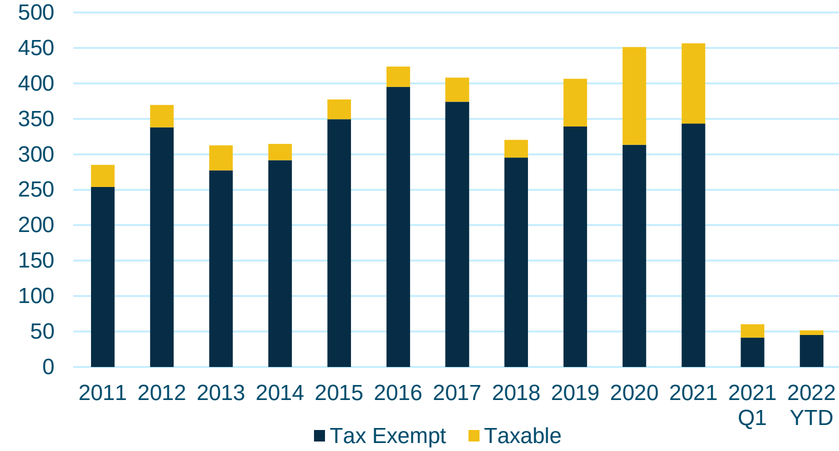
Municipals

AAA Municipal Yields



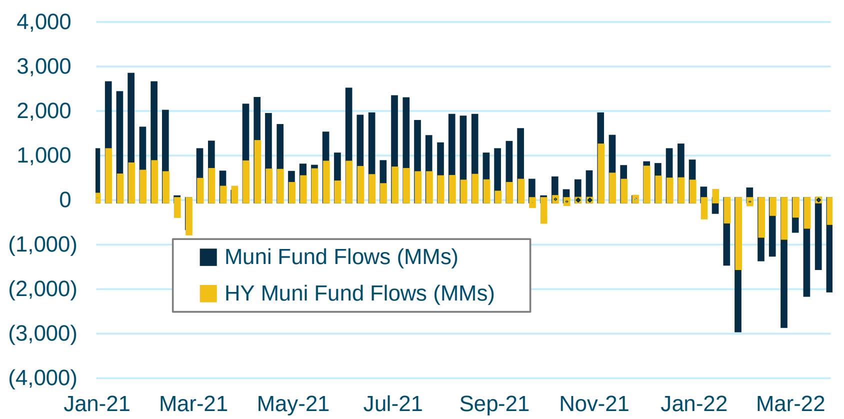
Source: Bloomberg

Municipal Issuance ($Billions)



Source: Bloomberg

Lipper Muni Fund Flows

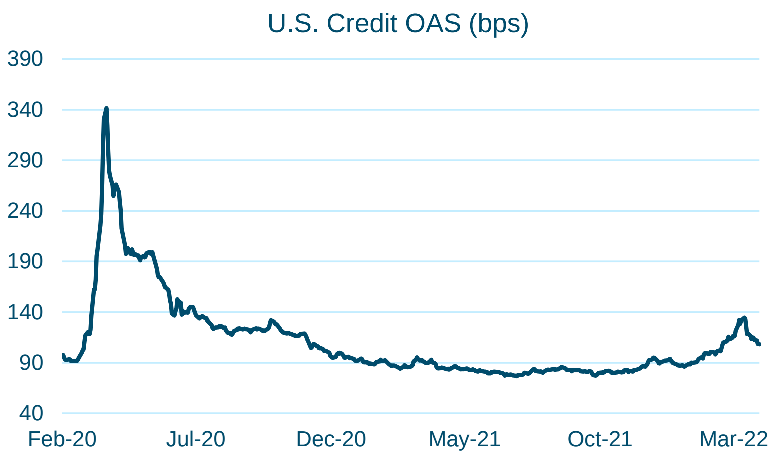


Source: Lipper

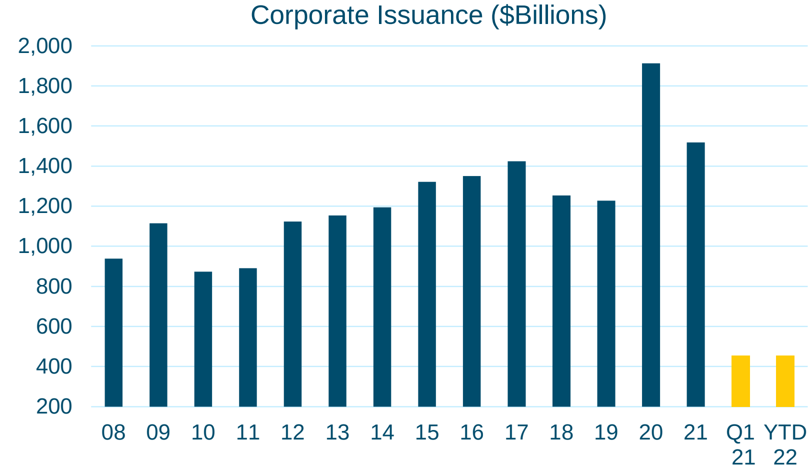
- Tax-exempt municipals suffered their worst quarter in over 40 years, with the full 30-year Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Index returning -6.23%. This was slightly worse than the U.S. Aggregate return of -5.93%
- In sympathy with Treasuries, the tax-exempt municipal yield curve bear flattened during the quarter. Two-year pre-tax yields rose +146 basis points from 0.30% to 1.76% while thirty-year yields rose +100 basis points finishing at 2.53%. The municipal curve remains positively sloped unlike portions of the Treasury curve that were inverted at quarter-end
- With municipals underperforming Treasuries, exempts are now more attractive on a relative value basis. Towards the end of the quarter, we began layering in tax-exempts across many of the insurance portfolios that have awaited a better entry point and had not reduced benchmark allocations to the sector

Economic Outlook

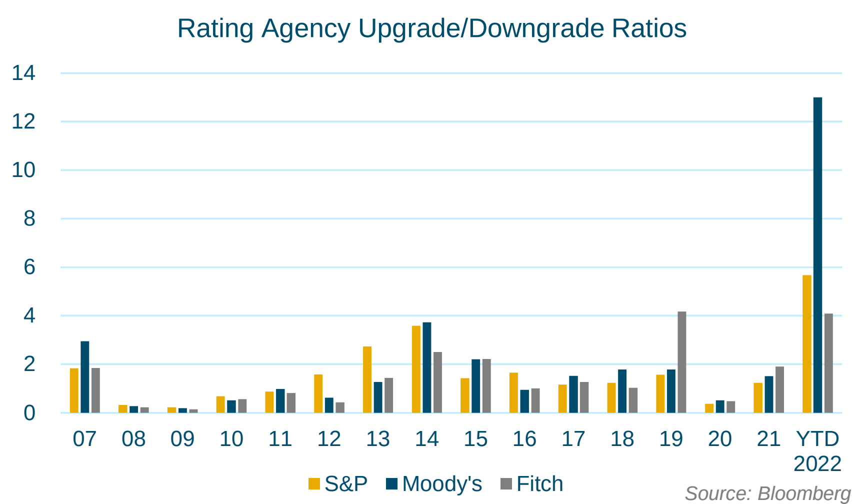
Corporates



Source: Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg

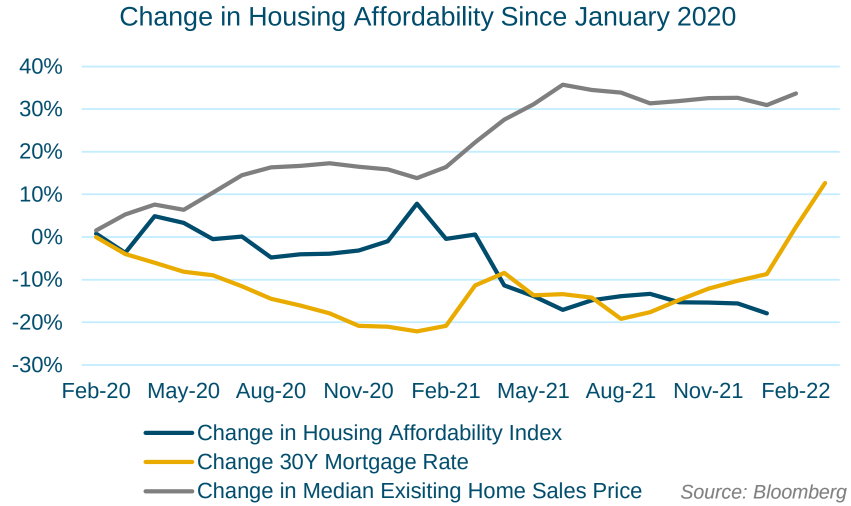


Source: Bloomberg

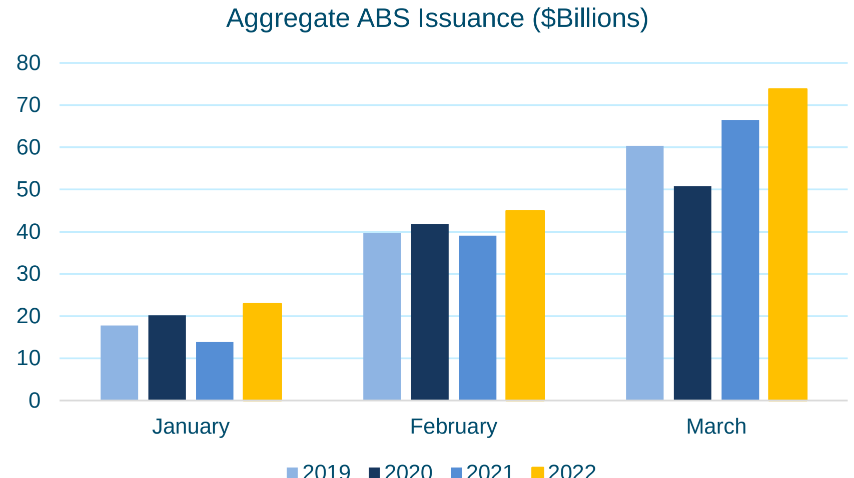
- IG spreads traded in a volatile 48 bps range in Q1'22 (+87-135), after trading in a very narrow 18 bps range in 2021 (+77-85). IG spreads widened +21 bps in Q1'22 to close out the quarter at +108
- Q1'22 IG issuance was incredibly strong at $455bn, up from Q4'21's $332bn, and effectively flat compared to Q1'21's $454bn (in yellow above). Supply was pulled forward as corporations sought to tap the markets in advance of the FOMC's interest rate liftoff
- Inflation remains top of mind, however corporations entered 2022 with strong balance sheets and elevated margins, leaving them well positioned from a fundamental perspective
- We retain our tactical overweight to corporates with a high-quality bias

Economic Outlook

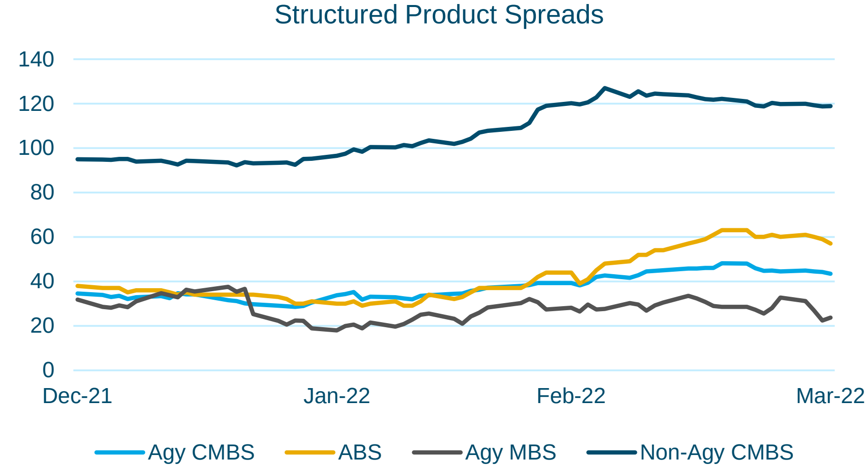
Structured Products



Source: Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg



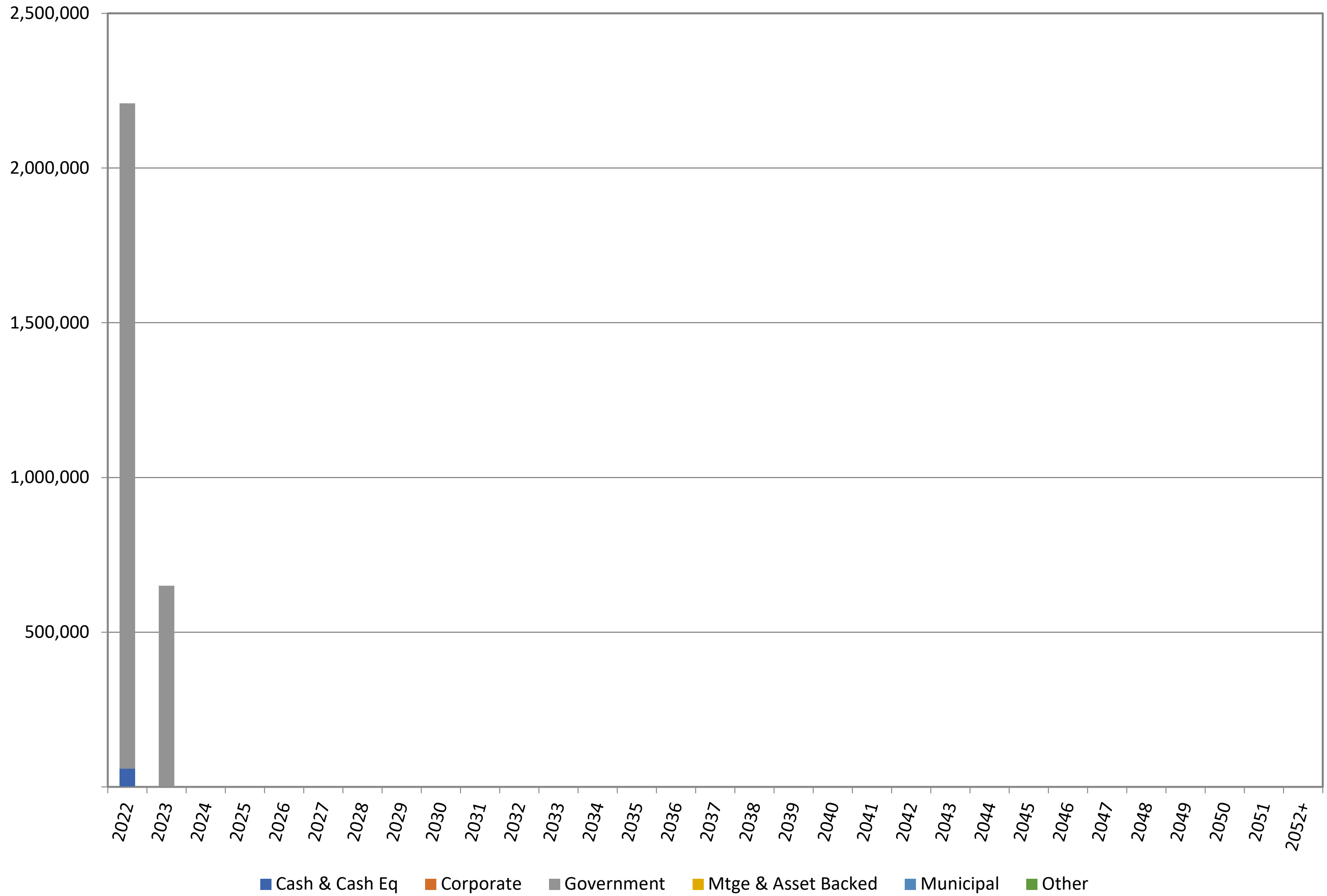
Source: Bloomberg

- Housing affordability has declined 18% since January 2020, driven primarily by home price appreciation and the rise in borrowing rates, exceeding median income growth. This will potentially begin to cool home prices the 2nd half of 2022
- MBS finished the quarter -8 bps tighter, driven by a large sell-off in rates that helped reduced prepay risk within the sector
  - We advocate maintaining an underweight on the MBS sector on expectations the Fed balance sheet normalization providing better opportunities over the next few quarters
- ABS, Agency CMBS, and Non-Agency CMBS spreads widened in sympathy with credit but also due to heavy new issuance YTD
  - ABS +19 bps, Agency CMBS +9 bps & CMBS +24 bps
- We see ABS and CMBS offering strong relative value given the recent spread widening, along with the solid credit fundamentals and high-quality ratings these sectors provide

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 Loss	
								#	Amount	#	Amount
Fixed Income											
Treasury	2,806,551	2,791,894	(14,658)	0.19	1.01	0.51	0.01	0	0	12	(14,658)
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	**2,806,551**	**2,791,894**	**(14,658)**	**0.19**	**1.01**	**0.51**	**0.01**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**(14,658)**
Short Term											
Sweep Money Market	58,791	58,791	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	**58,791**	**58,791**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Fixed Income & Short Term											
Total	**2,865,342**	**2,850,684**	**(14,658)**	**0.19**	**0.99**	**0.50**	**0.01**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**(14,658)**
Equity											
Common Stock	0	0	0					0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**					**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total											
Total	**2,865,342**	**2,850,684**	**(14,658)**					**0**	**0**	**12**	**(14,658)**

Maturity Schedule By Weighted Average Life



Effective Maturity Schedule

Year	Book Value	Tax Equiv. Book Yield	% of Total Book Value
2022	2,152,230	0.14	77%
2023	654,321	0.36	23%
2024+	0	0.00	0%
Subtotal	**2.806.551**	**0.19**	**100%**
(inc. ABS, Agcy, CMBS, Corp, Muni, UST)			
MBS	0	0.00	0%
TOTAL	**2.806.551**	**0.19**	**100%**

Performance

Tax-Equivalent Total Return
as of 03/31/2022
Inception Date: 08/01/2014

	Portfolio	Benchmark	Difference
Quarter to Date	-0.36%	-0.32%	-0.04%
Year to Date	-0.36%	-0.32%	-0.04%
Since Inception	0.97%	1.00%	-0.03%

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
01/10/2022	US TREASURY N/B	Treasury	AA+	Aaa	1.500	03/31/2023	N/A	101.10	202,203	0.59	0.59
Total									202,203	0.59	0.59

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
03/31/2022	Maturity	US TREASURY N/B	Treasury	AA+	Aaa	0.375	03/31/2022	03/31/2022	100.00	50,000	0	0.15	0.15
Total										50,000	0	0.15	0.15

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																	
99C001734	12/31/2021			58,791	BANK OF AMER/ML	0.00			58,791	58,791	58,791	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total Money Market				58,791					58,791	58,791	58,791	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Treasury																	
912828P38	08/04/2021	AA+	Aaa	225,000	US TREASURY N/B	1.75	01/31/2023	01/31/2023	230,467	228,069	225,423	(2,646)	0.11	1.52	0.83	0.84	0.01
912828Q29	01/10/2022	AA+	Aaa	200,000	US TREASURY N/B	1.50	03/31/2023	03/31/2023	202,203	201,807	199,586	(2,221)	0.59	1.71	0.99	1.00	0.01
912828SV3	05/03/2021	AA+	Aaa	250,000	US TREASURY N/B	1.75	05/15/2022	05/15/2022	254,326	250,510	250,443	(68)	0.07	0.32	0.12	0.12	0.01
912828TY6	12/06/2021	AA+	Aaa	225,000	US TREASURY N/B	1.63	11/15/2022	11/15/2022	227,760	226,827	225,511	(1,316)	0.32	1.26	0.62	0.62	0.01
912828ZM5	04/05/2021	AA+	Aaa	250,000	US TREASURY N/B	0.13	04/30/2022	04/30/2022	250,088	250,007	249,968	(39)	0.09	0.28	0.08	0.08	0.00
912828ZX1	06/02/2021	AA+	Aaa	250,000	US TREASURY N/B	0.13	06/30/2022	06/30/2022	250,117	250,027	249,728	(300)	0.08	0.56	0.25	0.25	0.00
91282CAC5	07/06/2021	AA+	Aaa	250,000	US TREASURY N/B	0.13	07/31/2022	07/31/2022	250,078	250,025	249,453	(572)	0.10	0.78	0.33	0.33	0.00
91282CAG6	07/06/2021	AA+	Aaa	250,000	US TREASURY N/B	0.13	08/31/2022	08/31/2022	250,059	250,021	249,200	(821)	0.10	0.90	0.41	0.42	0.00
91282CAN1	12/06/2021	AA+	Aaa	225,000	US TREASURY N/B	0.13	09/30/2022	09/30/2022	224,780	224,866	223,999	(867)	0.25	1.02	0.50	0.50	0.00
91282CAR2	07/06/2021	AA+	Aaa	250,000	US TREASURY N/B	0.13	10/31/2022	10/31/2022	249,980	249,991	248,495	(1,496)	0.13	1.16	0.58	0.58	0.01
91282CBD2	07/06/2021	AA+	Aaa	200,000	US TREASURY N/B	0.13	12/31/2022	12/31/2022	199,914	199,957	198,078	(1,879)	0.15	1.42	0.75	0.75	0.01
91282CBN0	12/06/2021	AA+	Aaa	225,000	US TREASURY N/B	0.13	02/28/2023	02/28/2023	224,253	224,445	222,012	(2,433)	0.40	1.59	0.91	0.91	0.01
Total Treasury				2,800,000					2,814,025	2,806,551	2,791,894	(14,658)	0.19	1.01	0.51	0.51	0.01
Grand Total				2,858,791					2,872,816	2,865,342	2,850,684	(14,658)	0.19	0.99	0.50	0.50	0.01

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[SM]	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.

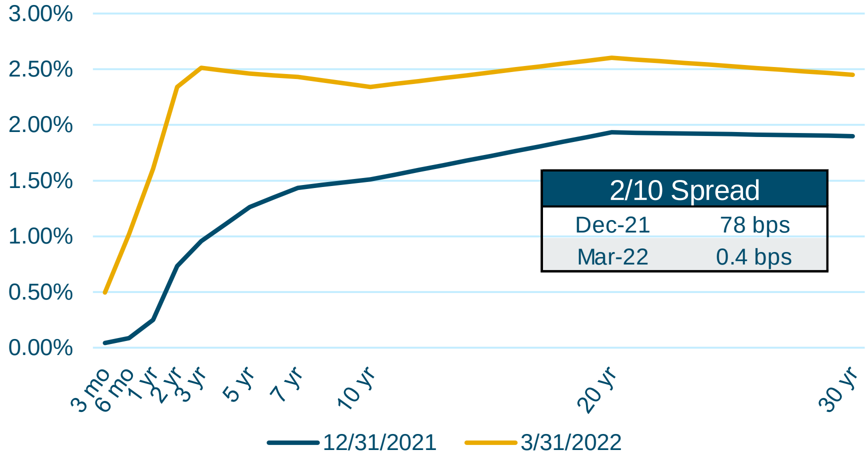
Appendix

Presentation Overview

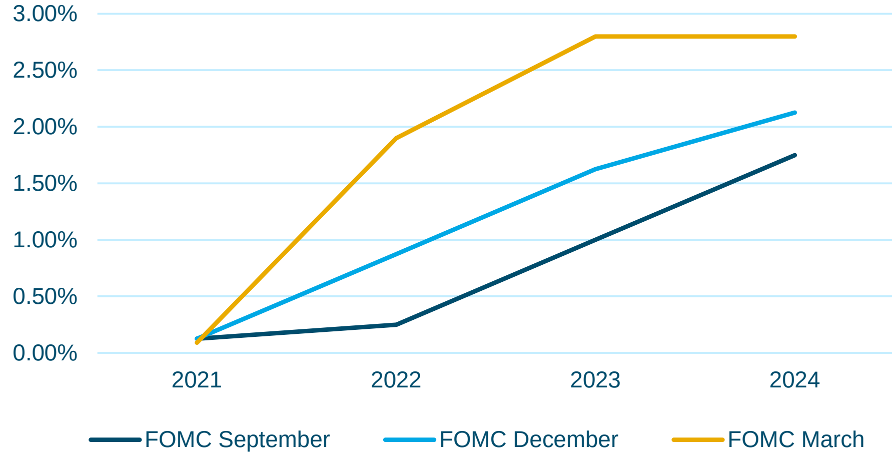
Overview

- Economic overview and market update
- Portfolio review
- Performance

Treasury Yields and the Economy



Source: Federal Reserve



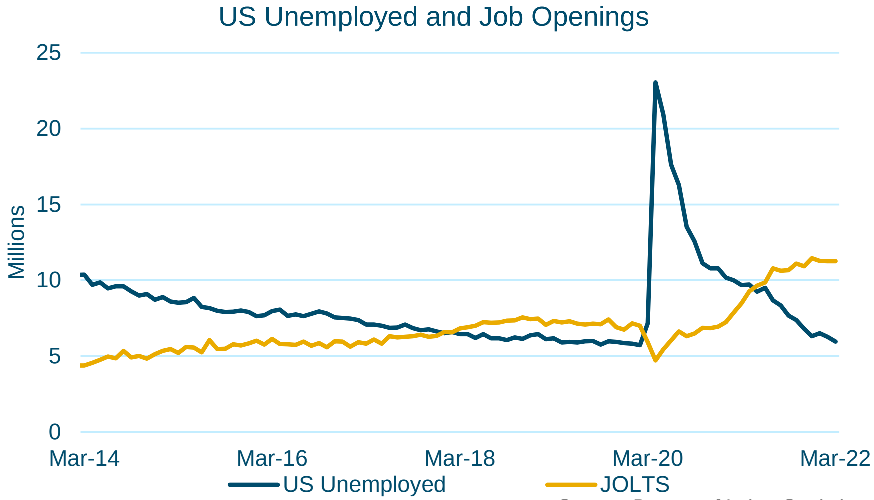
Source: Federal Reserve Board of Governors

FOMC Summary Economic Projections			
Inflation (Core PCE)			
	2022	2023	2024
Mar-22	4.1%	2.6%	2.3%
Dec-21	2.7%	2.3%	2.1%
Sep-21	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%
GDP			
	2022	2023	2024
Mar-22	2.8%	2.2%	2.0%
Dec-21	4.0%	2.2%	2.0%
Sep-21	3.8%	2.5%	2.0%

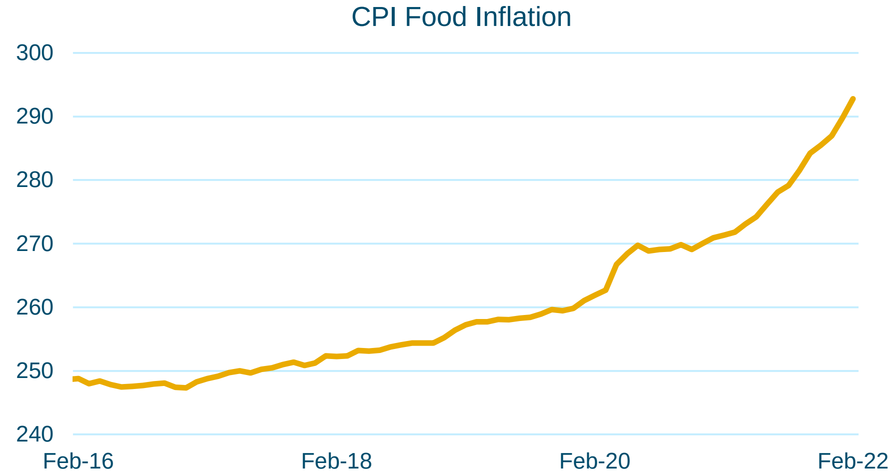
Source: Federal Reserve Board of Governors

Source: Bloomberg

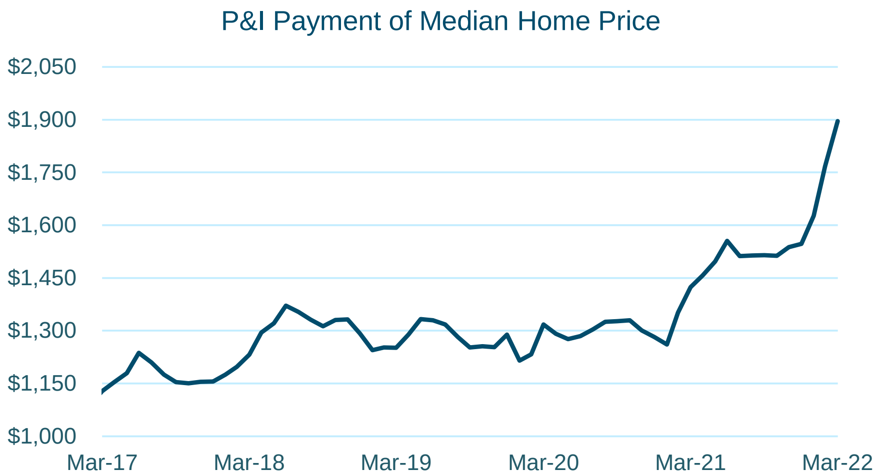
Market Indicators



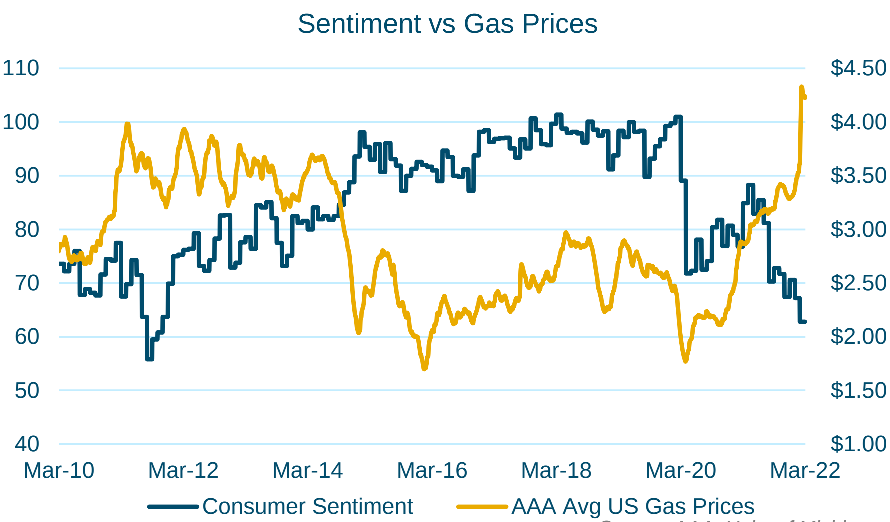
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: National Assoc. Realtors, Bankrate.com

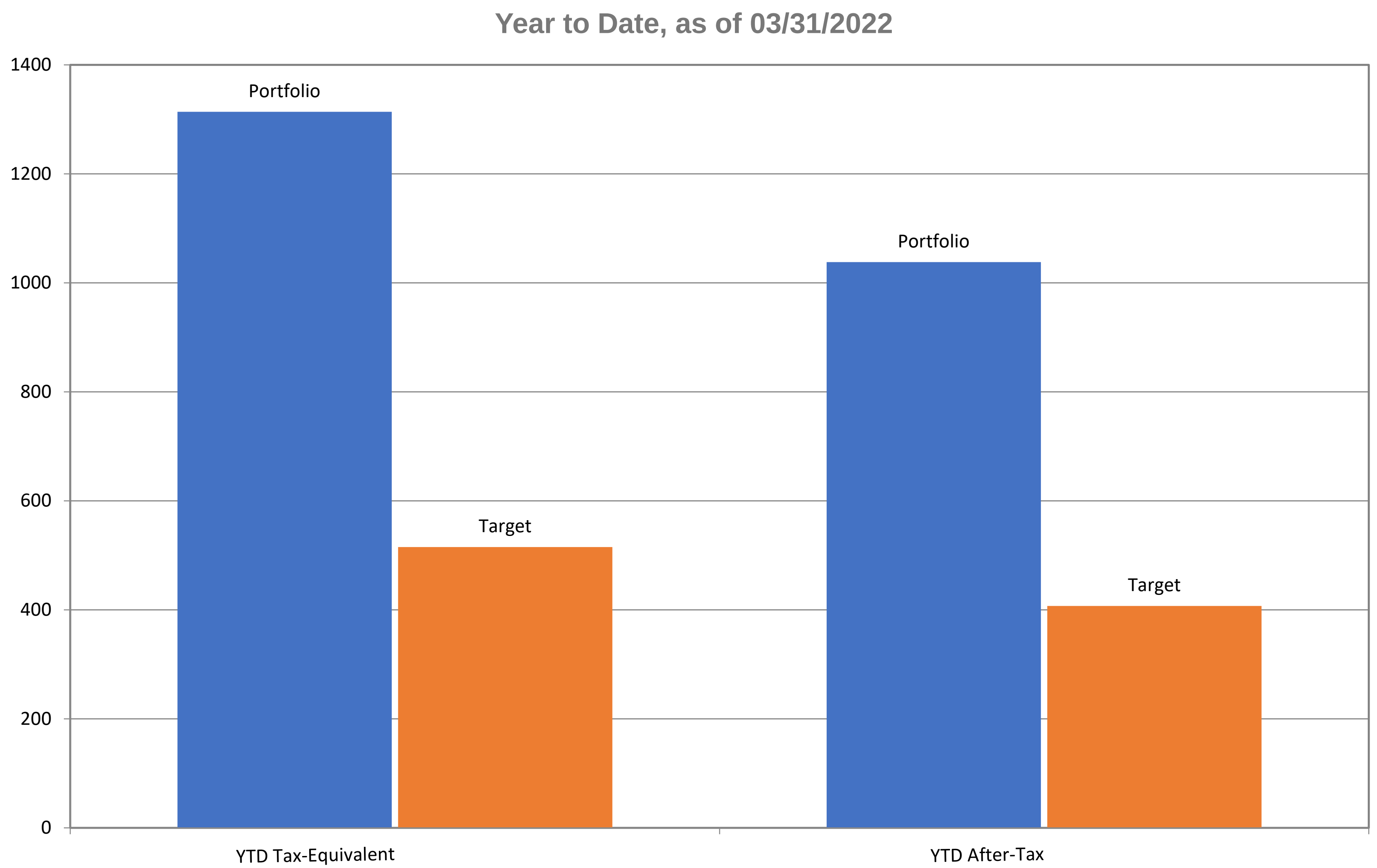


Source: AAA, Univ. of Michigan

Portfolio Changes

Public Entity Joint Insurance Fund	03/31/2021	06/30/2021	09/30/2021	12/31/2021	03/31/2022
Treasury Yields					
2 yr Treasury Yield	0.16%	0.25%	0.29%	0.73%	2.32%
5 yr Treasury Yield	0.93%	0.88%	0.98%	1.26%	2.45%
10 yr Treasury Yield	1.74%	1.45%	1.52%	1.50%	2.33%
Book Statistics					
Tax-Equivalent Book Yield	1.01%	0.57%	0.17%	0.14%	0.19%
Book Value ($)	2,500,607	2,259,671	3,010,443	3,014,985	2,865,342
Projected Tax-Equivalent Income, next 12 months ($)	25,280	12,852	5,141	4,239	5,351
Unrealized Gains/(Losses) ($)	7,292	2,278	435	(2,977)	(14,658)
YTD Realized Gains/(Losses) ($)	226	226	226	226	0
Portfolio Risk Statistics					
Effective Duration	0.33	0.47	0.62	0.63	0.50
Convexity	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Weighted Average Life	0.33	0.47	0.62	0.63	0.50
Average Rating	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Portfolio Sector Allocation					
Treasury	79%	90%	88%	88%	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	21%	10%	12%	12%	2%

Income Year to Date



Performance

Tax-Equivalent Total Return
as of 03/31/2022
Inception Date: 08/01/2014

	Portfolio	Benchmark	Difference
Quarter to Date	-0.36%	-0.32%	-0.04%
Year to Date	-0.36%	-0.32%	-0.04%
Since Inception	0.97%	1.00%	-0.03%

Benchmark Composition:

100.0% PEJIF Duration Matched Treasury