



Ventura Regional Sanitation District

Investment Performance Review For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2025

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Item# 5

Agenda

- Market Update
- Portfolio Review
- Account Summary

Market Update

Current Market Themes



- ▶ U.S. economy has been resilient but a cooling labor market presents risk
 - ▶ Net new job creation neared zero as employers follow a “no hire, no fire” approach
 - ▶ Inflation accelerated but Fed expects further price pressures to be short-lived
 - ▶ Uncertainty eased as tariff and fiscal announcements were digested



- ▶ Fed cut rates for the first time in 2025
 - ▶ Fed Chair Powell acknowledged the difficulty in balancing the risks affecting labor markets and inflation, but noted risks to the labor market were the Fed's focus
 - ▶ The Fed's September “dot plot” signals 50 bps in additional cuts for 2025, though views remain split, with 7 members favoring no additional cuts in 2025



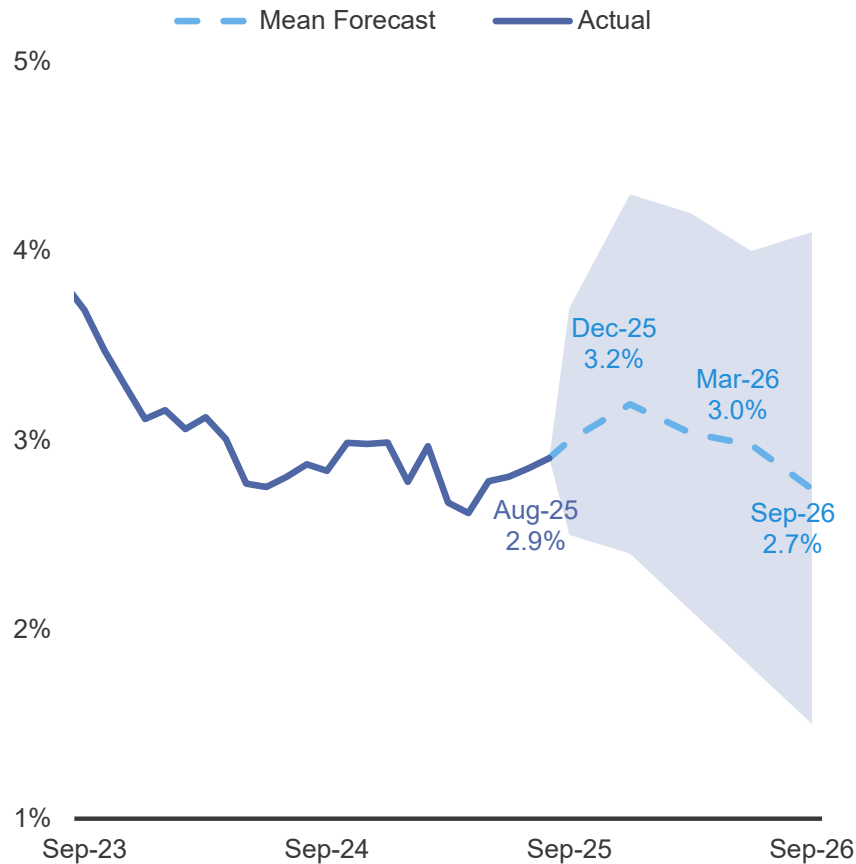
- ▶ Treasury yields moved lower across the curve in Q3
 - ▶ Front end Treasury yields moved lower on Fed rate cut expectations
 - ▶ Yields settled into a narrow trading range as market volatility eased
 - ▶ Credit spreads continued to tighten and neared historically narrow levels

Source: Details on market themes and economic indicators provided throughout the body of the presentation. Bloomberg Finance L.P., as of September 30, 2025.

The Fed's Dual Mandate Remains Complicated

Fed Chair Powell: "[T]he increase in goods prices accounts for most ... or perhaps all of the increase in inflation over the course of this year."

Core PCE Inflation (YoY)



Factors Influencing Slower Than Expected Pass-Through of Goods Inflation



Inventory Drawdown



Margin Compression



Exceptions & Exclusions



Shifting Trade Patterns



Contractual Pricing

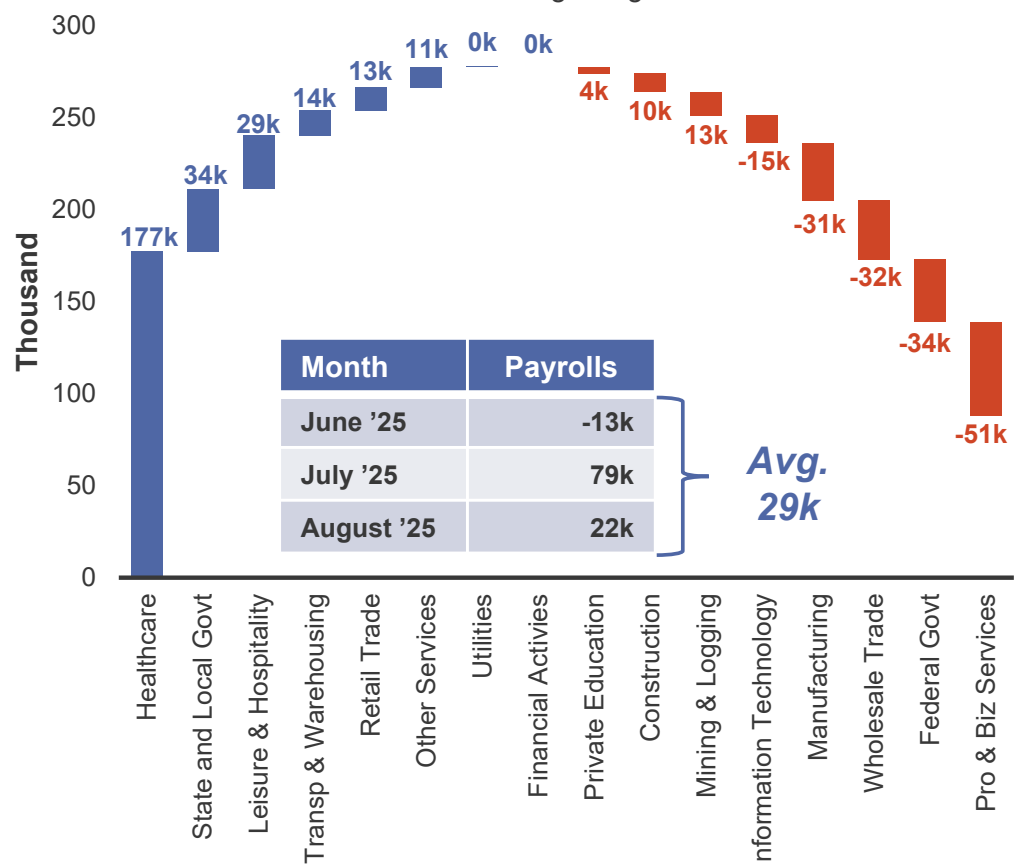
Source: FOMC Chair Jerome Powell Press Conference, September 17, 2025. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bloomberg Finance L.P., as of August 2025 (left). Survey responses after September 26, 2025, included in mean and forecast range.

The Fed's Dual Mandate Remains Complicated

Fed Chair Powell: "Labor demand has softened, and the recent pace of job creation appears to be running below the break-even rate needed to hold the unemployment rate constant."

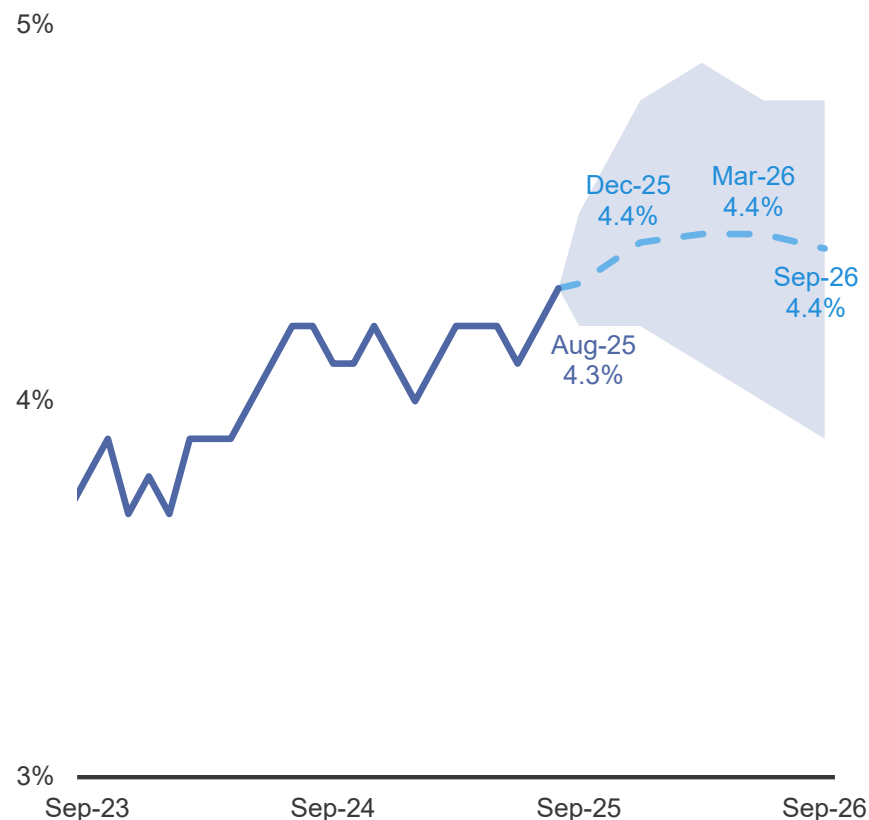
Cumulative Job Growth

Jun-25 through Aug-25



Unemployment Rate

— Mean Forecast — Actual



Source: FOMC Chair Jerome Powell Press Conference, September 17, 2025. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Bloomberg Finance L.P., as of August 2025. Data is seasonally adjusted. Survey responses after September 26, 2025, included in mean and forecast range.

Economic Uncertainty Challenges Outlook

Negative

- ▶ Net new job creation nears zero
- ▶ Sticky services inflation
- ▶ Increasing retail credit card balances
- ▶ Rising student loan delinquencies
- ▶ Planned federal spending cuts

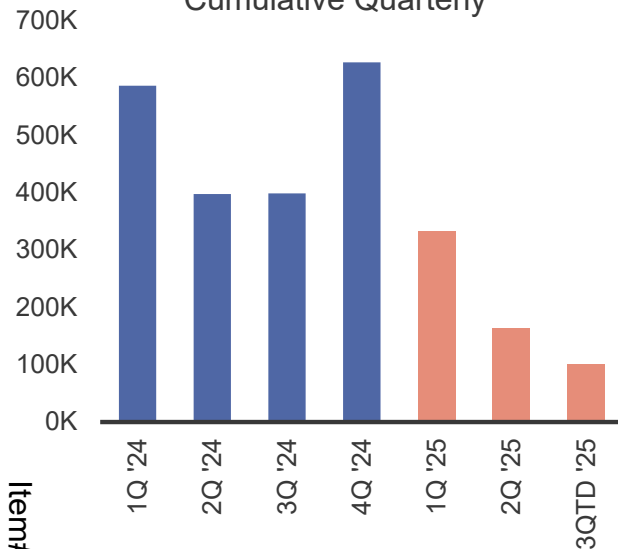
Neutral

- ▶ Slower tariff-based inflation passthrough
- ▶ Stabilizing credit card delinquencies
- ▶ Corporate fundamentals

Positive

- ▶ Easing Fed Policy
- ▶ Resilient consumer spending
- ▶ Positive real disposable personal income growth
- ▶ Fiscal tailwinds to business investment

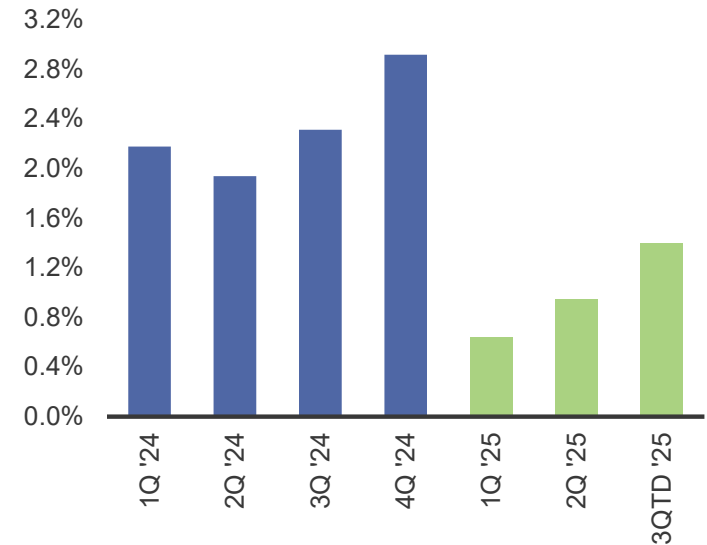
Nonfarm Payrolls
Cumulative Quarterly



Credit Card Delinquencies
90+ Days



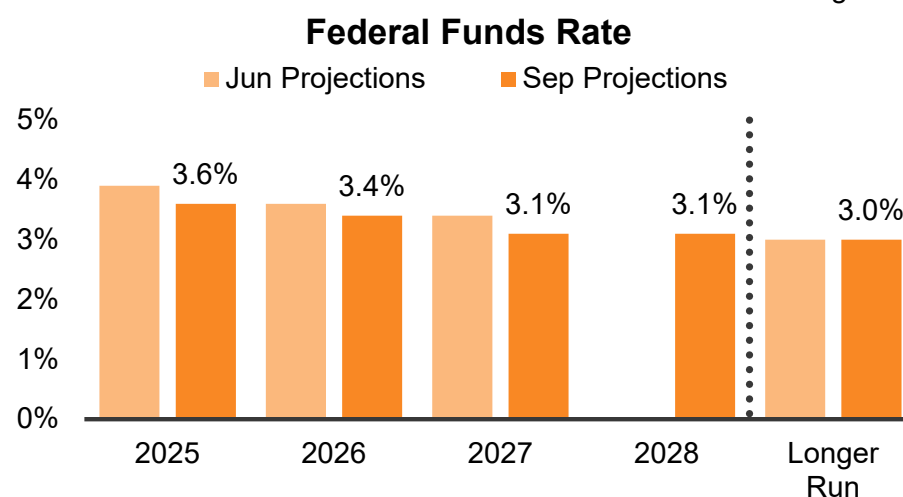
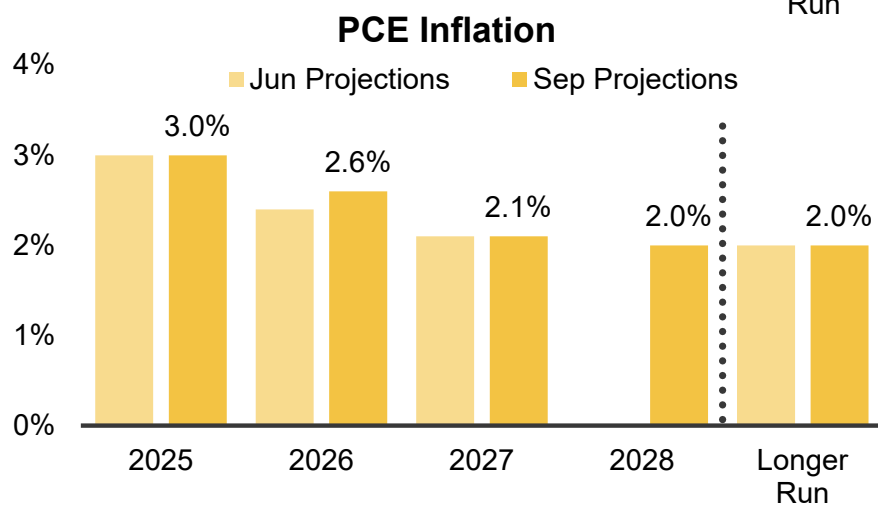
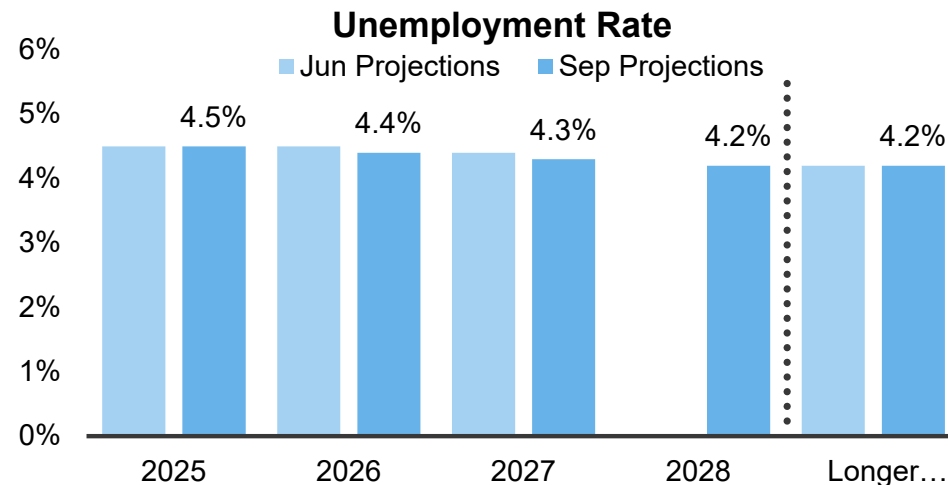
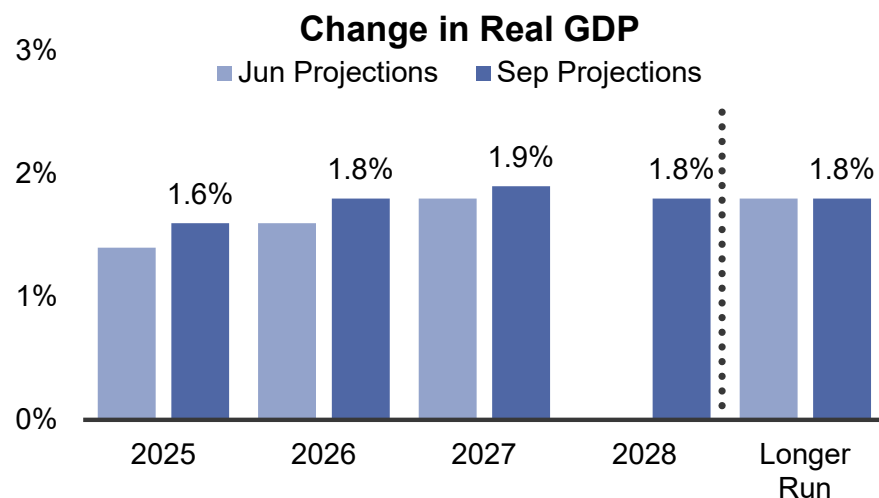
Personal Consumption
Quarter-Over-Quarter Change



Sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P., Bureau of Labor Statistics as of August 2025, Federal Reserve Bank of New York as of June 2025, and Bureau of Economic Analysis as of August 2025.

Fed's Updated Summary of Economic Projections

Fed Chair Powell: "[I]t's a difficult situation because we have risks that are both affecting the labor market and inflation, our two goals ... When they're both at risk, we have to balance them"

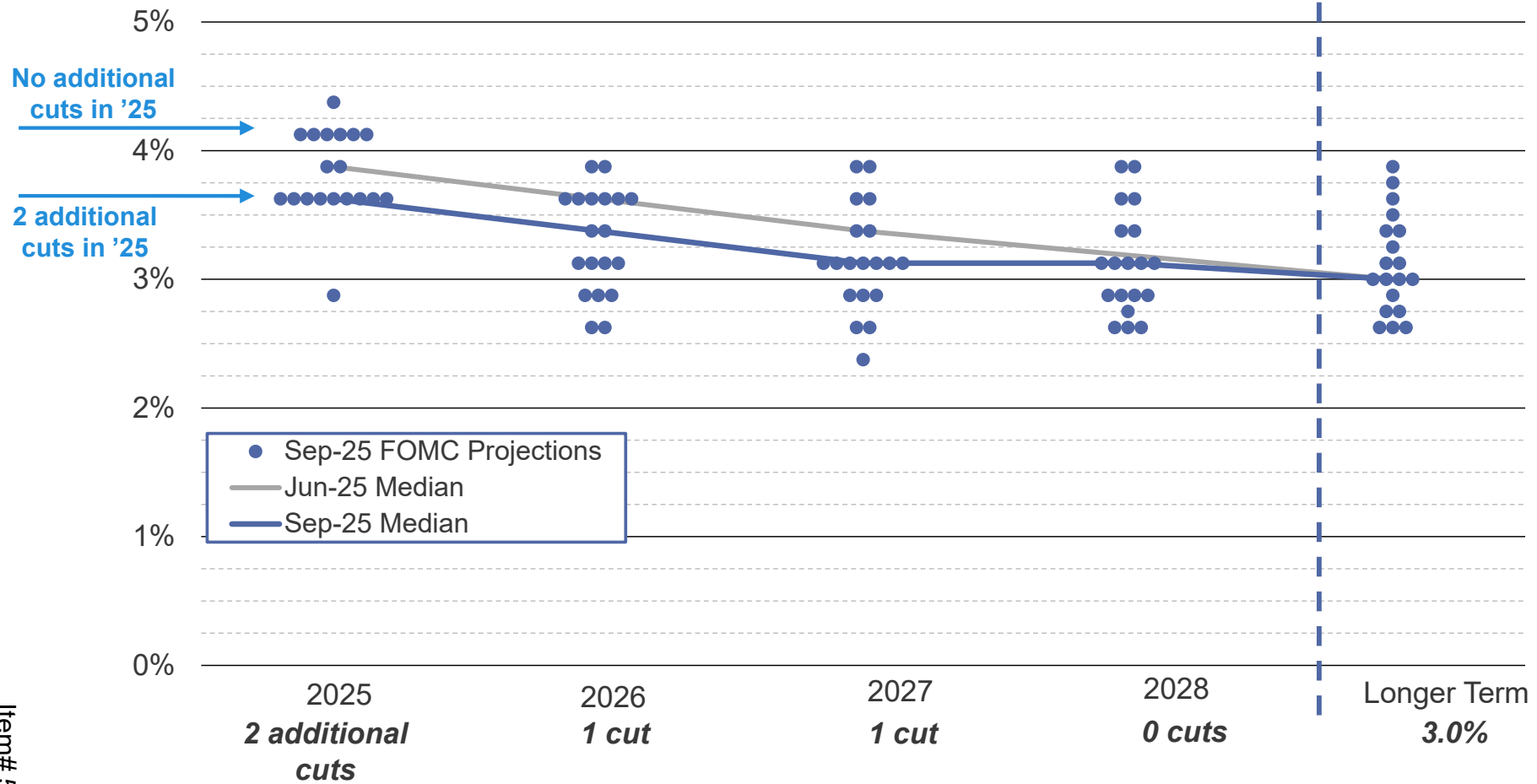


Source: FOMC Chair Jerome Powell Press Conference as of September 17, 2025. September 2025 was the first projection period for calendar year 2028.

The Latest Fed “Dot Plot”

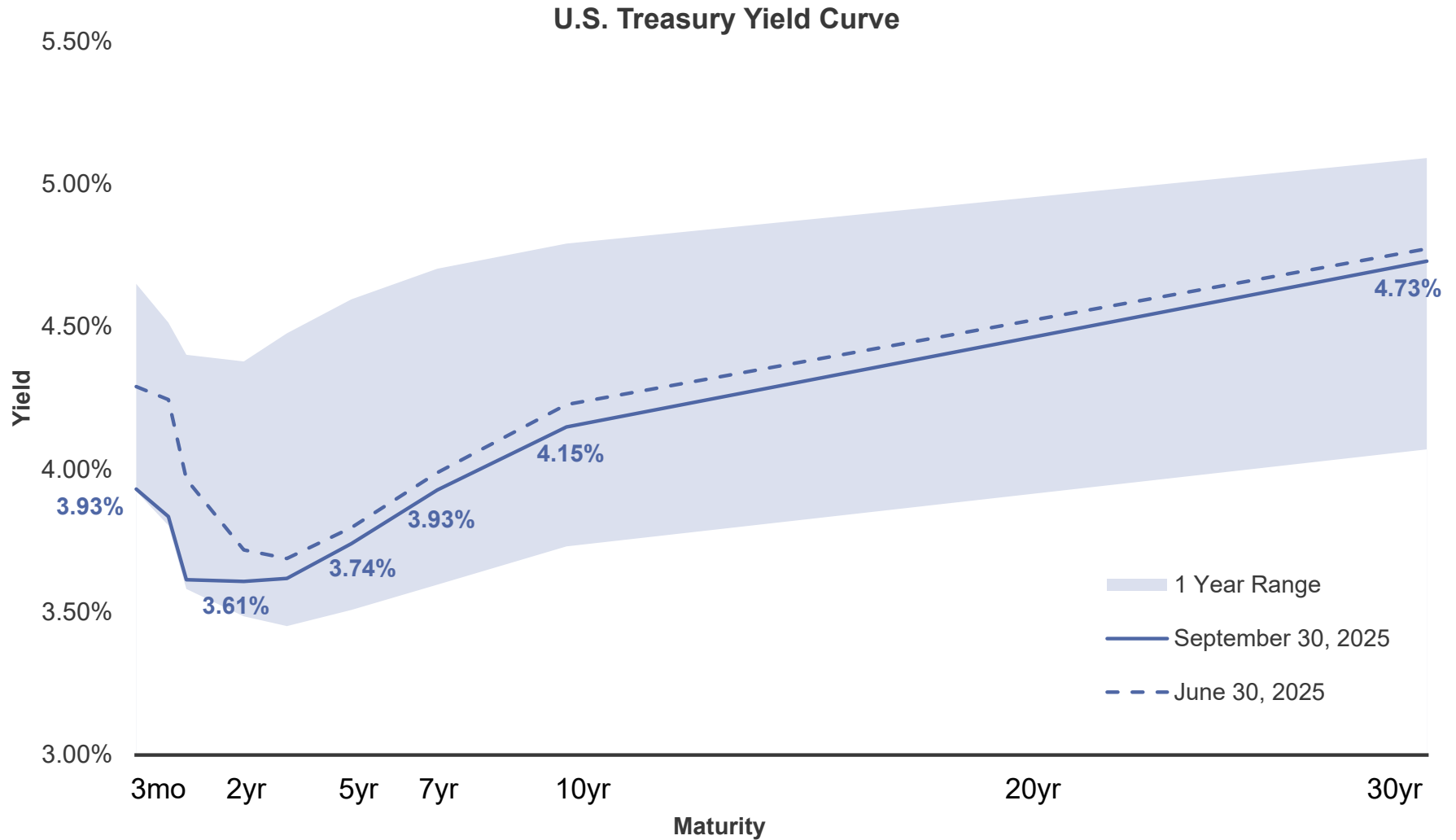
Fed Chair Powell: “[T]here are no risk-free path now. It’s not incredibly obvious what to do... [A]nd you’ll see that there are just a range of views on what to do.”

Fed Participants’ Assessments of ‘Appropriate’ Monetary Policy



Source: Federal Reserve and FOMC Chair Jerome Powell Press Conference, as of September 17, 2025. 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.

Front End Treasury Yields Move Lower



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., as of September 30, 2025.

Factors to Consider for 6-12 Months

Monetary Policy (Global):



- The Fed cut rates by 25 bps in September citing rising downside risks to employment despite inflation remaining above its 2% target. This was the Fed's first rate cut since December 2024.
- The "dot plot" signals 50 bps in additional cuts for 2025, though views remain split, with 7 members favoring no additional cuts in 2025.
- Major central banks have already eased (ECB and BOE) or are in the process of further easing (U.S. and Canada) except for the BOJ slowly tightening policy after decades of easy monetary policy.

Economic Growth (Global):



- U.S. growth continues to be resilient driven by an unwind of the trade and inventory dynamics earlier in the year as well as robust consumer spending and elevated business investment
- Consumer spending and business investment remain strong despite growing softness in the labor market.
- Trade tensions, elevated tariffs and a prolonged U.S. government shutdown remain key downside risks to growth, while AI driven investment and fiscal support in some regions provide partial offsets.

Inflation (U.S.):



- Inflation accelerated in Q3 led by rising goods prices and sticky services costs, keeping core inflation closer to 3%, well above the Fed's 2% target.
- Fed projections show a longer timeline for inflation to reach its 2% target.
 - Fed Chair Powell noted tariffs have begun to push up goods prices in some categories, but the base case is for these effects to be short-lived.

Financial Conditions (U.S.):



- Financial conditions eased as tariff announcements were digested. This sparked renewed market confidence which resulted in equities reaching new all-time highs and credit spreads tightening to historically narrow levels.
- Fiscal uncertainty and geopolitical risks could reintroduce tighter financial conditions over the next 6-12 months.

Consumer Spending (U.S.):



- Slower nominal wage growth combined with higher inflation has eroded real purchasing power.
- However, consumer activity remained resilient, driven by spending from higher income households.
- Consumer confidence improved slightly but remains below historical averages, reflecting concerns over slower hiring and inflation persistence.
- Further labor market softness, a significant correction in the equity market or more complete pass-through of tariffs into consumer prices remain the largest threats to consumer spending.

Labor Markets (U.S.):



- Labor market conditions continued to cool with net new job creation nearing zero while being concentrated in just a few service sectors.
- Despite some signs of cooling, the layoff rate remains low and points towards employers adopting what has been characterized as a "no hire, no fire" approach.
- The unemployment rate ticked up modestly, job openings declined further, and the quits rate remain subdued, signaling reduced worker leverage.
- Initial jobless claims remain low, but longer job search durations suggest labor market conditions continue to loosen.

Item# 5 ● Current outlook ○ Outlook one quarter ago

Stance
Unfavorable to
Risk Assets

Negative

Slightly
Negative

Neutral

Slightly
Positive

Positive

Stance
Favorable to
Risk Assets

Statements and opinions expressed about the next 6-12 months were developed based on our independent research with information obtained from Bloomberg Finance L.P. and FactSet. The views expressed within this material constitute the perspective and judgment of PFM Asset Management at the time of distribution (9/30/2025) 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

Sector Allocation

Security Type	Market Value as of June 30, 2025	% of Portfolio	% Change vs. Prior Quarter	Policy Limits
U.S. Treasury	\$3,646,019.02	31.0%	-29.3%	100%
Federal Agency	\$1,174,452.82	10.0%	-10.3%	100%
Municipal Obligations	\$69,186.60	0.6%	-0.3%	100%
Supranational	\$0.00	0.0%	0.0%	30%
Corporate Notes	\$1,178,521.78	10.0%	-8.3%	30%
Asset-Backed	\$0.00	0.0%	-0.1%	20%
Security Sub-Total	\$6,068,180.22	51.6%		
Accrued Interest	\$20,905.81			
Securities Total	\$6,089,086.03			
CAMP Pool	\$5,687,621.41	48.4%	19.9%	100%
Total Investments	\$11,776,707.44	100.0%		

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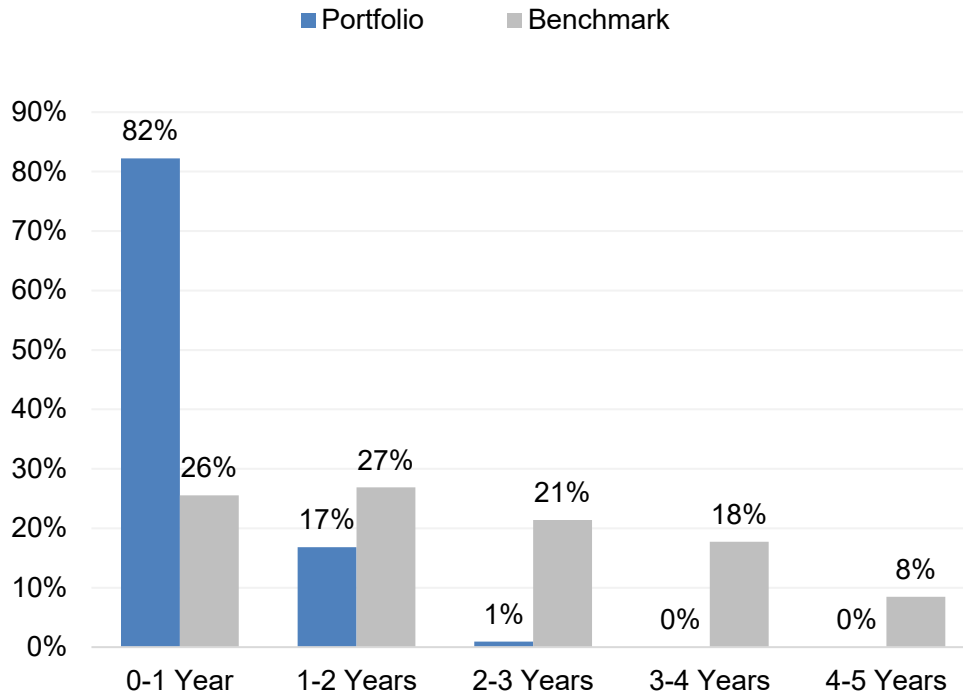
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Sector Allocation

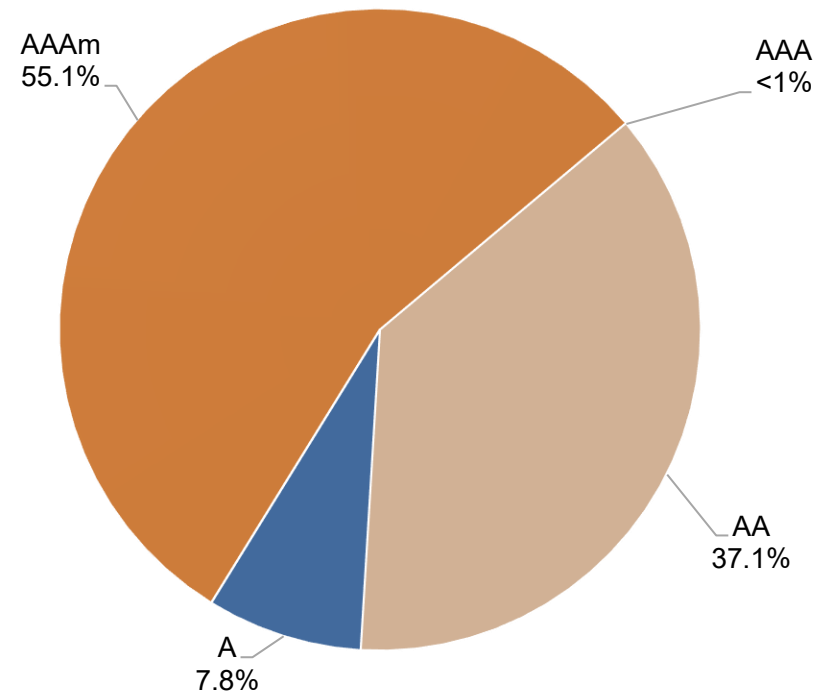
Security Type	Market Value as of September 30, 2025	% of Portfolio	% Change vs. Prior Quarter	Policy Limits
U.S. Treasury	\$3,478,142.37	29.2%	-30.8%	100%
Federal Agency	\$608,395.25	5.1%	-14.2%	100%
Municipal Obligations	\$69,814.50	0.6%	-0.6%	100%
Supranational	\$0.00	0.0%	0.0%	30%
Corporate Notes	\$1,185,413.98	10.0%	-9.5%	30%
Asset-Backed	\$0.00	0.0%	0.0%	30%
Security Sub-Total	\$5,341,766.10	44.9%		
Accrued Interest	\$16,791.51			
Securities Total	\$5,358,557.61			
CAMP Pool	\$6,550,697.59	55.1%	26.6%	100%
Total Investments	\$11,909,255.20	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 9/30/25.
- 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.

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	0.89	1.15%	4.42%	4.79%	1.88%	2.07%	2.64%	3.93%
Main	1.19	1.12%	4.40%	4.85%	2.34%	2.27%	2.52%	3.76%
Toland	0.72	1.14%	4.40%	4.72%	1.69%	1.99%	1.65%	4.04%
Coastal	1.15	1.16%	4.43%	4.74%	1.70%	1.99%	3.11%	3.95%
Bailard	1.23	1.18%	4.44%	4.84%	1.78%	2.02%	3.28%	3.95%
ICE BofA 0-5 Year		1.14%	3.91%	4.52%	1.51%	1.77%		3.67%

- 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.

Account Summary

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Issuer Diversification

Security Type / Issuer	Market Value (%)	S&P / Moody's / Fitch
U.S. Treasury	65.0%	
United States Treasury	65.0%	AA / Aa / AA
Federal Agency	11.4%	
Federal Home Loan Banks	4.6%	AA / Aa / NR
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	4.5%	AA / Aa / AA
Federal National Mortgage Association	2.3%	AA / Aa / AA
Municipal	1.3%	
California State University	1.3%	AA / Aa / NR
Corporate	22.3%	
American Express Co	2.7%	A / A / A
Bank of America Corp	1.0%	A / A / AA
Bank of New York Mellon Corp	2.7%	A / Aa / AA
Deere & Co	0.9%	A / A / A
Honda Motor Co Ltd	1.8%	A / A / A
International Business Machines Corp	3.1%	A / A / A
Lockheed Martin Corp	0.7%	A / A / A
Meta Platforms Inc	1.5%	AA / Aa / NR
Northern Trust Corp	2.3%	A / A / A
Target Corp	0.5%	A / A / A
Toyota Motor Corp	1.9%	A / A / A
Walmart Inc	3.3%	AA / Aa / AA
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.

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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 of 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.

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.

Fixed-Income Sector Commentary – 3Q 2025

- ▶ The **Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)** lowered the target range for the federal funds rate to 4.00-4.25% during the September 17th meeting, citing weakening in the labor market.
- ▶ **U.S. Treasury** yields across all maturities moved lower over the quarter. The change in yields reflected ongoing market sensitivity to the Fed, with concerns regarding the labor market taking center stage amid ongoing weakness. As a result of the Treasury rally, total returns were positive for the quarter.
- ▶ **Federal Agency & supranational** spreads remained low and traded in a narrow range throughout Q3. Excess returns remained muted in part due to limited issuance, which is a trend we expect to continue.
- ▶ **Investment-Grade (IG) corporate** bonds generated strong excess returns as spreads narrowed to multi-year lows across most maturities. Lower-quality and longer-duration bonds led performance, supported by strong investor demand.
- ▶ **Asset-Backed Securities** spreads tightened but remain modestly elevated versus 12-month lows. While excess returns were positive, they lagged those of IG corporates. Auto loan collateral modestly outperformed credit card-backed securities.
- ▶ **Agency-backed mortgage-backed securities (MBS)** delivered solid performance with positive excess returns across the board. Longer-duration MBS stood out as a top-performing IG sector in Q3. **Agency-backed commercial MBS (CMBS)** also posted positive excess returns for the quarter.
- ▶ **Short-term credit** (commercial paper and negotiable bank CDs) yields declined as Treasury issuance surged and the Fed cut rates. Short-end yield spreads widened over the quarter and demand remained strong as investors viewed the sector as a hedge against future rate cuts.

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Fixed-Income Sector Outlook – 4Q 2025

- ▶ **U.S. Treasury** volatility is expected to increase from multi-year lows given both fiscal and monetary policy uncertainty. The potential collective impact of further policy changes on economic growth, inflation, and labor markets are unknown. We expect to see an ongoing steepening of the yield curve given the expectation for future Fed rate cuts.
- ▶ **Federal Agency & Supranational** spreads are likely to remain at tight levels. Government-heavy accounts may find occasional value on an issue-by-issue basis.
- ▶ **Taxable Municipals** continue to see little activity due to an ongoing lack of supply and strong demand which continues to suppress yields in both the new issue and secondary markets. We expect few opportunities in the near term.
- ▶ **Investment-Grade (IG) Corporate** bond fundamentals and valuations weakened while technicals have improved modestly. We will evaluate opportunities with a focus on industry fundamentals and issuer credit quality while identifying rich holdings to tactically reduce allocations.
- ▶ **Asset-Backed Securities** fundamentals remain intact and credit metrics have normalized. Consumer credit trends will depend on the labor market and the consumer's response to monetary policy easing, which tends to work on a lag. We expect spreads to continue to exhibit volatility with a bias towards widening, while low issuance in Q4 will support technicals in the sector.
- ▶ **Mortgage-Backed Securities** are expected to underperform over the short term with spreads at their narrowest levels in 3-years. We may use any meaningful spread widening to add at more attractive levels.
- ▶ **Short-term credit** (commercial paper and negotiable bank CDs) spreads in Q4 will continue to be primarily driven by expectations about monetary policy decisions by the FOMC. Given the positively sloped shape of the money market yield curve, we favor a mix of floating rate securities in the front end and fixed rate securities in longer maturities.

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