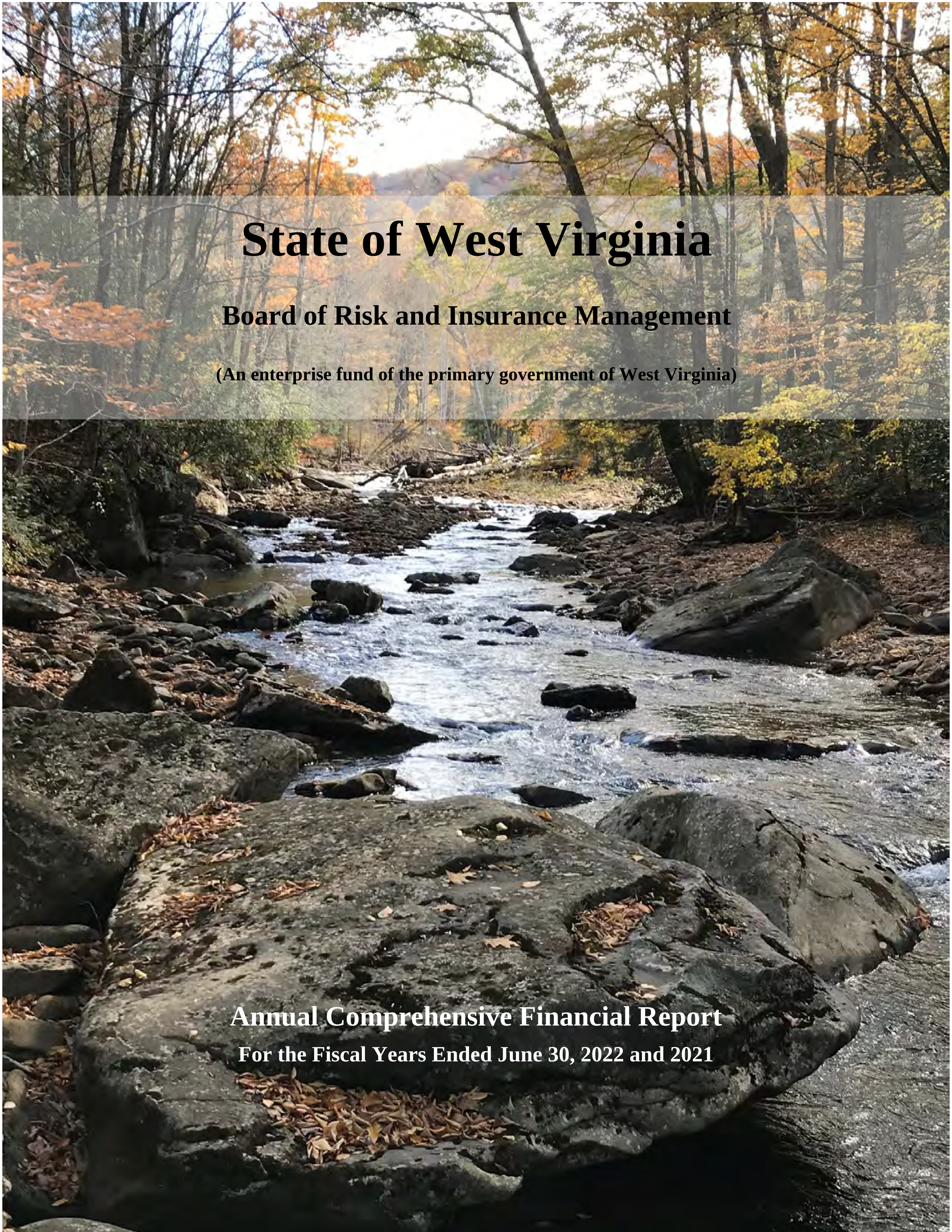

State of West Virginia

Board of Risk and Insurance Management

(An enterprise fund of the primary government of West Virginia)

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

On the Cover – West Virginia has an abundance of natural beauty. This is one of the many streams found throughout our hills and valleys.

State of West Virginia

Board of Risk and Insurance Management

(An enterprise fund of the primary government of West Virginia)

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

Jim Justice
Governor

Melody Duke, Executive Director
West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management

Prepared by
Stephen W. Panaro, CPA, Chief Financial Officer
West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management

State of West Virginia
Board of Risk and Insurance Management
(An enterprise fund of the primary government of West Virginia)

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

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FINANCIAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

Introductory Section

Wildlife – West Virginia has an abundance of wildlife. This is a photo of an Eastern Screech Owl. These owls grow to a length of between six and nine inches with a wingspan of up to two feet. We have eight different owl species within our borders.

State of West Virginia
Board of Risk and Insurance Management

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

Jim Justice, Governor

Board of Directors
Joseph Price, Chairperson
Gordon Lane, Jr, Vice Chairperson
Leah Cooper, Member
Dr. Ed McGee, Member
Terry Rose, Member

Executive Staff
Melody Duke, Executive Director
Stephen W. Panaro, CPA, Chief Financial Officer

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
BOARD OF RISK AND INSURANCE MANAGEMENT

Mark D. Scott
Deputy Cabinet Secretary

Melody Duke
Executive Director
Melody.A.Duke@wv.gov

Formal Transmittal of Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

December 15, 2022

Honorable Jim Justice, Governor
State of West Virginia

Board of Directors
West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management

Melody Duke, Executive Director
West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM) for the year ended June 30, 2022, is hereby respectfully submitted. This report was prepared by the Finance Department of BRIM. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with management of BRIM. We believe the data, as presented, is accurate in all material respects; that it is presented in a manner designed to fairly set forth the financial position and results of operations and cash flows of BRIM. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of BRIM's financial activities have been included. The financial statements of BRIM have been prepared on an accrual basis in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governmental entities as prescribed or permitted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. BRIM's MD&A can be found immediately following the independent auditor's report.

1124 Smith Street, Suite 4300
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
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(304) 558-6004 FAX
(800) 345-4669 TOLL FREE WV

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control designed to ensure that the assets of BRIM are protected from loss, theft or misuse and that the preparation of the financial statements is in conformity with GAAP. Internal control is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived from it, and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. Because the cost of internal control should not outweigh its benefits, BRIM’s management has established a comprehensive framework of internal control has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatements. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

PROFILE OF BRIM

BRIM is reported as an enterprise fund operating as a single business segment, included in the primary government in the State of West Virginia’s ACFR.

BRIM is governed by a board of up to five members appointed by the governor. BRIM operates by the authority granted in Chapter 29, Article 12; and Chapter 33, Article 30 of the West Virginia Code as amended, and the provisions of Executive Order 12-86. The day-to-day operations of BRIM are managed by the Executive Director, who is responsible for the implementation of policies and procedures established by the Board of Directors.

BRIM is charged with providing insurance coverage to all state agencies, which number 167. Additionally, BRIM provides these services to cities, counties, and non-profit organizations throughout the State under the provisions of Senate Bill 3 (SB 3). Currently, BRIM insures approximately 940 of these organizations. BRIM also provides a coal mine subsidence reinsurance program that allows homeowners and businesses to obtain insurance coverage up to $200,000 for collapses and damage caused by underground coal mines. Currently, BRIM underwrites over 15,000 commercial and personal mine subsidence policies annually.

In March 2004, the West Virginia Legislature passed House Bill 4740, creating a Patient Injury Compensation Fund. This fund provides relief to medical malpractice claimants whose economic damages were limited because of caps for trauma care or as a result of joint and several liabilities. BRIM serves as third-party administrator for this fund and, accordingly, the activity for this fund is not reflected in BRIM’s financial statements but included in the State's financial statements.

The initial capitalization of the fund came from the State’s tobacco settlement fund. Legislation passed in March 2016 closed compensation to any claimants who did not file with the Patient Injury Fund before July 1, 2016. In July 2016, the remaining balance of the House Bill 601 Program funds of $2.8 million were transferred to the Patient Injury Compensation Fund. Additional funding to pay any remaining compensable claims filed as of June 30, 2016 was established by creation of assessments imposed on medical liability claims awards and settlements and fees charged to licensed physicians and hospitals. Senate Bill 576 passed in March of 2018 mandated that any funds remaining in

The Patient Injury Compensation Fund as of June 30, 2022, that will not be used for claims payments or administrative costs, be transferred to the General Reserve Fund.

Effective July 1, 2005, BRIM established an annual pre-funding trust program with a financial institution that covers all liability claims with loss dates occurring after June 30, 2005. With this program, a separate sub-account that coincides with the current claim and fiscal year is created within the trust account. The sub-account for the current claim/fiscal year is then fully funded by BRIM during the current fiscal year. This advance deposit funding ensures that each year's sub-account covers the total actuarially determined estimated liability claims costs for those liability claims with loss dates whose occurrence corresponds with that specific claim/fiscal year. The financial institution, acting as trustee, holds these funds within the sub-accounts in the trust to cover BRIM's estimated liability claims costs for all liability claims.

In fiscal year 2010, BRIM transferred the remaining advance deposits being held in accounts maintained by the insurance company, or carrier, into the existing BNY trust vehicle to fund all outstanding liability claims with loss dates before July 1, 2005. A sub-account was established with sufficient funding to cover the total actuarially determined estimated liability claims costs for all of those claims with loss dates whose occurrence are dated June 30, 2005 and earlier.

The funds, together with their earnings, are used to pay claims and claims adjustment expenses related to these liability claims. As escrow agent, the financial institution periodically transfers monies from the trust to the insurance company administering these claims in order to reimburse the insurance company for payments that they have issued on these claims and claims adjustment expenses on BRIM's behalf. BRIM is not indemnified by the carrier, and the carrier is compensated for claims handling by a negotiated fixed fee that is paid directly to the carrier.

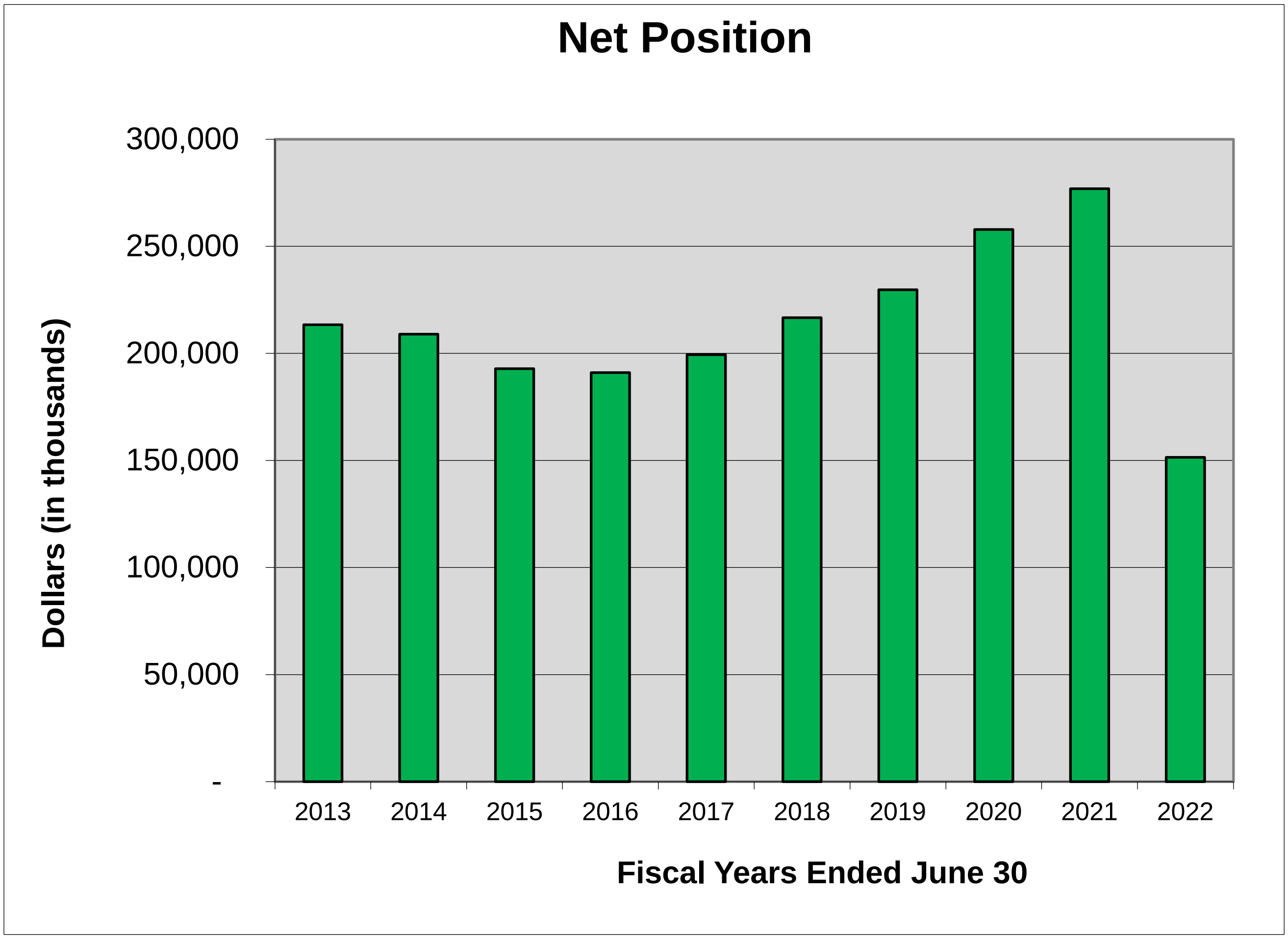
Property losses are retained by BRIM up to $1 million. Additional coverage is provided up to a limit of $400 million through various excess policies. This coverage provides reimbursement of loss at the stated or reported value less a $1,000 deductible. Under the mine subsidence program, ceding insurers pay BRIM a reinsurance premium. In exchange the ceding insurers are paid a commission for the business they placed with BRIM.

ASSESSING BRIM'S FINANCIAL CONDITION

Net Position

One of management's major goals was to eliminate the net position deficiency that existed in prior years. The deficiency in net position developed in the past due to several factors, including unanticipated losses and adverse loss development in state agency and Senate Bill 3 entity coverages for general liability and medical malpractice lines of business. Declining investment returns also were a contributing factor. In fiscal year 2004, management adopted a financial stability plan to address the deficiency in net position. In 2014 BRIM adopted a net position reserve policy. As of June 30, 2022, BRIM has total net position of $151,404 reflected on the Statement of Net Position. Management anticipates that net position will continue to remain positive. For more detailed information see the MD&A included in the financial section of this report.

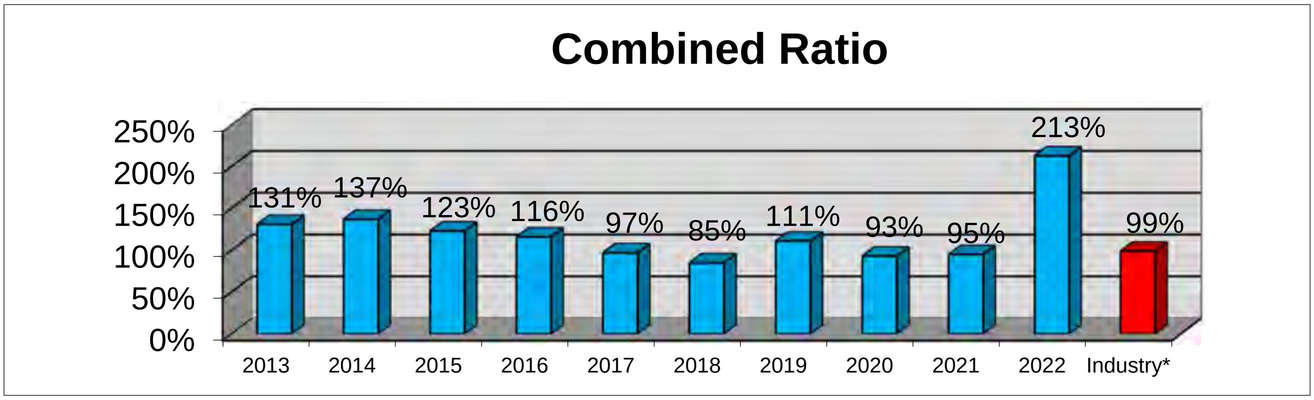
The chart below shows the net position/deficiency for the past ten years.



Combined Financial Ratio

The combined ratio is one of the key ratios used to measure underwriting performance. It is derived by adding the loss and expense ratio. A combined ratio below 100% indicates an underwriting profit and one above 100% indicates an underwriting loss. BRIM's combined ratio for 2022 reflects an underwriting loss and is higher than the industry average. Historically, BRIM's primary advantage over the commercial insurance market has been low administrative costs, which are kept at a relatively stable 5% to 10%, as compared to the insurance industry market rate of 26%. The lower administrative costs have enabled BRIM to keep this key financial ratio well below the industry average. Decreases in BRIM's claims reserves also have contributed to combined ratios below 100% in 2017, 2018, 2020 and 2021. Increasing claims reserves coupled with reduced premiums billed for 2013 thru 2016 and 2019 had an unfavorable impact on BRIM's combined ratio for these fiscal years, in particular when compared to earlier years and the industry average. Based on the most recent risk funding study completed, BRIM saw a significant increase in claims reserves in 2022. Claims reserves increased significantly caused by unfavorable abuse claims development over several prior years in the Senate Bill 3 program (SB3). This increase caused an increase in the loss ratio and while the expense ratio remained flat the combined ratio increased from 95% to 213%.

The BRIM combined ratios are shown in the chart below in blue and the insurance industry average is in red.



*The industry data shown above was obtained from Insurance Services Office

Investment Strategy

For several years prior to 2005, BRIM's investment returns had been declining. During this time BRIM was limited, by code, to certain low risk, short-term investments. In anticipation of revisions to be made to the state code that would become effective beginning in fiscal year 2005, BRIM and the West Virginia Investment Management Board (WVIMB) began working, in fiscal year 2004, on a solution to maximize returns. The WVIMB developed a suggested investment strategy with 20% in equities, 65% in fixed income securities and 15% in cash. This arrangement was finalized and approved by BRIM's Board with the actual investment transition not occurring until fiscal year 2005. As a result of these changes, BRIM's long-term investments are now managed by the WVIMB based on their recommendations. Also, beginning in 2006, BRIM's excess short-term cash funds have been managed by the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (BTI). Therefore, the cash portion of BRIM's investments is maintained in accounts with the BTI that are similar to the low-risk money market funds that were previously maintained by the State Treasurer's Office. The combined investment strategy is similar to those used by commercial insurers. Consequently, beginning in 2005, investment earnings have improved over those of the years prior to 2005.

The WVIMB also recommended that BRIM reallocate its funds managed by the WVIMB, and BRIM's board approved the WVIMB's recommendation. Beginning in early 2009, the WVIMB repositioned one third of the funds previously held in fixed income securities into an approved group of well-established, fixed income-based hedge funds. In fiscal year 2011, BRIM accepted the WVIMB's additional recommendation to further diversify BRIM's holdings with the WVIMB by investing a small percentage in a Treasury Inflation Protection Securities (TIPS) pool as a hedge against inflation.

In the last quarter of 2014, the BRIM's board approved a recommendation by the WVIMB to reallocate BRIM's WVIMB investments. The current allocation for BRIM's funds is 65% fixed income, 30% equities and 5% in cash.

BRIM On-Line

We invite you to visit BRIM's website at www.brim.wv.gov. The website is designed to inform the public about BRIM and to provide assistance to our insureds. Through the claim department section, insureds can find a claim submission form, instructions for submitting a claim and information on claim status. Our underwriting section contains information on adding exposures to the policy (such as autos or property) and contains annual renewal forms. The loss control division of BRIM maintains a wealth of risk management knowledge where you can view information on safety topics and check out the latest dates for loss control seminars. A variety of frequently asked questions on topics ranging from billing to underwriting can also be found on this site.

Audit

The financial statements of BRIM are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with GAAP. BRIM is required by the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section (FARS) of the Department of Administration and by State Code to have an annual independent audit. The firm of FORVIS, LLP was selected to perform the financial statement audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The independent auditor's report on the basic financial statements is included in the financial section of this report.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to BRIM for its annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the twenty-seventh consecutive year that BRIM has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current annual comprehensive financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

BRIM adopted GASB 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*, in 2022, in conjunction with the State of West Virginia's adoption.

Acknowledgements

BRIM would like to thank the Governor, the Legislature, the Cabinet Secretary of Administration, and the Board of Directors of BRIM for their support and leadership.

A special thank you is extended to the Executive Director, the Board of Directors' finance committee and the finance staff of BRIM. Their hard work and dedication made this report possible.

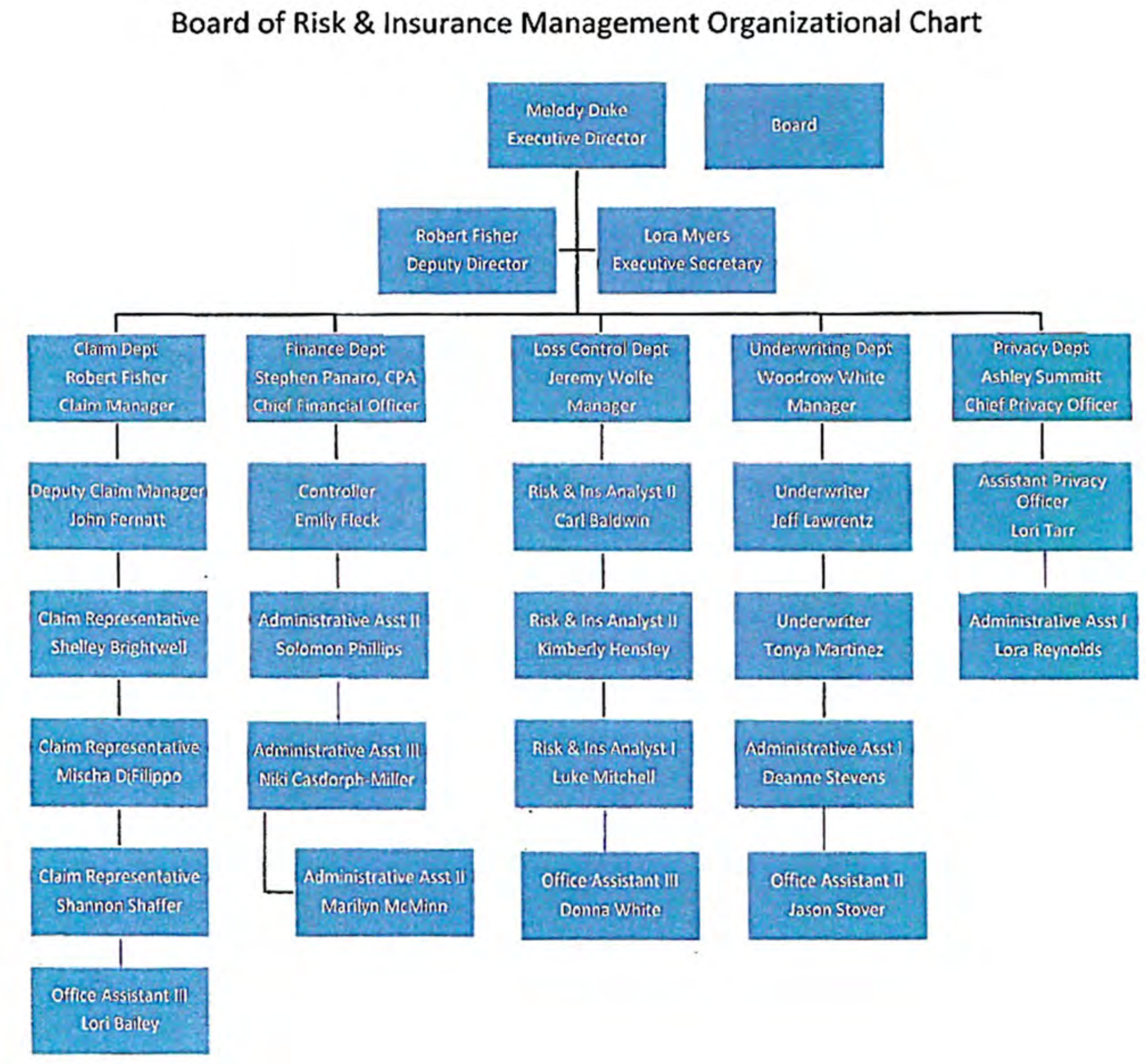
Respectfully, we hereby submit the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Sincerely,

Stephen W. Panaro

Stephen W. Panaro, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Organizational Chart



Revised 7/12/2022

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

State of West Virginia
Board of Risk & Insurance Management

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO


STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE 20 1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

Financial Section

Capitol – West Virginia is known to have one of the most beautiful capitol buildings. Designed by Cass Gilbert, the capitol building has the highest capitol dome in the United States. Situated on the banks of the Kanawha River and surrounded by hills it is a lovely place to visit.

FORV/S

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors and Management
West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Charleston, WV

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management ("BRIM"), an enterprise fund of the State of West Virginia, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise BRIM's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BRIM, an enterprise fund of the State of West Virginia, as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the revenues, expenses, and changes in financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of BRIM and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about BRIM's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

FORVIS

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of BRIM's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about BRIM's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis on pages 14 to 19 and the required supplementary information on pages 67 to 74 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual comprehensive financial report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the basic financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express and opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

FORVIS

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards,* we also have issued our report dated October 11, 2022, on our consideration of BRIM's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of BRIM’s internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering BRIM's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

FORVIS, LLP

Charleston, WV
October 11, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis
(in thousands)

Management’s Discussion and Analysis (in thousands)

Overview of the financial statements

Management of the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM) provides this Management's Discussion and Analysis for readers of BRIM's financial statements. This narrative overview of the financial activities of BRIM is for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020. BRIM provides property and casualty insurance to the State of West Virginia (the State) agencies and Senate Bill 3 (SB3) entities, which include boards of education and governmental and nonprofit organizations. In addition, BRIM provides cyber insurance to State agencies and boards of education. BRIM also administers a coal mine subsidence reinsurance program that makes available to the general public dwelling insurance covering damage caused by the collapse of underground coal mines.

As an enterprise fund, BRIM's financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for governmental entities. The three basic financial statements presented are as follows:

- *Statement of Net Position* - This statement presents information reflecting BRIM's assets, liabilities and net position and is categorized into current and noncurrent assets and liabilities. For purposes of the financial statements, current assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities with immediate liquidity or that are collectible or becoming due within 12 months of the statement's date.
- The statement of net position reports a separate financial statement element called *deferred outflows of resources.* This financial statement element represents a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until that time. The statement of net position reports a separate financial statement element called *deferred inflows of resources.* This financial statement element represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.
- *Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position* - This statement reflects the operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses for the operating year. Operating revenues primarily consist of premium income with major sources of operating expenses being claims loss and loss adjustment expense and general and administrative expenses. Nonoperating revenues primarily consist of investment income and funds transferred in/out as a result of various legislation.
- *Statement of Cash Flows* - The statement of cash flows is presented on the direct method of reporting, which reflects cash flows from operating, noncapital financing and investing activities. Cash collections and payments are reflected on this statement to arrive at the net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the year.

(in thousands)

Financial highlights

The following tables summarize the statements of net position and changes in net position as of and for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020:

	2022	2021	2020	Change 2022 - 2021 Amount	Change 2022 - 2021 Percent	Change 2021 - 2020 Amount	Change 2021 - 2020 Percent
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 28,129**	$ 30,131	$ 42,079	**$ (2,002)**	**(6.6)%**	$ (11,948)	(28.4)%
Advance deposits with carrier/trustee	**243,344**	251,189	264,014	**(7,845)**	**(3.1)**	(12,825)	(4.9)
Receivables	**4,291**	2,856	4,186	**1,435**	**50.2**	(1,330)	(31.8)
Total current assets	**275,764**	284,176	310,279	**(8,412)**	**(3.0)**	(26,103)	(8.4)
Noncurrent investments	**175,462**	194,840	164,662	**(19,378)**	**(9.9)**	30,178	18.3
Total assets	**451,226**	479,016	474,941	**(27,790)**	**(5.8)**	4,075	0.9
Total deferred outflows of resources	**495**	553	299	**(58)**	**(10.5)**	254	84.9
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense	**103,306**	61,326	69,336	**41,980**	**68.5**	(8,010)	(11.6)
Unearned revenue	**12,208**	10,079	9,664	**2,129**	**21.1**	415	4.3
Agent commissions payable	**1,496**	1,462	1,486	**34**	**2.3**	(24)	(1.6)
Accrued expenses and other	**615**	359	440	**256**	**71.3**	(81)	(18.4)
Total current liabilities	**117,625**	73,226	80,926	**44,399**	**60.6**	(7,700)	(9.5)
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense, net of current portion	**181,989**	128,270	135,460	**53,719**	**41.9**	(7,190)	(5.3)
Compensated absences	**167**	172	150	**(5)**	**(2.9)**	22	14.7
Net pension asset	**(894)**	533	214	**(1,427)**	**(267.7)**	319	149.1
Net other post-employment benefits asset	**(6)**	113	391	**(119)**	**(105.3**	(278)	(71.1)
Total noncurrent liabilities	**181,256**	129,088	136,215	**52,168**	**40.4**	(7,127)	(5.2)
Total liabilities	**298,881**	202,314	217,141	**96,567**	**47.7**	(14,827)	(6.4)
Total deferred inflows of resources	**1,436**	386	316	**1,050**	**272.0**	70	22.2
Net position:							
Restricted	**75,988**	80,155	78,617	**(4,167)**	**(5.2)**	1,539	2.0
Unrestricted	**75,416**	196,714	179,166	**(121,298)**	**(61.7)**	17,548	9.8
Net position	**$ 151,404**	$ 276,869	$ 257,783	**$ (125,465)**	**(45.3)%**	$ 19,086	7.4%

	2022	2021	2020	Change 2022 - 2021 Amount	Change 2022 - 2021 Percent	Change 2021 - 2020 Amount	Change 2021 - 2020 Percent
Premiums	**$ 86,099**	$ 83,238	$ 82,567	**$ 2,861**	**3.4%**	$ 671	0.8%
Less excess coverage	**(4,758)**	(4,438)	(6,915)	**(320)**	**7.2**	2,477	(35.8)
Net operating revenues	**81,341**	78,800	75,652	**2,541**	**3.2**	3,148	4.2
Claims and claims adjustment expense	**168,122**	70,259	65,349	**97,863**	**139.3**	4,910	7.5
General and administrative	**5,008**	4,811	5,034	**198**	**4.1**	(223)	(4.4)
Total operating expenses	**173,130**	75,070	70,383	**98,060**	**130.6**	4,687	6.7
Operating (loss) income	**(91,789)**	3,730	5,269	**(95,519)**	**(2,560.8)**	(1,539)	(29.2)
Nonoperating (expenses) revenues:							
Investment loss (income)	**(33,670)**	28,845	22,818	**(62,515)**	**(216.7)**	6,027	26.4
Legislative appropriation to the State	**-**	(13,500)	-	**13,500**	**(100.0)**	(13,500)	100.0
OPEB nonoperating (loss) income	**(6)**	11	24	**(17)**	**(154.5)**	(13)	(54.2)
Total nonoperating (expenses) revenues, net	**(33,676)**	15,356	22,842	**(49,032)**	**(319.3)**	(7,486)	(32.8)
(Decrease) increase in net position	**(125,465)**	19,086	28,111	**(144,551)**	**(757.4)**	(9,025)	(32.1)
Total net position - beginning	**276,869**	257,783	229,672	**19,086**	**7.4**	28,111	12.2
Total net position - end	**$ 151,404**	$ 276,869	$ 257,783	**$ (125,465)**	**(45.3)%**	$ 19,086	7.4%
Total revenues	**$ 47,665**	$ 94,156	$ 98,494	**$ (46,491)**	**(49.4)%**	$ (4,338)	(4.4)%
Total expenses	**$ 173,130**	$ 75,070	$ 70,383	**$ 98,060**	**130.6%**	$ 4,687	6.7%

- Total assets decreased by $27,790 in 2022 and increased by $4,075 in 2021. The decrease in 2022 is the result of losses in returns on advance deposits and noncurrent investments. Increased deposits were made to the trustee. The decrease in noncurrent assets can be attributed to investment returns during the year. The increase in 2021 is the result of an improvement of returns on noncurrent investments that were partially offset by a decrease in advance deposits and a decrease in cash and cash equivalents.

- Total liabilities increased by $96,567 in 2022 and decreased by $14,827 in 2021. Increases in unpaid claims, accrued expenses and other liabilities are the components of this increase for the current year. The impact of a number of large claims related to several earlier years and the current year resulted in the increase. Decreases in unpaid claims, accrued expenses and other liabilities are the components of the decrease in 2021. The impact of a number of large claims related to several earlier years for one insured were paid out in 2021, resulting in the decrease.

- The decline in total net position of $125,465 in 2022 and the improvement of $19,086 in 2021 were due to several factors. While premium revenue increased slightly in 2022 and our reinsurance expense increased $320, the large increase in claims and claims adjustment expense resulted in a significant operating income loss. The investment loss of $33,670 was driven by increasing interest rates and a volatile equities market. The combination of these changes resulted in the decrease of net position of $125,465 for 2022. The increase in net position in 2021 was due to positive investment income plus positive operating income. Investment income of $22,818 was more than 2020.The transfer out of $13,500 mandated by WV House Bill 2804 offset part of the investment income in 2021 and impacted net income. Deferred inflows increased and deferred outflows slightly decreased from 2021 to 2022 due to the net changes in pension and OPEB activity for the year. In 2021 both deferred inflows and deferred outflows increased due to changes in pension activity for the year. Also included within the net position category are restricted positions of $78,988 in 2022, $80,155 in 2021, and $78,617 in 2020. This is comprised of funds that provide mine subsidence coverage to the general public per West Virginia Code.

- Total net operating revenues increased by $2,541 and increased by $3,148 in 2021. The increase in projected claims losses in recent years has required BRIM to implement small increases in premium rates to policyholders.

- Claims and claims adjustment expense increased by $97,863 for 2022. Net claims and claims adjustment expense increased by $4,910 in 2021. Claims expense increased in 2022 from unfavorable claims development of several prior years and the current year resulting in an unfavorable impact of $71,948 for 2022. In 2021, claims expense benefited from favorable claims development of several prior years resulting in a favorable impact of $7,331. Further, approximately $2.1 million of the increase in claims in 2021 resulted from the change in BOE excess liability coverage being self-funded beginning in 2021. Net nonoperating revenues decreased by $49,032 in 2022 and $7,486 in 2021. This decrease for 2022 was the result of investment losses. In 2021 the investment income was offset in part by the $13.500 transferred from the mine subsidence fund to the state general revenue fund because of House Bill 2804. Year over year investment returns for 2022 declined by $62,515 and improved by $6,027 for 2021.

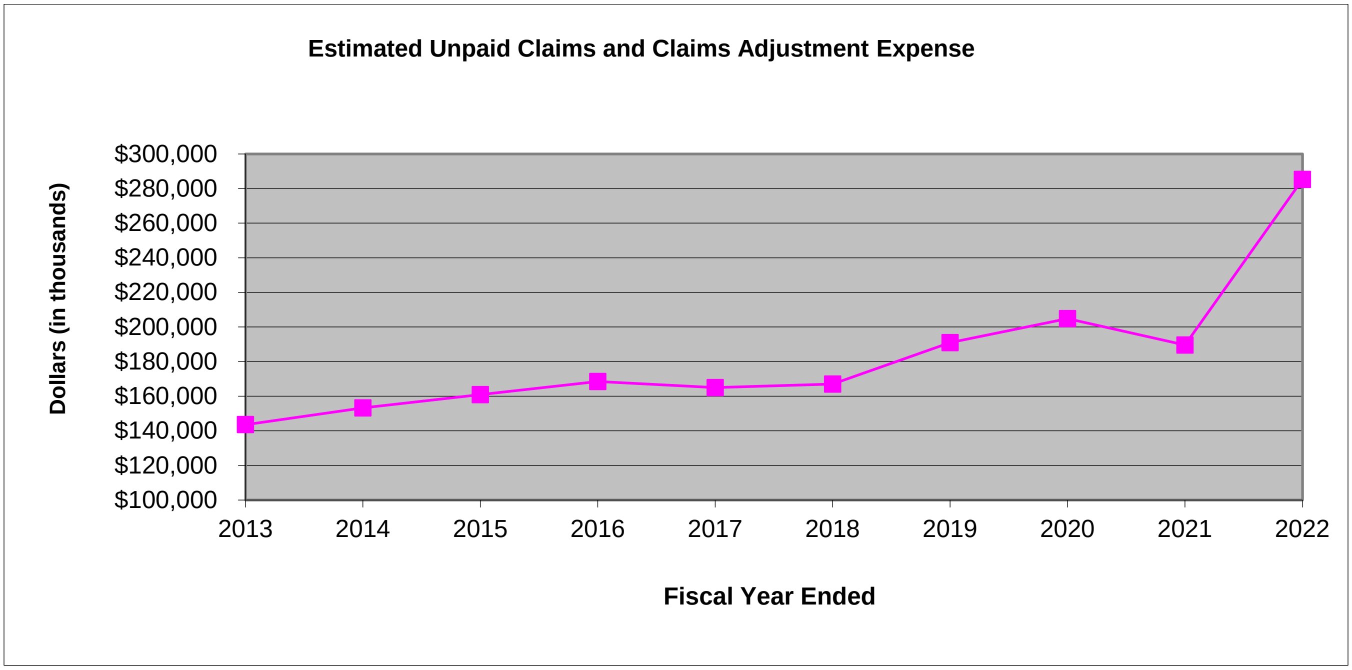
- Total revenues and total expenses from 2022 to 2021 and from 2021 to 2020 have fluctuated due to alterations in premium rates, the changes in the retained loss estimates and the variations in annual investment market returns. See the analysis of these individual components, as previously discussed, for additional information.

Overall analysis

The overall net position of BRIM declined 45.3% from the prior year compared with an increase of 7.4% from 2020 to 2021. Claims reserves increased in 2022 and investment earnings decreased. The effect of the slight increase in premium revenue, increased claims and claims adjustment expense and investment losses resulted in an overall decrease in net position for the year. Total net position at June 30, 2022 was $151,404.

Unpaid Claims Liability

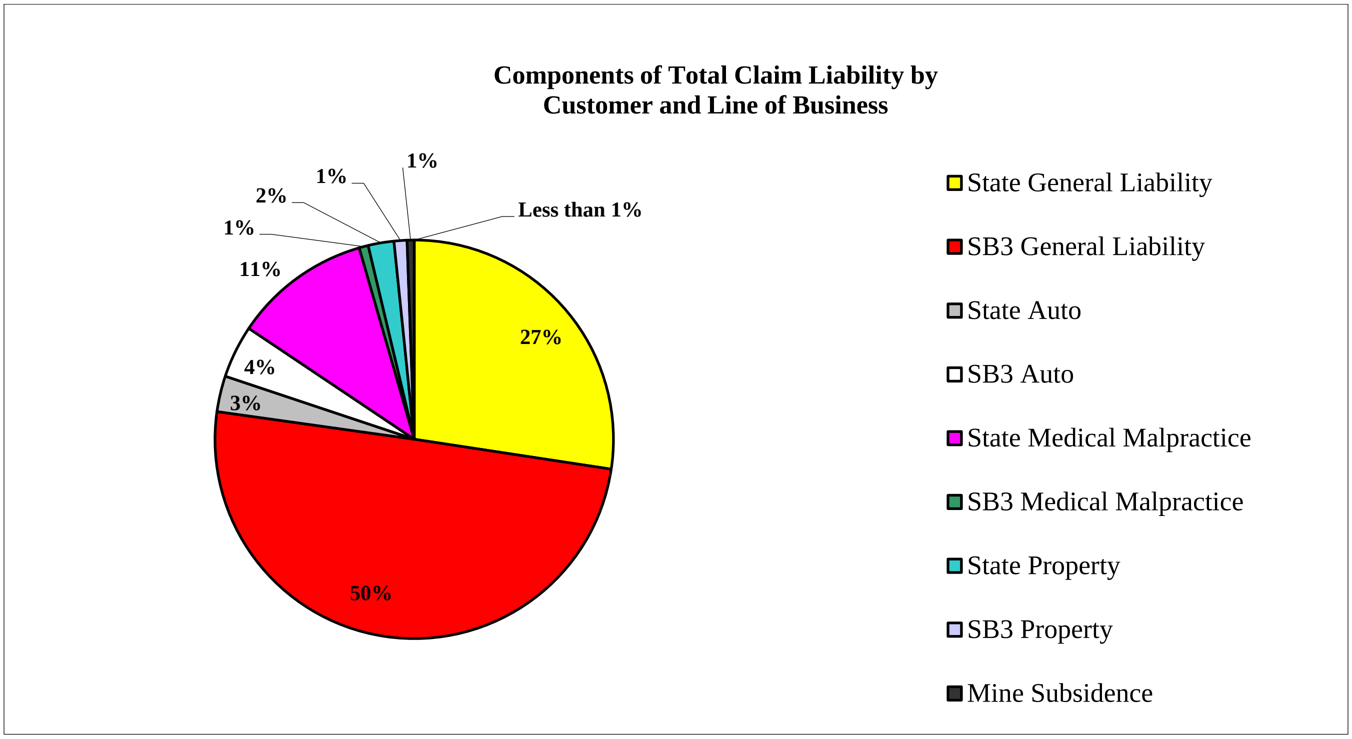
BRIM's most significant number on its statements of net position is the liability for estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense. This liability consists of two parts: claims of which BRIM is aware that have been reserved and incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims, which are projected by an independent actuary. For 2022, year over year actual reserves increased by $38,507 while the projected IBNR total increased by $57,192. Unfavorable claims development for the current year and several prior years' reserves resulted in the combined increase in 2022 of $95,699. From fiscal year 2021 to 2022, the liability for unpaid claims increased from $189,596 to $285,295, respectively. The chart below shows the estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability for fiscal years 2013 through 2022.



Results by Line of Business for BRIM

BRIM's lines of business are comprised of the State (State agencies), SB3 (for nonprofits, boards of education and other governmental units) and mine subsidence (for home and business owners).

The following chart shows the breakdown by customer and line of business of the total estimated claim liability number, which is $285,295. As demonstrated in the chart, the largest claim volume for BRIM relates to general liability for the State agencies and SB3 programs and the State agencies' medical malpractice coverage.



There is no long-term debt activity.

Economic factors and next year's rates

Management's Plan to Maintain Net Position by Line of Business

Prior to FY22, BRIM has had no deficiency in net position for the programs it has overseen for several years. During FY22, due to adverse claims development, the net position of the SB3 program became a retained deficit of $52,733. Previously, however, a deficiency arose, primarily due to adverse claim development in the general liability and medical malpractice lines of business for the State and SB3. The following paragraphs describe the essential plans that BRIM continues to follow to ensure that all lines of business remain fiscally solvent and that the individual programs are financially sound.

Risk Management

BRIM continues pursuing an aggressive risk management plan to help identify the risks underlying the adverse losses that occurred in earlier years. Processes are in place to allow for better organization and for proper documentation of activities. BRIM has been working on ways to increase and improve communications, both within the agency and with its customers, and has been promoting interaction within the agency with regard to loss control utilization. In conjunction with the underwriting department, a system of credits and surcharges is in place, based on loss control efforts and cooperation, or lack thereof, on the part of BRIM's insurers.

Investment Returns

Investment income decreased significantly this fiscal year due to rising interest rates and a volatile equities market. In 2022, market conditions were much less favorable for both stocks and fixed income investments. In 2021, investment income had increased due to better-than-expected equity returns. In 2021, market conditions were much more favorable for stocks than fixed income investments. All BRIM funds held by the West Virginia Investment Management Board (WVIMB) inure to the benefit of program participants. BRIM reinvests the investment earnings on funds held by the WVIMB and occasionally withdraws monies from these funds, as needed, for operating and short-term cash requirements. BRIM had one withdrawal from the WVIMB in 2022 and none in 2021.

Premium Determination Process

BRIM has properly maintained premiums across all lines of business for the past several years based on relevant exposure data, claims loss history and investment returns. Charging proper premiums, consistent with the commercial industry, has enabled BRIM to adequately cover losses. Adverse claims development for several prior years resulted in a significant addition to prior years' reserves in 2022 and 2021, increasing retained reserves and negatively impacting operating results. The fiscal year 2020 saw positive net operating results due to increased premium revenues, lower reinsurance expense, lower general and administrative expenses offset by an increase in claims and claims adjustment expense.

In addition, BRIM adopted a net assets reserve policy in 2014. The policy calculates a ratio of premiums to net position for comparison to a selected group of organizations with similar insurance operations. A range was established to assist BRIM's board in assessing BRIM's overall financial condition.

Economic conditions and other matters

FY22 saw an easing of the restrictions of the coronavirus pandemic and had less of an impact than FY21 or FY20. Inflation prompted the Federal Reserve to increase interest rates during FY22 and this is anticipated to continue in FY23. Rising interest rates and the volatility of the equities markets negatively impacted BRIM's investment returns in FY22 and could impact operations in the future as well.

Requests for information

This financial report is designed to provide BRIM's customers, governing officials, legislators, citizens and taxpayers with a general overview of BRIM's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Office of the Chief Financial Officer at (304) 766-2646.

Basic Financial Statements
(in thousands)

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Statements of Net Position
June 30, 2022 and 2021
(in thousands)

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 14,544**	$ 18,911
Advance deposits with insurance company and trustee	**243,344**	251,189
Receivables	**3,069**	1,672
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	**13,585**	11,220
Restricted receivables:		
Premiums due from other entities	**1,222**	1,184
Total current assets	**275,764**	284,176
Noncurrent assets:		
Equity position in investment pools	**110,524**	123,512
Restricted investments	**64,938**	71,328
Total noncurrent assets	**175,462**	194,840
Total assets	**451,226**	479,016
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension	**434**	438
Other post-employment benefits	**61**	115
Total deferred outflows of resources	**495**	553
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense	**103,306**	61,326
Unearned premiums	**12,208**	10,079
Agent commissions payable	**1,496**	1,462
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**615**	359
Total current liabilities	**117,625**	73,226
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense, net of current portion	**181,989**	128,270
Compensated absences	**167**	172
Net pension (asset) liability	**(894)**	533
Net post-employment benefits (asset) liability	**(6)**	113
Total noncurrent liabilities	**181,256**	129,088
Total liabilities	**298,881**	202,314
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension	**1,156**	35
Other post-employment benefits	**280**	351
Total deferred inflows of resources	**1,436**	386
NET POSITION		
Restricted by State code for mine subsidence coverage	**75,988**	80,155
Unrestricted	**75,416**	196,714
Net position	**$ 151,404**	$ 276,869

See accompanying notes.

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021
(in thousands)

	2022	2021
Operating revenues:		
Premiums	**$ 86,099**	$ 83,238
Less excess coverage/reinsurance premiums	**(4,758)**	(4,438)
Net operating revenues	**81,341**	78,800
Operating expenses:		
Claims and claims adjustment expense	**168,122**	70,259
General and administrative	**5,008**	4,811
Total operating expenses	**173,130**	75,070
Operating (loss) income	**(91,789)**	3,730
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Investment (loss) income	**(33,670)**	28,845
Legislative appropriation to State of West Virginia	**-**	(13,500)
OPEB nonoperating (loss) income	**(6)**	11
Net nonoperating (expenses) revenues	**(33,676)**	15,356
(Decrease) increase in net position	**(125,465)**	19,086
Total net position, beginning of year	**276,869**	257,783
Total net position, end of year	**$ 151,404**	$ 276,869

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021
(in thousands)

	2022	2021
Operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	**$ 82,035**	$ 80,544
Payments to employees	**(2,058)**	(2,066)
Payments to suppliers	**(3,109)**	(2,960)
Payments to claimants	**(72,423)**	(85,459)
Deposits to advance deposit with insurance company and trustee	**(77,228)**	(73,026)
Withdrawals from advance deposit with insurance company and trustee	**68,709**	85,852
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	**(4,074)**	2,885
Noncapital financing activities		
Legislative appropriation to the State of West Virginia	**-**	(13,500)
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities	**-**	(13,500)
Investing activities:		
Purchase of investments	**(13,996)**	(39,517)
Sale of investments	**15,983**	39,515
Net investment earnings	**85**	(1,331)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**2,072**	(1,333)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,002)**	(11,948)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**30,131**	42,079
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 28,129**	$ 30,131
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 14,544**	$ 18,911
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	**13,585**	11,220
	$ 28,129	$ 30,131

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021
(in thousands)

(Continued)

	2022	2021
Reconciliation of operating (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating (loss) income	**$ (91,789)**	$ 3,730
Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Pension and OPEB expense	**(267)**	62
Change in advanced deposits, net	**(8,519)**	12,825
(Increase) decrease in premiums receivable, net	**(1,435)**	1,330
Incease (decrease) in estimated liability for unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense	**95,699**	(15,200)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	**285**	(83)
Increase in unearned premiums	**2,129**	415
Deferred outflows of resources - pension and OPEB contributions	**(177)**	(194)
Total adjustments	**87,715**	(845)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	**$ (4,074)**	$ 2,885
Noncash activities:		
(Decrease) increase in fair value of investments	**$ (33,755)**	$ 30,176

__Notes to Financial Statements__
__(in thousands)__

Notes to Financial Statements
(in thousands)

1. General *(Amounts Referenced in this Note Related to Insurance Coverages are Actual Dollars)*

The West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM) was established in 1957 to provide for the development of the State of West Virginia's (the State and primary government) property and liability self-insurance program. Approximately 160 State agencies participate in the program. Beginning in 1980, county boards of education were authorized to participate in the liability portion of this program, with 55 county boards currently participating in the program. In fiscal year 1987, Senate Bill 3 (SB3) was enacted, allowing local governmental entities and nonprofit organizations to participate in the entire program. There are approximately 970 such entities participating in the program. In 1982, legislation was also enacted requiring BRIM to establish and administer a coal mine subsidence reinsurance program that makes available to the general public dwelling insurance covering damage up to a specific maximum caused by the collapse of underground coal mines.

BRIM operates under the authority granted by the Legislature in Chapter 29, Article 12, and Chapter 33, Article 30 of the West Virginia Code and the provisions of Executive Order 12-86. BRIM is an agency of the State operating within the Department of Administration and is governed by a five-person board of directors appointed by the Governor. Accordingly, BRIM is reported as an enterprise fund of the State, operating as a single business segment and is included in the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

BRIM uses a "modified" paid retrospective rating plan for its liability insurance program. Under the current plan, BRIM annually pays a "premium" deposit into a trust fund in the amount of the estimated losses for the current policy year. As claims are reported, they are paid from the trust funds established by the "premium" deposit. When paid losses exceed the amount of the "premium" deposit, including earnings, BRIM pays into the trust account an additional "premium" deposit estimated to be sufficient to fund any estimated remaining claims and claims adjustment expenses expected to be paid during the ensuing 12-month period. These payments are calculated through retrospective rating adjustments made subsequent to the current policy year. Therefore, the "premiums" paid by BRIM are advance deposits and BRIM is not indemnified by the insurance company for any losses. Under this plan, the insurance company is compensated for its claim-handling services by a fixed fee negotiated on a yearly basis.

From January 1, 1971 through June 30, 1976, the liability coverage provided by BRIM was limited to $25 thousand per occurrence on general liability, automobile liability and medical malpractice claims. From July 1, 1976 through June 30, 1980, the liability coverage provided by BRIM was limited to $100 thousand per occurrence. From July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1985, the liability coverage provided by BRIM was limited to $6 million per occurrence. Since July 1, 1985, the liability coverage provided by BRIM is limited to a $1 million indemnity per occurrence. Effective July 1, 2020 SB508 required BRIM to provide insurance coverage of $1.25 million to county boards of education. In addition, the county boards of education are provided excess coverage up to $5 million in excess of the underlying $1.25 million limit. These limits only apply to incur indemnity claim losses. BRIM pays all allocated loss adjustment expenses, which are the costs incurred in the reporting, investigation, adjustment, defense and settlement of claims that are attributable to a specific, individual claim.

Prior to July 1, 1990, BRIM retained the first $25 thousand of loss per event on property insurance claims. Losses in excess of $25 thousand per event were also retained within an annual aggregate limit. From July 1, 1990 through June 30, 1991, the exposure retained by BRIM was $1 million per event. From July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1996, the exposure retained by BRIM was $2 million per event. Since July 1, 1996, the exposure retained by BRIM is $1 million per event. BRIM has obtained excess coverage, through insurance companies, covering losses in excess of $1 million, up to $400 million per occurrence, subject to various sublimits for particular types of claims as specified in the policy. With the passage of House Bill 532 in March 2015, BRIM is required to retain the first $1.5 million of medical malpractice liability for the state's medical schools and their related practice plans beginning July 1, 2015. The retained limit of $1.5 million is indexed for inflation each year. On July 1, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the retained limit increased slightly.

In 1985, the coal mine subsidence program was legislatively expanded to include all types of building structures, and the maximum amount of insurance available was increased from $50 thousand to $75 thousand per structure. Additional legislation passed in March 2016 further expanded the amount of insurance available beginning October 1, 2016, from $75,000 up to $200,000 per structure. In March 2021, the West Virginia Legislature passed HB204 that transferred $13.5 million from the Mine Subsidence Fund to the State General Revenue Fund to be available for appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. This transfer is listed as “Legislative appropriation” in the “Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position”.

In December 2001, the West Virginia Legislature passed House Bill 601, which authorized BRIM to provide medical malpractice and general liability coverage to private health care providers (the House Bill 601 Program). On July 1, 2004, all physicians novated to the newly formed West Virginia Physicians' Mutual Insurance Company (WVPMIC). BRIM maintained the hospital and facilities in the House Bill 601 Program that did not novate to WVPMIC. However, all policies were terminated as of June 30, 2004, and the program was in runoff mode only for existing claims and for any claims that may be submitted on any tail policies that were purchased. In 2015, BRIM transferred potential claims/IBNR run-off to a third-party for $750. In July 2016, the remaining balance of the House Bill 601 funds of $2.8 million were transferred to the Patient Injury Compensation Fund, which is discussed in the following paragraph.

In March 2004, the West Virginia Legislature passed House Bill 4740, creating a Patient Injury Compensation Fund. The purpose of this fund is to provide fair and reasonable compensation to claimants in medical malpractice actions for any portion of economic damages awarded that is uncollectible as a result of previously enacted tort reforms. This fund provides relief to claimants whose damages were limited because of caps for trauma care or as a result of joint and several liabilities. The capitalization of the fund comes from the State's tobacco settlement fund. The activity for this fund is not reflected in BRIM's financial statements. BRIM serves as third-party administrator for this fund and, accordingly, the activity for this fund is reflected in the State's financial statements. Senate Bill 602 passed in March 2016 and closed the Medical Liability Fund. All remaining funds were transferred to the Patient Injury Compensation Fund in July 2016. Therefore, there is no continuation of services previously provided by the Medical Liability Fund. This legislation also closed compensation to any claimants who filed with the Patient Injury Fund on or after July 1, 2016. Additional funding to pay any compensable claims filed as of June 30, 2016 was established by creation of assessments imposed on medical liability claims awards and settlements and fees charged to licensed physicians and hospitals. Senate Bill 576 passed in March of 2018 mandated that any funds remaining in the Patient Injury Compensation Fund as of June 30, 2022, that will not be used for claims payments or administrative costs, be transferred to the General Reserve Fund. Although BRIM administers the Patient Injury Compensation Fund, it is a fiduciary fund of the State of West Virginia and is not part of these financial statements.

In the normal course of business, BRIM seeks to reduce the loss that may arise from catastrophes or other events that cause unfavorable operating results by reinsuring levels of risk in various areas of exposure with other insurance enterprises or reinsurers. Reinsurance permits recovery of a portion of losses from reinsurers; however, it does not discharge the primary liability of BRIM as direct insurer of the risks insured. BRIM does not report reinsured risks as liabilities unless it is probable that those risks will not be covered by reinsurers.

The funding of the property and liability insurance premiums for the State agencies comes from direct premium assessments on those agencies. SB3 entities are charged a premium to participate in the program. Under the mine subsidence line of business, the ceding insurers pay BRIM a reinsurance premium.

Pursuant to the West Virginia Code, BRIM submits a detailed budgetary schedule of administrative expenses to the secretary of the Department of Administration prior to the beginning of each fiscal year. The fundamental purpose of budgetary control is to plan for the expected level of operations and to provide management with a tool to control deviation from such plan. The budgetary schedule is prepared on a modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Expenditures related to the general revenue appropriation amount, if any, are monitored by the State's budgetary review process in total on an unclassified basis. Each year's appropriation lapses at year-end. The remaining operations of BRIM are subject to a nonappropriated budgetary review process.

GAAP defines component units as legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable or other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the State's financial statements would cause them to be misleading. BRIM has considered whether it has any component units as defined by GAAP and has determined that no such organizations meet the criteria set forth above.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

As an enterprise fund, BRIM's financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with GAAP. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. In its accounting and financial reporting, BRIM follows the pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

BRIM distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with BRIM's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues and expenses of BRIM relate to premium revenues and claims and administrative expenses. Premium contributions received covering future contract periods are deferred and recognized over the related contract period. Net investment earnings and finance charges are reported as nonoperating revenues.

The financial statements of BRIM are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position and cash flows of only that portion of the business-type activities of the State of West Virginia that is attributable to the transactions of BRIM. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of West Virginia as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with GAAP.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less. Cash and cash equivalents principally consist of interest-earning deposits in an investment pool maintained by the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (BTI). Such funds are available to BRIM with overnight notice.

Restricted cash and cash equivalents are cash and cash equivalents that are to be used for specific lines of business (i.e., mine subsidence coverage provided to the general public) based on restrictions provided in the State Code.

In accordance with House Bill 2804 passed in March 2021, BRIM was required to transfer $13,500 from the mine subsidence funds to the State general surplus funds, which is reflected in the accompanying 2021 financial statements as a legislative appropriation to the State.

Advance deposits with insurance company and trustee

Advance deposits with the insurance company consist of monies on deposit that are utilized to fund claims and claims adjustment expenses as they are paid by the insurance company.

BRIM deposits monies with the Bank of New York Mellon (BNY), as trustee, to hold as advance deposits in an escrow account for BRIM liability claims. The monies held in escrow are invested in specific money market funds and short-term guaranteed or investment-grade fixed-income securities that are identified as "qualified assets" in the escrow agreement. The funds held in escrow, together with their earnings, will be used to fund the payment of the claims and claims adjustment expenses related to these liability claims. As an escrow agent, BNY periodically transfers monies from the escrow account to the insurance company administering these claims in order to reimburse the insurance company for payments that it has issued on these claims and claims adjustment expenses on BRIM's behalf.

Investments

BRIM invests in certain West Virginia Investment Management Board (WVIMB) investment pools. Some of these pools invest in longer-term securities and are subject to market fluctuation because of changes in interest rates. Investments are reported by WVIMB at fair value and are accounted for by BRIM accordingly, with changes in the fair value included in investment income. Income from these investments is prorated to BRIM at rates specified by WVIMB based on the balance of BRIM's deposits maintained in relation to the total deposits of all State agencies participating in the pool.

Restricted investments are investments that are to be used for specific lines of business (i.e., mine subsidence coverage provided to the general public) based on restrictions provided in the State Code.

Fair value measurements

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

- Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.
- Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 - Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement and considers factors specific to the investment.

Fair value of the securities BRIM holds with the WVIMB are determined as follows:

- Equity securities are valued at the last sale price or official closing price reported in the market in which they are primarily traded.
- Open-end regulated investment companies or other commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator.
- Future contracts are valued at the last settlement price established each day by the exchange on which they traded.
- Fixed income securities are valued according to prices furnished by independent pricing services to the securities custodian. These services determine the security prices by a number of methods including, but not limited to, dealer quotes, live market trading levels when available, live feeds of trade execution data, spreads over U.S. Treasury securities and other models and formulae appropriated to the specific security type.
- Repurchase agreements and time deposits are valued at amortized cost, provided such amount approximates fair value.

Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined by one of the above listed processed are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the WVIMB's established procedures.

Compensated absences

Employees fully vest in all earned but unused annual leave, and BRIM accrues for obligations that may arise in connection with compensated absences for vacation at the current rate of employee pay. In accordance with State personnel policies, employees vest in any remaining unused sick leave only upon retirement, at which time any unused compensated absence time can be converted into employer-paid premiums for postemployment health care coverage through BRIM or be converted into a greater retirement benefit under the State of West Virginia Public Employees Retirement System (PERS).

Unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense

Utilizing an external actuary, management establishes the unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims, including future claims adjustment expenses, that have been reported but not settled and of claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). Such estimates are based on industry statistical loss reserve information as well as BRIM historical data, including case-basis estimates of losses reported, actuarial projections of loss development of IBNR claims and estimates of expenses for investigation and adjustment of all incurred and unadjusted losses (and estimates of expected salvage and subrogation receipts are deducted from the estimated liability). The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. In the event a reinsurer is unable financially to satisfy an obligation, BRIM is responsible for such liability.

Management believes the estimate for unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense is a reasonable best estimate of BRIM's ultimate losses and loss adjustment expenses to be incurred to discharge BRIM's obligations. However, because actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as actual outcomes versus industry statistical information utilized in the estimation process, inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards, the process used in computing estimates of claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount, particularly for coverages such as general liability and medical malpractice. For instance, medical malpractice claims have a long payout period and claims may not be known for several years. Accordingly, BRIM's actual incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses may vary significantly from the estimated amounts reflected in BRIM's financial statements. Claims liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency and other economic and social factors; such adjustments are included in current operations. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claims costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflects past inflation and on other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience. The claims and claims adjustment expense category on the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position includes estimated incurred claim costs, allocated loss adjustment expenses and unallocated claims adjustment expenses.

Premium deficiency is defined as the amount by which expected claims costs (including IBNR claims) and all expected claims adjustment expenses exceed related unearned premiums. BRIM has estimated that a premium deficiency does not exist; however, the ultimate amount of incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses may vary significantly from the estimated amounts used in management’s determination. In making this determination, management has taken into consideration anticipated investment income using an assumed 4% discount rate.

Deferred outflows of resources

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. Balances of deferred outflows of resources may be presented in the statements of net position as aggregations of different types of deferred amounts. Deferred outflows of resources related to pension in the statements of net position were composed of $156 and $158 for the years ending June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, related to employer contributions to the PERS made during the current fiscal year subsequent to the measurement date. Deferred outflows of resources related to pension also consist of other amounts related to differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments, differences between expected and actual experience related to pension, and changes in proportion and differences between BRIM’s contributions and proportionate share of contributions. Deferred outflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits in the statements of net position were composed of $21 and $37 for the years ending June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, related to employer contributions to RHBT made during the current fiscal year subsequent to the measurement date.

Deferred inflows of resources

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. Balances of deferred inflows of resources may be presented in the statements of plan net position as aggregations of different types of deferred amounts. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension in the statements of plan net position are composed of amounts related to differences between projected and actual earnings on pension investments, changes in proportion and differences between BRIM’s contributions and proportionate share of contributions, differences in assumptions and differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments related to pension. Deferred inflows of resources related to other-post employment benefits relate to differences between expected and actual experience, net differences between expected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments, and changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions.

Receivables and premium income

Receivables represent the amount outstanding for premiums from the insured covered under BRIM's insurance program. Management maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to reserve for estimated losses based on the length of time the amount has been past due. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, management deemed allowance for doubtful accounts unnecessary.

Unearned premiums

Unearned premiums included premium revenues collected for future periods. These revenues will be recognized in the operating periods in which they are earned.

Restricted net position

Restricted net position is net position that is to be used for mine subsidence coverage provided to the general public based on restrictions provided in the State Code. When an expense is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted net positions are available, BRIM first utilizes restricted net position for such purpose.

New accounting pronouncements

The GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. A lease is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange like transaction. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The provisions of No. 87 are effective for BRIM for fiscal year 2022. BRIM has minimal leasing activity and management determined the effect of GASB 87 was immaterial to its financial statements.

Subsequent events

In preparing these financial statements, BRIM has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through October 11, 2022, the date the financial statements were available for issuance.

3. Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures

BRIM is mandated by statute to have its cash and investments managed by the WVIMB and BTI. However, BRIM currently does not have specific policies addressing limitations on specific risk types, such as credit risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, or foreign currency risk.

Cash equivalents

WEST VIRGINIA MONEY MARKET POOL

BRIM participates in BTI's West Virginia Money Market Pool, which has been deemed to meet the GASB 79 criteria to be reported at amortized cost. The criteria specify that the pool must transact with their participants at a stable net asset value per share and meet requirements for portfolio maturity, portfolio quality, portfolio diversification, portfolio liquidity and shadow pricing. The BTI does not place limitations on or restrictions on participant withdrawals from the pool, such as redemption notice periods, maximum transaction amounts and any authority to impose liquidity fees or redemption gates. Accordingly, as a pool participant, BRIM measures its investment in this pool at amortized cost that approximates fair value of $25,113 and $29,291 at June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively. These deposits are reported as cash and cash equivalents. Investment income earned is pro-rated to BRIM at rates specified by the BTI based on the balance of the deposits maintained in relation to the total deposits of all state agencies participating in the pool. Such funds are available to BRIM with overnight notice. BTI's audited financial statements, including the West Virginia Money Market Pool, are available on their website www.wvbti.com.

(in thousands)

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. The WV Money Market Pool has been rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. A fund rated AAAm has extremely strong capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit, market, and/or liquidity risks. AAAm is the highest principal stability fund rating assigned by Standard & Poor's.

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the West Virginia Money Market Pool by requiring all long-term corporate debt bonds to be rated A+ or higher by Standard and Poor's (or its equivalent) and short-term corporate debt be rated at least A-1 or higher by Standard and Poor's (or its equivalent).

The following table provides information on the weighted-average credit ratings of the West Virginia Money Market Pool's investments:

	Credit Rating		2022		2021	
Security Type	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Carrying Value**	**Percent**	**Carrying Value**	**Percent**
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1+	**$ 1,956,052**	**24.01%**	$ 1,302,573	19.04%
	P-1	A-1	**3,849,657**	**47.27**	2,634,701	38.50
U.S. Treasury notes*	Aaa	AA+	**37,503**	**0.47**	37,505	0.55
U.S. Treasury bills*	P-1	A-1+	**-**	**-**	354,997	5.19
Negotiable CDs	P-1	A-1+	**208,000**	**2.55**	138,500	2.02
	P-1	A-1	**1,141,000**	**14.01**	812,504	11.88
		A+	**117,500**	**1.44**	-	-
Money market funds	Aaa	AAAm			1,600	0.02
	NR	AAAm	**217,659**	**2.67**	217,022	3.17
Cash	NR	A-1+	**824**	**-**	-	-
Repurchase agreements (underlying securities):						
U.S. Treasury bills and notes*	Aaa	AA+	**117,400**	**1.44**	1,325,680	19.37
U.S. Agency bonds and notes	Aaa	AA+	**500,000**	**6.14**	17,920	0.26
			$ 8,145,595	**100.00%**	$ 6,843,002	100.00%

*U.S. Treasury issues are explicitly guaranteed by the United States government and are not considered to have credit risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. All Consolidated Fund pools and accounts are subject to interest rate risk.

As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the overall weighted-average maturity (WAM) of the investments of the West Virginia Money Market Pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase, except for government floating rate notes, which can be up to 762 days.

(in thousands)

The following table provides the WAM for the various asset types in the West Virginia Money Market Pool:

	2022		2021	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**WAM Days**	**Fair Value**	**WAM Days**
U.S. Treasury notes	**$ 37,503**	**1**	$ 37,505	1
U.S. Treasury bills	**-**	**-**	354,997	13
Commercial Paper	**5,805,709**	**23**	3,937,274	73
Negotiable certificates of deposit	**1,466,500**	**25**	951,004	65
Repurchase agreements	**617,400**	**1**	1,343,600	6
Cash	**824**	**1**	-	-
Money market funds	**217,659**	**1**	218,622	1
	$ 8,145,595	**21**	$ 6,843,002	52

BRIM's amount invested in the West Virginia Money Market Pool of $25,113 at June 30, 2022 and $29,291 at June 30, 2021 is included in cash and cash equivalents representing approximately 1% of total investments in this pool.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the WV Money Market Pool’s investment in a single corporate issuer. West Virginia statutes prohibit the West Virginia Money Market Pool from investing more than 5% of its assets in securities issued by a single private corporation or association. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the pool did not have investments in any one private corporation or association that represented more than 5% of assets.

Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the WV Money Market Pool will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Repurchase agreements are required to be collateralized by at least 102% of their value, and the collateral is held in the name of the BTI. The BTI or its agent does not release cash or securities until the counterparty delivers its side of the transaction.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or deposit. The WV Money Market’s Pool does not hold securities subject to foreign currency risk.

Investments

WEST VIRGINIA INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT BOARD INVESTMENT POOLS

BRIM invests, along with other agencies, in the following WVIMB investment pools: Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool, Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool, International Equity Pool, International Nonqualified Equity Pool, Short-Term Fixed Income Pool, Total Return Fixed Income Pool, Core Fixed Income Pool, Hedge Fund, and the Treasury Inflation Protection Securities (TIPS).

Investment Objectives

This fund's investment objective is to provide adequate liquidity to meet cash flow requirements and allow for growth of assets in an amount at least equal to inflation.

(in thousands)

Asset Allocation

Based upon the WVIMB's determination of the appropriate risk tolerance for the fund, the WVIMB has adopted the following broad asset allocation guidelines for the assets managed for the Board of Risk and Insurance Management Fund. (Policy targets have been established on a fair value basis.)

	Base Allocation		Strategic Allocation	
Asset Class	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Equity	**20%**	20%	**30%**	30%
Fixed Income	**80%**	80%	**35%**	35%
TIPS	**0%**	0%	**10%**	10%
Hedge Funds	**0%**	0%	**20%**	20%
Cash*	**0%**	0%	**5%**	5%
Combined total	**100%**	100%	**100%**	100%

**WVIMB Staff has authority to change the cash target up to 5 % during a fiscal year, in consultation with the appropriate representative(s) from BRIM.*

Asset Value

Investments at cost, and as reported at fair value (actual asset allocation), are summarized as follows at June 30:

	2022		2021	
	Cost	**Fair Value**	**Cost**	**Fair Value**
Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool	**$ 27,379**	**$ 24,673**	$ 18,929	$ 27,605
Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool	**5,654**	**4,357**	2,892	4,738
International equity	**18,758**	**14,252**	12,652	20,242
International nonqualified	**7,557**	**6,879**	5,756	8,061
Total return fixed income	**51,886**	**45,767**	44,836	47,257
Core fixed income	**21,324**	**19,777**	20,015	20,252
Hedge fund	**34,195**	**34,743**	31,575	37,565
TIPS (Treasury Inflation Protection Securities)	**18,880**	**17,796**	18,418	19,529
Short-term fixed income	**7,219**	**7,218**	9,591	9,591
Total investments	**$ 192,852**	**$ 175,462**	$ 164,664	$ 194,840

Investment income is comprised of the following for the years ended June 30:

	2022	**2021**
Investment (loss) income:		
Interest income including realized gains (losses) on sale of securities	**$ 85**	$ (1,331)
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments	**(33,755)**	30,176
Total (loss) investment income	**$ (33,670)**	$ 28,845

The calculation of realized gains and losses is independent of the calculation of the change in fair value of investments and realized gains and losses of the current year include unrealized amounts from prior years.

(in thousands)

Asset class risk disclosures

LARGE CAP DOMESTIC EQUITY POOL

On July 1, 2020, the WVIMB created the Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool to invest in U.S. equities of large-cap growth and value stocks. On July 1, 2020, a portion of the assets and liabilities from the Domestic Equity Pool were transferred in-kind to the Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool.

The Pool's objective is to equal or exceed, net of external investment management fees, the S&P 500 Stock Index over three- to five-year periods. The Pool invests in the BlackRock Equity Index Fund B (BlackRock).

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, BRIM's amount invested in the Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool of $24,673 and $27,605, respectively, represents approximately 7.9% and 7.4%, respectively, of total investments in this pool.

Investment Risk

At June 30, 2022, the Pool invested in a commingled equity fund that invests in equities included in the S&P 500 Stock Index. The Pool is not exposed to credit risk, concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, interest rate risk, or foreign currency risk.

At June 30, 2021, the Pool was exposed to credit risk and interest rate risk from its money market mutual fund investment. As of June 30, 2021, the money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating and has a WAM of 41 days. The Pool was not exposed to credit risk, concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, interest rate risk, or foreign currency risk.

Fair Value Measurements

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30:

	2022			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Commingled equity fund	**$ 308,837**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 308,837**
Total	**$ 308,837**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 308,837**

	2021			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Commingled equity fund	$ 367,198	$ -	$ -	$ 367,198
Money market mutual fund	5,700	-	-	5,700
Total	$ 372,898	$ -	$ -	$ 372,898

NON-LARGE CAP DOMESTIC EQUITY POOL

On July 1, 2020, the WVIMB created the Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool to invest in U.S. equities of small- and mid-cap growth and value stocks. On July 1, 2020, a portion of the assets and liabilities from the Domestic Equity Pool were transferred in-kind to the Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool.

(in thousands)

The Pool's objective is to exceed, net of external investment management fees, the Russell 2500 Index over three- to five-year periods. Assets are managed by Cooper Creek Partners Management LLC and Westfield Capital Management, LLC.

BRIM's amount invested in the Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool of $4,357 and $$4,738 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, represents approximately 0.5% and 0.5% of total investments in this pool, respectively.

Credit Risk

The Pool's money market mutual fund investment and the Cash Collateral Account are exposed to credit risk. The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. The Cash Collateral Account is not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Pool is restricted from investing more than 5% of the value of the Pool in any one company. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool held no securities that were subject to custodial credit risk. Securities on loan are collateralized to a minimum of 102%, and the collateral is held by the WVIMB's custodian in the name of the WVIMB. The money market mutual fund and the Cash Collateral Account are not subject to custodial credit risk. All remaining securities are held by the WVIMB's custodian in the name of the WVIMB.

Interest Rate Risk

The Pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its money market mutual fund investment and from the Cash Collateral Account. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the money market mutual fund's WAM was 41 days. Except for repurchase agreements that can have up to 95 days to maturity, investments in the Cash Collateral Account are limited to overnight investments. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account was 1 day.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Pool has equity investments and cash that are exposed to foreign currency risks. The amounts at fair value (in U.S. dollars) of equity investments and cash as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Currency	Equity Investments	Cash	Total
Canadian Dollar	$ 12,624	$ 1	$ 12,625

As of June 30, 2021, the Pool was exposed to foreign currency risk through a foreign common stock denominated in Canadian Dollars with a fair value, in U.S. dollars, of $6,561 as of June 30, 2021. The remaining foreign common stock investments as of June 30, 2021 are denominated in U.S. dollars.

(in thousands)

Fair Value Measurements

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30:

	2022			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Domestic common stock	**$ 735,883**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 735,883**
Foreign common stock	**70,780**	**-**	**-**	**70,780**
Money market mutual fund	**56,338**	**-**	**-**	**56,338**
Securities lending collateral	**168,389**	**-**	**-**	**168,389**
Total	**$ 1,031,390**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 1,031,390**

	2021			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Domestic common stock	$ 753,773	$ -	$ -	$ 753,773
Foreign common stock	62,032	-	-	62,032
Money market mutual fund	125,371	-	-	125,371
Securities lending collateral	54,346	-	-	54,346
Total	$ 995,522	$ -	$ -	$ 995,522

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY POOL

The Pool invests in the equities of international companies. The objective of the Pool is to outperform the international equity market as measured by the Morgan Stanley Capital International's All Country World Free Ex US Index over a full market cycle (three- to five-years), net of external investment management fees. Assets were managed by Acadian Asset Management, LLC, Axiom International Investors, LLC (Axiom), LSV Asset Management, and Oberweis Asset Management, Inc. for the entire fiscal year. Assets were managed by Brandes Investment Partners, L.P. (Brandes) from July 1, 2021, until May 31, 2022. On June 1, 2022, Russell Investments Implementation Services, LLC (Russell) was hired on a transition basis, with the purpose of trading the Brandes portfolio in line with the target portfolio which will be managed by Numeric Investors LLC (Numeric). In June 2022, the WVIMB finalized the contract with Numeric, which has an effective date of July 1, 2022. Assets were managed by Allianz Global Investors (Allianz) from July 1, 2021, until June 14, 2022, when the Allianz GI China A Shares LLC Commingled Equity Fund closed. Proceeds were split between the existing managers with emerging market mandates, specifically Axiom and Russell.

BRIM's amount invested in the International Equity Pool of $14,252 and $20,242 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, represents approximately 0.5% and 0.5%, respectively, of total investments in this pool.

Credit Risk

The Pool's money market mutual fund investment and the Cash Collateral Account are exposed to credit risk. The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. The Cash Collateral Account is not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The pool is restricted from investing more than 5% of the value of the pool in any one company. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool held no securities that were subject to custodial credit risk. Securities on loan are collateralized to a minimum of 102% for U.S. Dollar denominated loans and 105% for foreign denominated loans, and the collateral is held by the WVIMB's custodian in the name of WVIMB. The money market mutual fund, the Cash Collateral Account, and the comingled equity fund are not subject to custodial credit risk. All remaining securities are held by the WVIMB's custodian in the name if WVIMB.

Interest Rate Risk

The pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its money market mutual fund investment and the Cash Collateral Account. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the money market mutual fund has a WAM of 41 days. Except for repurchase agreements that can have up to 95 days to maturity, investments in the Cash Collateral Account are limited to overnight Investments. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account was 1 day.

(in thousands)

Foreign Currency Risk

The Pool has equity investments, cash and foreign currency spot contracts that are exposed to foreign currency risks. The amounts at fair value (in U.S. dollars) of equity investments, cash and foreign currency spot contracts as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	2022			
Currency	Equity Investments	Cash	Foreign Currency Spot Contracts	Total
Australian Dollar	$ 90,137	$ 29	$ 5	$ 90,171
Brazil Real	78,683	1,115	-	79,798
British Pound	194,576	147	-	194,723
Canadian Dollar	129,401	141	-	129,542
Chilean Peso	5,467	-	-	5,467
Chinese Yuan	120,727	722	-	121,449
Czech Koruna	1,699	-	-	1,699
Danish Krone	20,568	9	-	20,577
Egyptian Pound	97	-	-	97
Emirati Dirham	13,466	-	-	13,466
Euro Currency Unit	374,162	159	1	374,322
Hong Kong Dollar	381,161	2,424	-	383,585
Hungarian Forint	4,479	125	3	4,607
Indian Rupee	78,210	9,176	-	87,386
Indonesian Rupiah	33,130	170	-	33,300
Israeli Shekel	4,825	-	-	4,825
Japanese Yen	251,857	1,273	-	253,130
Kuwaiti Dinar	7,046	-	-	7,046
Malaysian Ringgit	18,173	77	-	18,250
Mexican Peso	36,527	58	1	36,586
New Taiwan Dollar	147,963	156	-	148,119
New Zealand Dollar	400	-	-	400
Norwegian Krone	31,337	365	1	31,703
Philippine Peso	2,658	44	(2)	2,700
Polish Zloty	6,195	-	-	6,195
Qatari Riyal	2,975	-	-	2,975
Saudi Arabian Riyal	24,285	25	-	24,310
Singapore Dollar	22,532	396	3	22,931
South African Rand	27,755	86	-	27,841
South Korean Won	170,253	1,773	(10)	172,016
Swedish Krona	43,995	33	-	44,028
Swiss Franc	79,781	50	-	79,831
Thailand Baht	50,316	331	-	50,647
Turkish Lira	5,234	133	-	5,367
Total	2,460,070	19,017	2	2,479,089
U.S. Dollar	234,752	-	-	234,752
Total	$ 2,694,822	$ 19,017	$ 2	$ 2,713,841

(in thousands)

	2021			
Currency	**Equity Investments**	**Cash**	**Foreign Currency Spot Contracts**	**Total**
Australian Dollar	$ 104,378	$ 30	$ -	$ 104,408
Brazil Real	70,455	233	-	70,688
British Pound	268,235	179	-	268,414
Canadian Dollar	140,558	120	-	140,678
Chilean Peso	4,312	-	-	4,312
Chinese Yuan	65,675	2,068	-	67,743
Danish Krone	17,419	5	-	17,424
Emirati Dirham	5,243	-	-	5,243
Euro Currency Unit	467,252	172	-	467,424
Hong Kong Dollar	405,762	1,167	-	406,929
Hungarian Forint	15,976	166	-	16,142
Indian Rupee	115,465	5,632	-	121,097
Indonesian Rupiah	33,103	1	1	33,105
Israeli Shekel	542	(1)	-	541
Japanese Yen	383,698	1,535	-	385,233
Malaysian Ringgit	10,160	1	-	10,161
Mexican Peso	54,171	11	-	54,182
New Taiwan Dollar	177,597	32	-	177,629
New Zealand Dollar	384	35	-	419
Norwegian Krone	34,169	14	-	34,183
Philippine Peso	5,102	4	-	5,106
Polish Zloty	3,913	15	-	3,928
Qatari Riyal	159	11	-	170
Singapore Dollar	25,575	160	-	25,735
South African Rand	18,783	7	-	18,790
South Korean Won	258,055	-	(5)	258,050
Swedish Krona	100,537	33	-	100,570
Swiss Franc	101,305	52	-	101,357
Thailand Baht	42,631	9	-	42,640
Turkish Lira	4,720	108	-	4,828
Total	2,935,334	11,799	(4)	2,947,129
U.S. Dollar	877,326	-	-	877,326
Total	$ 3,812,660	$ 11,799	$ (4)	$ 3,824,455

Fair Value Measurements

The tables below summarize the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30:

	2022			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Common stock	**$ 2,629,469**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 2,629,469**
ETF	**39,823**	**-**	**-**	**39,823**
Securities lending collateral	**57,625**	**-**	**-**	**57,625**
Preferred stock	**25,530**	**-**	**-**	**25,530**
Money market mutual fund	**42,808**	**-**	**-**	**42,808**
Total	**$ 2,795,255**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 2,795,255**

(in thousands)

	2021			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Common stock	$ 3,232,533	$ -	$ -	$ 3,232,533
Securities lending collateral	45,134	-	-	45,134
Preferred stock	43,947	-	-	43,947
Money market mutual fund	79,084	-	-	79,084
	$ 3,400,698	$ -	$ -	3,400,698
Comingled equity fund				536,180
Total				$ 3,936,878

INTERNATIONAL NON-QUALIFIED POOL

The Pool invests in a commingled equity fund, specifically The Silchester International Investors International Value Equity Trust (Silchester). The Pool's objective is to produce investment returns that exceed the Morgan Stanley Capital International's Europe Australasia Far East Index by 200 basis points on an annualized basis over three- to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. The Pool exists for participants who are not "qualified" (as defined by the Internal Revenue Code). Silchester invests in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of companies incorporated in any country other than the United States, with limited exposure to emerging markets and no unreasonable concentration exposure to any single issuer or country. Redemptions from Silchester can be made monthly with ten days advance written notice. Redemptions will generally be made within seven business days following month-end. Subscriptions and redemptions may be subject to anti-dilution levies to offset costs such as stamp duty, brokerage commissions, foreign exchange costs, bid-offer spreads, and market impact charges.

BRIM's amount invested in the International Nonqualified Pool of $6,879 and $8,061 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, represents approximately 3.7% and 3.7%, respectively, of total investments in this pool.

Investment Risk

As of June 30, 2022, the Pool invests in a commingled equity fund that invests in equities denominated in foreign currencies. The value of this investment at June 30, 2022, was $183,582. This investment, although denominated in U.S. dollars, is exposed to foreign currency risk through the underlying investments. As of June 30, 2021, the Pool invests in a collective trust fund that invests in equities denominated in foreign currencies. The value of this Pool at June 30, 2021, was $219,112. This investment, although denominated in U.S. dollars, is exposed to foreign currency risk through the underlying investments. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool is not exposed to credit risk, interest rate risk, custodial credit risk, or concentration of credit risk.

Fair Value Measurements

U.S. GAAP does not require the Pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The investment in Silchester is valued using the net asset value per share. As Silchester is the only investment in the pool, a fair value hierarchy table is not presented.

TOTAL RETURN FIXED INCOME POOL

This main objective of the Pool is to generate investment income, provide stability, and enhance diversification but not at the expense of total return. The Pool's investment objective is to outperform the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Universal Bond Index over three- to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. Dodge & Cox, Franklin Templeton Investments, and Western Asset Management Company manage the Pool.

(in thousands)

BRIM's amount invested in the Total Return Fixed Income Pool of $45,767 and $47,257, at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, represented approximately 1.7% and 1.5%, respectively, of total investments in the Pool.

Credit Risk

The Pool is exposed to credit risk from its fixed income investments, money market mutual fund investment, and Cash Collateral Account Investment. The WVIMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the Pool by maintaining at least an average rating of investment grade as defined by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The WVIMB reviews available ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch, and reports the rating indicative of the greatest degree of risk. The Pool holds some securities that have not received a rating from the aforementioned rating organizations. These securities have been listed as not rated in the table below. The absence or lack of a rating does not necessarily indicate a greater degree of risk. The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. The Cash Collateral Account is not rated. The following tables provides credit ratings of the Pool's fixed income investments as of June 30:

	Fair Value	
Rating	**2022**	**2021**
AAA	**$ 23,494**	$ 15,315
AA	**900,769**	1,231,457
A	**127,999**	98,223
BBB	**602,737**	580,929
BB	**344,804**	388,622
B	**218,720**	360,429
CCC	**22,657**	24,868
CC	**7,342**	4,947
C	**546**	-
D	**-**	3,992
Withdrawn	**15,762**	701
Total rated	**2,264,830**	2,709,483
Not rated	**62,443**	82,383
Total fixed income investments	**$ 2,327,273**	$ 2,791,866

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Pool is restricted from investing more than 5% of the value of the Pool in any one corporate name. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, except for posted collateral on cleared derivatives and over-the-counter derivative instruments, the Pool held no securities that were subject to custodial credit risk. Repurchase agreements, when held, are collateralized to a minimum of 102% and the collateral is held in the name of the WVIMB. Securities on loan are collateralized to a minimum of 102% for U.S. Dollar denominated loans and 105% for foreign denominated loans, and the collateral is held by the WVIMB's custodian in the name of the WVIMB. Investments in commingled debt funds, money market mutual funds, and the Cash Collateral Account are not subject to custodial credit risk. All remaining securities are held by the WVIMB's custodian in the name of the WVIMB.

Interest Rate Risk

As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its fixed income investments, money market mutual fund investment, and Cash Collateral Account investment. At June 30, 2022, the money market mutual fund has a WAM of 41 days. Except for repurchase agreements that can have up to 95 days to maturity, investments in the Cash Collateral Account are limited to overnight investments. As of June 30, 2022, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account was 1 day.

(in thousands)

The WVIMB monitors interest risk of the Pool by evaluating the effective duration of the investments in the Pool. Effective duration is a method of disclosing interest rate risk that measures the expected change in the price of a fixed income security for a 1% change in interest rates. The effective duration calculation takes into account the most likely timing of variable cash flows, which is particularly useful for measuring interest rate risk of callable bonds, commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations. The following table provides the weighted average effective duration for the various asset types in the Pool as of June 30:

	2022		2021	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration (Years)**	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration (Years)**
Bank loans	**$ 2,980**	**2.3**	$ -	-
Commingled debt funds	**242,023**	**2.9**	415,969	2.7
Corporate asset backed issues	**76,488**	**0.6**	88,145	0.9
Corporate CMO	**81,472**	**1.2**	68,170	1.3
Corporate CMO interest-only	**-**	**-**	6	0.0*
Foreign asset backed issues	**87,664**	**0.0***	45,895	0.5
Foreign corporate bonds	**352,447**	**5.0**	294,249	5.5
Foreign government bond	**194,192**	**6.2**	331,607	6.7
Municipal bonds	**22,293**	**8.2**	28,917	8.8
U.S. corporate bonds	**458,781**	**6.7**	406,148	8.4
U.S. Government agency bonds	**28,382**	**4.2**	170	0.3
U.S. Government agency CMO	**76,540**	**1.0**	62,411	1.3
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	**4,565**	**3.0**	5,866	3.5
U.S. Government agency MBS	**315,433**	**5.8**	379,822	4.1
U.S. Government agency TBA	**46,508**	**5.6**	62,580	4.3
U.S. Treasury bonds	**337,505**	**14.0**	601,911	11.9
Total fixed income investments	**$ 2,327,273**		$ 2,791,866	

**Rounds to less than 0.05*

The Pool invests in commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and collateralized mortgage obligations. The cash flows from these securities are based on the payment of the underlying collateral. The effective duration and yield to maturity of these securities are dependent on estimated prepayment assumptions that consider historical experience, market conditions and other criteria. Actual prepayments may vary with changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates often result in a slower rate of prepayments while declining rates tend to lead to faster prepayments. As a result, the fair values of these securities are highly sensitive to interest rate changes. The Pool held $688,670 and $712,895 of these securities at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, representing approximately 30% and 26% of the value of the Pool's securities, respectively.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Pool has foreign fixed income, foreign equity investments, and cash that are denominated in foreign currencies and exposed to foreign currency risks. The Pool also has foreign denominated derivative instruments. Additionally, the Pool has indirect exposure to foreign currency risk through its ownership interests in certain of the commingled debt funds. Approximately $46,178 and $82,977, or 19% and 20%, respectively, of the commingled investment pools hold substantially all of their investments in foreign currencies as of June 30, 2022 and 2021. This represents approximately 2% and 3% of the value of the Pool's securities at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(in thousands)

The amounts at fair value (In U.S. dollars) of investments and cash denominated in foreign currencies as of June 30, are as follows:

	2022				
Currency	**Foreign Fixed Income**	**Common Stock**	**Cash**	**Cash Due To/From Broker**	**Total**
Argentine Peso	$ 86	$ -	$ 711	$ -	$ 797
Australian Dollar	-	-	670	936	1,606
British Pound	-	792	4,614	63	5,469
Canadian Dollar	-	-	1,105	-	1,105
Colombian Peso	5,163	-	-	-	5,163
Dominican Peso	3,626	-	-	-	3,626
Egyptian Pound	2,504	-	-	-	2,504
Euro Currency Unit	17,556	-	1,852	(1,138)	18,270
Georgia Lari	545	-	-	-	545
Ghana Cedi	1,362	-	-	-	1,362
Indonesian Rupiah	23,886	-	2,207	-	26,093
Japanese Yen	3,314	-	1,349	(2,145)	2,518
Kazakhstani Tenge	3,661	-	-	-	3,661
Kenyan Shilling	2,156	-	-	-	2,156
Mexican Peso	46,668	-	1,492	3,241	51,401
New Zealand Dollar	-	-	732	-	732
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	2,290	-	-	-	2,290
Russian Ruble	5,657	-	1,263	-	6,920
South African Rand	11,837	-	748	-	12,585
Swedish Krona	-	-	426	-	426
Turkish Lira	1,231	-	-	-	1,231
Uruguayan Peso	4,207	-	-	-	4,207
Uzbekistan Som	4,409	-	-	-	4,409
Total foreign denominated investments	140,158	792	17,169	957	159,076
U.S. Dollar	497,125	-	-	66,708	563,833
Total	$ 637,283	$ 792	$ 17,169	$ 67,665	$ 722,909

(in thousands)

	2021			
Currency	**Foreign Fixed Income**	**Foreign Equity Investments**	**Cash**	**Total**
Argentine Peso	$ 3,547	$ -	$ 1,420	$ 4,967
Australian Dollar	-	-	2,751	2,751
Belarusian Ruble	1,638	-	-	1,638
Brazil Real	22,293	-	698	22,991
British Pound	-	739	3,065	3,804
Canadian Dollar	-	-	1,105	1,105
Colombian Peso	4,703	-	-	4,703
Deutsche Mark	230	-	-	230
Dominican Peso	4,018	-	-	4,018
Egyptian Pound	3,039	-	-	3,039
Euro Currency Unit	8,685	-	6,776	15,461
Georgia Lari	2,275	-	-	2,275
Ghana Cedi	2,327	-	-	2,327
Indonesian Rupiah	21,388	-	-	21,388
Japanese Yen	5,292	-	4,620	9,912
Kazakhstani Tenge	3,311	-	9	3,320
Kenyan Shilling	3,347	-	-	3,347
Mexican Peso	63,982	-	593	64,575
New Zealand Dollar	-	-	823	823
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	146	-	-	146
Russian Ruble	75,397	-	-	75,397
South African Rand	13,536	-	-	13,536
Swedish Krona	-	-	515	515
Turkish Lira	3,106	-	-	3,106
Uruguayan Peso	6,875	-	-	6,875
Uzbekistan Som	995	-	-	995
Total foreign denominated investments	250,130	739	22,375	273,244
U.S. Dollar	421,621	-	(3,013)	418,608
Total	$ 671,751	$ 739	$ 19,362	$ 691,852

Fair Value Measurements

U.S. GAAP does not require the Pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share as the practical expedient. The tables that follow set forth information about the level within the fair value hierarchy at which the Pool's assets and liabilities are measured at June 30. The Pool's investments in commingled debt funds were valued using the net asset value per share, as such they have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy.

(in thousands)

	2022			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Bank loans	$ -	$ 2,980	$ -	$ 2,980
Corporate ABS residual	-	1,803	-	1,803
Corporate asset backed issues	-	76,488	-	76,488
Corporate CMO	-	81,472	-	81,472
Corporate preferred securities	10,423	-	-	10,423
Foreign asset backed issues	-	87,664	-	87,664
Foreign corporate bonds	-	352,447	-	352,447
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	2,774	-	2,774
Foreign equity investments	792	-	-	792
Foreign government bonds	-	194,192	-	194,192
Futures contracts	12,032	-	-	12,032
Money market mutual fund	130,798	-	-	130,798
Municipal bonds	-	22,293	-	22,293
Options contracts purchased	4,358	3,872	-	8,230
Securities lending collateral	125,567	-	-	125,567
Swaps	-	48,417	-	48,417
U.S. corporate bonds	-	458,781	-	458,781
U.S. Government agency bonds	-	28,382	-	28,382
U.S. Government agency CMO	-	76,540	-	76,540
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	-	4,565	-	4,565
U.S. Government agency MBS	-	315,433	-	315,433
U.S. Government agency TBAs	-	46,508	-	46,508
U.S. Treasury bonds	-	337,505	-	337,505
Total	$ 283,970	$ 2,142,116	$ -	2,426,086
Commingled debt funds				242,023
Total				$ 2,668,109

Liabilities	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Foreign currency forward contracts	$ -	$ (553)	$ -	$ (553)
Futures contracts	(27,233)	-	-	(27,233)
Options contracts written	(16,803)	(6,950)	-	(23,753)
Swaps	-	(44,968)	-	(44,968)
Total	$ (44,036)	$ (52,471)	$ -	$ (96,507)

(in thousands)

	2021			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Corporate ABS residual	$ -	$ 1,637	$ -	$ 1,637
Corporate asset backed issues	-	88,145	-	88,145
Corporate CMO	-	68,170	-	68,170
Corporate CMO interest-only	-	6	-	6
Corporate preferred securities	10,851	-	-	10,851
Foreign asset backed issues	-	45,895	-	45,895
Foreign corporate bonds	-	294,249	-	294,249
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	803	-	803
Foreign equity investments	739	-	-	739
Foreign government bonds	-	331,607	-	331,607
Futures contracts	7,001	-	-	7,001
Money market mutual fund	304,104	-	-	304,104
Municipal bonds	-	28,917	-	28,917
Options contracts purchased	1,318	135	-	1,453
Securities lending collateral	62,253	-	-	62,253
Swaps	-	42,292	-	42,292
U.S. corporate bonds	-	406,148	-	406,148
U.S. Government agency bonds	-	170	-	170
U.S. Government agency CMO	-	62,411	-	62,411
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	-	5,866	-	5,866
U.S. Government agency MBS	-	379,822	-	379,822
U.S. Government agency TBAs	-	62,580	-	62,580
U.S. Treasury bonds	-	601,911	-	601,911
Total	$ 386,266	$ 2,420,764	$ -	2,807,030
Commingled debt funds				415,969
Total				$ 3,222,999

Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Foreign currency forward contracts	$ -	$ (2,456)	$ -	$ (2,456)
Futures contracts	(8,416)	-	-	(8,416)
Options contracts written	(1,850)	(61)	-	(1,911)
Securities sold short	-	(2,274)	-	(2,274)
Swaps	-	(25,987)	-	(25,987)
Total	$ (10,266)	$ (30,778)	$ -	$ (41,044)

The Pool's investments in commingled debt funds were measured at the NAV as of June 30, 2022 and 2021. These commingled debt funds invest in certain niche sectors, particularly ones that are not a significant percentage to the Pool, to provide economies of scale and efficiencies in establishing and managing a diversified portfolio that would be otherwise difficult to achieve. These funds offer daily liquidity.

CORE FIXED INCOME POOL

The main objective of this Pool is to generate investment income, provide stability, and enhance diversification but not at the expense of total return. This Pool's investment objective is to outperform the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index over three- to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. JP Morgan Investment Advisors, Inc. manages this Pool.

BRIM's amount invested in the Core Fixed Income Pool of $19,777 and $20,252 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and represented approximately 1.7% and 1.5%, respectively, of total investments in this Pool.

(in thousands)

Credit Risk

The Pool is exposed to credit risk from its fixed income investments, money market mutual fund investment, and Cash Collateral Account investment. The WVIMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the Pool by maintaining at least an average rating of BBB (investment grade) as defined by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The WVIMB reviews available ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch, and reports the rating indicative of the greatest degree of risk. The Pool holds some securities that have not received a rating from the aforementioned rating organizations. These securities have been listed as not rated in the table below. The absence or lack of a rating does not necessarily indicate a greater degree of risk. The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. The Cash Collateral Account is not rated.

The following table provides credit ratings for the Pool's fixed income investments as of June 30:

	Fair Value	
Rating	**2022**	**2021**
AAA	**$ 27,651**	$ 39,264
AA	**582,782**	616,520
A	**87,108**	111,180
BBB	**220,969**	328,988
BB	**10,347**	21,582
B	**506**	869
CCC	**151**	172
D	**32**	57
Withdrawn	**2,160**	13,036
Total rated	**931,706**	1,131,668
Not rated	**113,887**	106,192
Total fixed income investments	**$ 1,045,593**	$ 1,237,860

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Pool is restricted from investing more than 5% of the value of the Pool in any one corporate name. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool held no securities that were subject to custodial credit risk. Securities on loan are collateralized to a minimum of 102%, and the collateral is held by the WVIMB's custodian in the name of the WVIMB. The money market mutual fund and the Cash Collateral Account are not subject to custodial credit risk. All remaining securities are held by the WVIMB's custodian in the name of the WVIMB.

Interest Rate Risk

The Pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its fixed income investments, money market mutual fund investment and Cash Collateral Account Investment. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the money market mutual fund had a WAM of 41 days. Except for repurchase agreements that can have up to 95 days to maturity, investments in the Cash Collateral Account are limited to overnight investments. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account is 1 day.

(in thousands)

The WVIMB monitors interest rate risk of the Pool by evaluating the effective duration of the investments in the Pool. Effective duration is a method of disclosing interest rate risk that measures the expected change in the price of a fixed income security for a 1% change in interest rates. The effective duration calculation takes into account the most likely timing of variable cash flows, which is particularly useful for measuring interest rate risk of callable bonds, commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.

The following table provides the weighted average effective duration for the Pool's fixed income investments as of June 30:

	2022		2021	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration (Years)**	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration (Years)**
Corporate asset backed issues	**$ 126,155**	**2.3**	$ 122,533	2.5
Corporate CMO	**95,908**	**2.2**	96,489	2.4
Corporate CMO interest-only	**141**	**(0.1)**	197	(1.7)
Corporate CMO principal-only	**28**	**2.5**	47	3.0
Foreign asset backed issues	**2,441**	**0.0***	3,508	1.1
Foreign corporate bonds	**75,517**	**5.6**	116,081	6.2
Foreign government bonds	**2,731**	**11.7**	6,606	11.8
Municipal bonds	**9,051**	**10.8**	12,058	13.8
U.S. corporate bonds	**178,510**	**7.7**	295,067	8.4
U.S. Government agency CMO	**98,468**	**4.4**	108,672	3.8
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	**2,246**	**7.1**	3,402	6.2
U.S. Government agency CMO principal-only	**2,246**	**5.0**	3,225	5.5
U.S. Government agency MBS	**166,732**	**5.1**	175,912	4.4
U.S. Government agency TBAs	**-**	**-**	32,366	4.2
U.S. Treasury bonds	**285,419**	**8.7**	261,215	8.7
U.S. Treasury inflation-protected securities	**-**	**-**	482	0.5
Total fixed income investments	**$ 1,045,593**		$ 1,237,860	

**Rounds to less than 0.05*

The Pool invests in commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and collateralized mortgage obligations. The cash flows from these securities are based on the payment of the underlying collateral. The effective duration and yield to maturity of these securities are dependent on estimated prepayment assumptions that consider historical experience, market conditions and other criteria. Actual prepayments may vary with changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates often result in a slower rate of prepayments while declining rates tend to lead to faster prepayments. As a result, the fair values of these securities are highly sensitive to interest rate changes. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool held $494,365 and $546,351, respectively, of these securities. This represents approximately 47% and 44%, respectively, of the value of the Pool's fixed income securities.

Foreign Currency Risk

None of the securities held by the Pool are exposed to foreign currency risk.

(in thousands)

Fair Value Measurements

The tables below summarize the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No.72 fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30:

	2022			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Corporate asset backed issues	**$ -**	**$ 126,155**	**$ -**	**$ 126,155**
Corporate CMO	**-**	**95,908**	**-**	**95,908**
Corporate CMO interest-only	**-**	**141**	**-**	**141**
Corporate CMO principal-only	**-**	**28**	**-**	**28**
Foreign asset backed issues	**-**	**2,441**	**-**	**2,441**
Foreign corporate bonds	**-**	**75,517**	**-**	**75,517**
Foreign government bonds	**-**	**2,731**	**-**	**2,731**
Money market mutual fund	**13,437**	**-**	**-**	**13,437**
Municipal bonds	**-**	**9,051**	**-**	**9,051**
Securities lending collateral	**59,920**	**-**	**-**	**59,920**
U.S. corporate bonds	**-**	**178,510**	**-**	**178,510**
U.S. Government agency CMO	**-**	**98,468**	**-**	**98,468**
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	**-**	**2,246**	**-**	**2,246**
U.S. Government agency CMO principal-only	**-**	**2,246**	**-**	**2,246**
U.S. Government agency MBS	**-**	**166,732**	**-**	**166,732**
U.S. Treasury bonds	**-**	**285,419**	**-**	**285,419**
Total	**$ 73,357**	**$ 1,045,593**	**$ -**	**$ 1,118,950**

	2021			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Corporate asset backed issues	$ -	$ 122,533	$ -	$ 122,533
Corporate CMO	-	96,489	-	96,489
Corporate CMO interest-only	-	197	-	197
Corporate CMO principal-only	-	47	-	47
Corporate preferred securities	-	1,226	-	1,226
Foreign asset backed issues	-	3,508	-	3,508
Foreign corporate bonds	-	116,081	-	116,081
Foreign government bonds	-	6,606	-	6,606
Money market mutual fund	112,553	-	-	112,553
Municipal bonds	-	12,058	-	12,058
Securities lending collateral	33,706	-	-	33,706
U.S. corporate bonds	-	295,067	-	295,067
U.S. Government agency CMO	-	108,672	-	108,672
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	-	3,402	-	3,402
U.S. Government agency CMO principal-only	-	3,225	-	3,225
U.S. Government agency MBS	-	175,912	-	175,912
U.S. Government agency TBAs	-	32,366	-	32,366
U.S. Treasury bonds	-	261,215	-	261,215
U.S. Treasury inflation protected securities	-	482	-	482
Total	$ 146,259	$ 1,239,086	$ -	$ 1,385,345

(in thousands)

HEDGE FUND POOL

The Pool was established to hold the WVIMB's investments in hedge funds. The objective of the Pool is to reduce risk through diversification of participants' assets. The primary performance benchmark is the Hedge Funds Research, Inc. Fund of Funds Composite Index plus 100 Basis points. The secondary benchmark is the FTSE 3 Month US T-Bill Index plus 500 basis points. Albourne America, LLC has been retained by the WVIMB to provide consulting services for this investment strategy.

BRIM's amount invested in the Hedge Fund Pool of $34,743 and $37,565 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, represented approximately 1.5% and 1.6%, respectively, of total investments in this Pool.

Investment Risk

The Pool holds shares in hedge funds and shares of money market fund with the highest credit rating. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating and has a weighted average maturity of 41 days, respectively. The investments in hedge funds might be indirectly exposed to foreign currency risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, and/or custodial credit risk. The Pool is restricted from investing more than 10% of the value of the Pool with any single manager. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Fair Value Measurements

U.S. GAAP does not require the Pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share (NAV) as the practical expedient for the year ended June 30, 2022 and 2021. All of the Pool's investments in hedge funds were valued using the NAV. As such, they have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy for 2022 and 2021.

The tables that follow sets forth information about the level within the fair value hierarchy at which the Pool's assets and liabilities are measured at June 30.

	2022			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Money market mutual fund	$ 316	$ -	$ -	$ 316
Hedge funds				2,281,790
Total				$ 2,282,106

	2021			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Money market mutual fund	$ 85,669	$ -	$ -	$ 85,669
Hedge funds				2,231,493
Total				$ 2,317,162

(in thousands)

The following tables present information on investments measured at the NAV as of June 30:

	2022		
Hedge Fund Strategies	**Fair Value**	**Redemption Frequency**	**Redemption Notice Period**
Directional [(a)]	**$ 262,986**	**Mthly/Qtly**	**5 to 30 days**
Equity long/short [(b)]	**414,512**	**Quarterly**	**45 to 90 days**
Event-driven [(c)]	**128,252**	**Quarterly**	**180 days**
Long-biased [(d)]	**77,743**	**Mthly**	**90 days**
Multi-strategy [(e)]	**1,115,440**	**Mthly/Qtly/Semi-annually**	**45 to 95 days**
Relative-value [(f)]	**229,844**	**Weekly, Quarterly**	**5 to 60 days**
	2,228,777		
In liquidation [(g)]	**53,013**		
Total investments measured at the NAV	**$ 2,281,790**		

	2021		
Hedge Fund Strategies	**Fair Value**	**Redemption Frequency**	**Redemption Notice Period**
Directional [(a)]	$ 232,059	Mthly/Qtly	5 to 30 days
Equity long/short [(b)]	410,931	Mthly/Qtly	60 to 90 days
Event-driven [(c)]	97,398	Quarterly	180 days
Long-biased [(d)]	77,353	Mthly	90 days
Multi-strategy [(e)]	1,153,207	Mthly/Qtly/Semi-ann/Ann	45 to 95 days
Relative-value [(f)]	229,993	Weekly, Quarterly	5 to 60 days
	2,200,941		
In liquidation [(g)]	30,552		
Total investments measured at the NAV	$ 2,231,493		

[(a)] Directional strategies employee various techniques to forecast the direction of segments of the market and then invest in either long or short positions. The segments may be geographic economies, industry sectors, currency, or asset class. The investments may be in physical securities or derivatives. The strategies may be trend-following or mean-reverting and may be specific to that segment or universally applied across them.

[(b)] An equity long/short strategy involves taking long positions in stocks that are expected to increase in value and short positions in stocks that are expected to decrease in value. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, investments representing approximately 64% and 66%, respectively, of the fair value of the investments in this strategy were subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

[(c)] Event-driven funds maintain positions in companies currently or prospectively involved in various corporate transactions including, but not limited to, mergers, restructurings, financial distress, tender offers, shareholder buybacks, debt exchanges, security issuance or other capital structure adjustments. Security types can range from most senior in the capital structure to most junior or subordinated, and frequently involve additional derivative securities. Event-driven exposure includes a combination of sensitivities to equity markets, credit markets and company-specific developments. The sole fund in this investment strategy is subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

[(d)] Long-biased funds employ analytical techniques in which the investment thesis is predicated on assessment of the valuation characteristics on the underlying companies with the goal of identifying undervalued companies. Long-biased strategies may vary the investment level or the level of long exposure over market cycles, but the primary distinguishing characteristic is that the manager maintains consistent long exposure.

(e) Multi-strategy managers combine several strategies within the same fund in order to provide diversification benefits to reduce return volatility and decrease asset-class and single-strategy risks. These funds typically add incremental returns through active allocation adjustments based on market opportunities. Risk is managed through a combination of quantitative and qualitative constraints including, but not limited to, active risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, manager risk, derivatives risk and leverage risk. Investments representing approximately 82% in 2022 and 78% in 2021 of the fair value of the investments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

(f) Relative-value funds maintain positions in which the investment thesis is predicated on the realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities. Managers employ a variety of fundamental and quantitative techniques to establish investment insights and security types range broadly across equity, fixed income, derivative or other security types. Fixed Income strategies are typically quantitatively driven to measure the existing relationship between instruments and, in some cases, identify attractive positions in which the risk-adjusted spread between these instruments represents an attractive opportunity. Investments representing approximately 60% in 2022 and 2021, respectively, of the fair value of the instruments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

(g) Funds currently in liquidation are no longer managed to a defined strategy. As the remaining underlying assets of these funds are monetized, their proceeds are distributed to shareholders. The timing of these future distributions is unknown.

TREASURY INFLATION PROTECTION SECURITIES (TIPS)

The pool was established to offer an additional level of diversification over and above the nominal fixed income securities in an attempt to mitigate the risk of inflation. The main objective for the Pool is to generate a return that exceeds the rate of inflation over a market cycle, to provide investment income and stability of principal, and to diversify interest rate exposure. The Pool's performance is measured against the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Inflation Protection Index on an annualized basis over rolling three- to five-year periods, gross of fees. The Pool invests in the BlackRock U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Fund B (BlackRock). BlackRock invests primarily in a portfolio of debt securities with the objective of closely approximating the total rate of return for all outstanding U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities with a maturity of one year or greater.

BRIM's amount invested in the TIPS Pool of $17,796 and $19,529 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, represented approximately 4.0% and 4.1% respectively, of total investments in this pool.

Credit Risk

The Pool invests in a commingled bond fund that holds primarily U.S. Treasury inflation protected securities. This investment is exposed to credit and interest rate risk. The WVIMB reviews available ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch, and reports the rating indicative of the greatest degree of risk. As of June 30, 2022, the commingled bond fund was rated AA. As of June 30, 2021, the commingled bond fund was not rated by a national recognized statistical rating organization. Effective duration is a method of disclosing interest rate risk that measures the expected change in the price of a fixed income security for a 1% change in interest rates. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the fund had an effective duration of 6.89 years and 7.51 years, respectively. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool is not exposed to concentration of credit risk, custodial risk, or foreign currency risk.

(in thousands)

Fair Value Measurements

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30:

	2022			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Comingled bond fund	**$ 440,765**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 440,765**
Total	**$ 440,765**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 440,765**

	2021			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Comingled bond fund	$ 478,962	$ -	$ -	$ 478,962
Total	$ 478,962	$ -	$ -	$ 478,962

SHORT-TERM FIXED INCOME POOL

The main objective of the Pool is to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the daily disbursements requested by participants and to invest any contributions until the time the money is transferred to other WVIMB operated investment pools without sustaining capital losses while earning a small return above inflation. The Pool's benchmark, net of external investment management fees, is the FTSE 3 Month US T-Bill Index. JP Morgan Investment Advisors, Inc. manages the Pool.

BRIM's amount invested in the Short-Term Fixed Income Pool of $7,218 and $9,591 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, represented approximately 5.0% and 5.0%, respectively, of total investments in this Pool.

Credit Risk

The WVIMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the Pool by requiring all corporate bonds to be rated AA or higher. Commercial paper must be rated A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's. Additionally, the Pool must have at least 10% of its assets in United States Treasury issues. Repurchase agreements are collateralized by United States Treasury bonds. The WVIMB reviews available ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch, and reports the rating indicative of the greatest degree of risk. All of the Pool's investments had the highest credit ratings as of June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Pool is restricted from investing more than 5% of the value of the Pool in any one corporate name. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Pool held no investments that were subject to custodial credit risk. Repurchase agreements are collateralized at 102% and the collateral is held in the name of the WVIMB. All remaining investments are held by the WVIMB's custodian in the name of the WVIMB.

(in thousands)

Interest Rate Risk

The Pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its fixed income investments and money market mutual fund investments. The WVIMB monitors interest rate risk of the Pool by limiting the WAM of the investments of the Pool to 60 days. The maturity of floating rate notes is assumed to be the next interest rate reset date.

The following table provides the WAM for the different asset types in the Pool as of June 30:

Investment Type	2022 Carrying Value	WAM (Days)	2021 Carrying Value	WAM (Days)
Repurchase agreement	**$ 35,461**	**1**	$ 47,669	1
Money market mutual fund	**-**	**-**	39,753	1
Commercial paper	**-**	**-**	26,920	55
U.S. Government agency bonds	**93,991**	**1**	-	-
U.S. Treasury bills	**15,983**	**38**	102,887	44
Total investments	**$ 145,435**	**5**	$ 217,229	28

Foreign Currency Risk

The Pool has no investments that are subject to foreign currency risk.

Fair Value Measurements

The tables below summarize the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30:

	2022			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Repurchase agreement	**$ -**	**$ 35,461**	**$ -**	**$ 35,461**
U.S. Government agency bonds	**-**	**93,991**	**-**	**93,991**
U.S. Treasury bonds	**-**	**15,983**	**-**	**15,983**
Total	**$ -**	**$ 145,435**	**$ -**	**$ 145,435**

	2021			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Commercial paper	$ -	$ 26,920	$ -	$ 26,920
Money market mutual funds	39,753	-	-	39,753
Repurchase agreement	-	47,669	-	47,669
U.S. Treasury bills	-	102,887	-	102,887
Total	$ 39,753	$ 177,476	$ -	$ 217,229

Advanced deposits

INSURANCE COMPANY AND TRUSTEE

BRIM deposits monies with BNY, as trustee, to hold as advance deposits in an escrow account for BRIM liability claims. The monies held in escrow are invested in specific money market funds and short-term guaranteed or investment-grade fixed income securities that are identified as "qualified assets" in the escrow agreement. The BNY advance deposit balance at June 30, 2022 and 2021 of $243,344 and $251,189, respectively, are presented net of amounts due to AIG for claims funding. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, amounts payable to AIG were $3,317 and $160, respectively.

(in thousands)

The following table provides information on the weighted-average credit ratings of the cash liquidity pool's investments as of June 30:

	2022				2021			
Security Type	Moody's	S&P	Fair Value	Percent of Assets	Moody's	S&P	Fair Value	Percent of Assets
Corporate bonds and notes	**A1**	**A+**	**$ 1,072**	**0.43%**	A1	A+	$ 1,179	0.47 %
	Aa1	**AA+**	**-**	**-**	Aa1	AA+	1,139	0.46
	Aa2	**AA**	**-**	**-**	Aa2	AA	1,101	0.44
	Aa2	**AA-**	**1,128**	**0.46**	Aa2	AA-	3,820	1.53
	Aa3	**AA-**	**1,215**	**0.49**	Aa3	AA-	1,241	0.50
	Aaa	**AA+**	**3,456**	**1.41**	Aaa	AA+	2,628	1.05
	Aaa	**AAA**	**3,475**	**1.42**	Aaa	AAA	3,686	1.47
	WR	**AA-**	**-**	**-**	WR	AA-	1,386	0.55
			10,346	**4.21**			16,180	6.47
U.S. Treasury bills and notes	**Aaa**	**NR**	**214,976**	**87.57**	Aaa	NR	216,213	86.47
	NR	**NR**	**16,992**	**6.92**	NR	NR	13,566	5.43
			231,968	**94.49**			229,779	91.90
U.S. Agency-debenture	**NR**	**NR**	**2,362**	**0.96**	NR	NR	2,676	1.07
Money market funds	**NR**	**NR**	**838**	**0.34**	NR	NR	1,398	0.56
Total rated investments			**$ 245,514**	**100.00%**			$ 250,033	100.00 %

Concentration of Credit Risk

As per the Investment Guidelines, at the time of purchase, no more than 4.9% of its advance deposit assets can be held in securities issued by a single private corporation or association.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, advanced deposits include no securities that were subject to custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The following table provides the WAM for the various asset types in the advanced deposits as of June 30:

	2022		2021	
Investment Type	Fair Value	WAM Years	Fair Value	WAM Years
Corporate bonds and notes	**$ 7,898**	**1.90**	$ 13,552	2.5
U.S. Treasury bills	**231,968**	**3.80**	229,779	4.17
U.S. Agency debenture	**4,810**	**5.31**	5,304	6.31
Money market funds	**838**	**0.3**	1,398	0.0
Total rated investments	**$ 245,514**		$ 250,033	

Foreign Currency Risk

None of the advanced deposits includes interest holds in foreign currency or interests valued in foreign currency.

(in thousands)

Fair Value Measurements

The table below summarizes the valuation of the advance deposits with an insurance company and trustee in accordance with fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30:

	2022			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Corporate bonds and notes	**$ 7,898**	**-**	**-**	**7,898**
U.S. Treasury bills	**231,968**	**-**	**-**	**231,968**
U.S. Agency debenture	**4,810**	**-**	**-**	**4,810**
Money market funds	**838**	**-**	**-**	**838**
Total	**$ 245,514**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 245,514**

	2021			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Corporate bonds and notes	$ 13,552	$ -	$ -	$ 13,552
U.S. Treasury bills	229,779	-	-	229,779
U.S. Agency debenture	5,304	-	-	5,304
Money market funds	1,398	-	-	1,398
Total	$ 250,033	$ -	$ -	$ 250,033

The fair value tables above do not include a net escrow liability of $(2,170) and net cash and cash equivalents of $1,156 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

4. Unpaid Claims and Claims Adjustment Expense Liability

BRIM establishes an estimated liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related claims adjustment expenses.

The following represents changes in the estimated liability for the fiscal and policy years ended June 30:

	2022	**2021**
Unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at beginning of year	**$ 189,596**	$ 204,796
Incurred claims and claims adjustment expense:		
Provision for insured events of the current year	**96,174**	77,590
Increase (decrease) in provision for insured events of prior years	**71,948**	(7,331)
Total incurred claims and claims adjustment expense	**168,122**	70,259
Payments:		
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the current year	**(16,970)**	(13,159)
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of prior years	**(55,453)**	(72,300)
Total payments	**(72,423)**	(85,459)
Total unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at end of year	**$ 285,295**	$ 189,596

If the unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability were discounted using a 4% discount factor for 2022 and 2021 to take into consideration the time value of money, the result would be a decrease in the liability and an increase in net position of approximately $36,219 and $17,281 for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively. The overall unpaid claim liability number includes a provision for allocated and unallocated claims adjustment expense. Unfavorable claims development for insured events of prior years was the primary reason for the overall increase in the reserves from the prior year.

5. Pension Plan

Plan description

All full-time BRIM employees are eligible to participate in PERS, a multiple-employer defined benefit cost-sharing public employee retirement system administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB). Chapter 5, Article 10 of the West Virginia Code assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the PERS Board of Trustees. Benefits under PERS include deferred retirement, early retirement, death and disability benefits and have been established and may be amended by action of the State Legislature. The CPRB issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements for PERS that may be obtained at www.wvretirement.com.

Benefits provided

Employees are eligible for normal retirement at age 60 with five or more years of credited service, of at least age 55 with age and service equal to 80 or greater. For all employees hired on or after July 1, 2015, qualification for normal retirement is age 62 with ten years of service or at least age 55 with age and service equal to 80 or greater. The straight-life annuity retirement benefit, established by State statute, is equivalent to 2% of the employee's final average salary multiplied by years of service. Final average salary is the average of the three consecutive highest annual earnings out of the last fifteen years of earnings. For all employees hired on or after July 1, 2015, average salary is the average of the five consecutive highest annual earnings out of the last fifteen years of earnings. Terminated members with at least five years of contributory service who do not withdraw their accumulated contributions may elect to receive their retirement annuity beginning at age 62. For all employees hired on or after July 1, 2015 who have separated from employment with a participating PERS agency prior to retirement, the retirement age increases to age 64.

Contributions

While contribution rates are legislatively determined, actuarial valuations are performed to assist PERS and the State Legislature in determining contribution rates. Current funding policy requires employer contributions of 10%, 10% and 10% for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. As permitted by legislation, BRIM has elected to pay 100% of all costs relating to the Plan, including the employee's 4.5% contribution for employees hired on or before February 6, 2012. Beginning February 7, 2012, new hires are required to pay the employee's contribution of 4.5%. For all employees hired on or after July 1, 2015, the employee contribution increased to 6.0%. BRIM's contributions to the Plan were $157, $158 and $152 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Net Pension asset (liability), pension expense (expense offset), and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions

The West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board (WVCPRB) administers this cost-sharing multiple-employer plan. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, BRIM reported an asset of $894 and a liability of $(533) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability). The net pension asset (liability) reported at June 30, 2022 was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total pension asset (liability) used to calculate the net pension asset (liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. BRIM's proportion of the net pension asset (liability) was based on BRIM's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers participating in PERS for the year ended June 30, 2021. At June 30, 2022, BRIM's proportionate share was 0.1018%, which was an increase of 0.0010% from its proportionate share as of June 30, 2021.

(in thousands)

For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, BRIM recognized expense offset $(146) and pension expense of $143, respectively. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, BRIM reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	2022		**2021**	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	**$ -**	**$ 1,145**	$ 169	$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	**102**	**3**	78	11
Difference in assumptions	**170**	**8**	-	24
Changes in proportion and differences between BRIM's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	**6**	**-**	33	-
BRIM's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2021 and 2020	**156**	**-**	158	-
Total	**$ 434**	**$ 1,156**	$ 438	$ 35

Employer contributions to PERS made during the fiscal year, subsequent to the pension asset (liability) measurement date, are recorded as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension asset (liability) in the following year. The net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments is amortized over a five-year period. All other deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pension amounts reported in the financial statements are amortized and included in pension expense over the average remaining service life, rounded to the nearest whole year, of four years.

These other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension as of June 30, 2022 will be recognized in pension expense (expense offset) as follows:

Year ending June 30:		
2023	$	(163)
2024	$	(144)
2025	$	(235)
2026	$	(336)

(in thousands)

Actuarial assumptions and methods

The total pension asset (liabilities) for financial reporting purposes were determined by actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020, and rolled forward to June 30, 2021, using the actuarial assumptions and methods described, as follows:

	2022	2021
Inflation	**2.75%**	3.0%
Salary increase	**2.75-6.75%, avg., including inflation**	3.1-6.5%, avg., including inflation
Investment rate of return	**7.25%, net of pension plan investment expense**	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense

Mortality rates were based on 108% of the Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018 for retired healthy males, 122% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018 for retired healthy females, 118% of Pub-2010 General/Teachers Disabled Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018 for disabled males and 117% of Pub-2010 General/Teachers Disabled Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018 for disabled females.

The economic actuarial assumptions used in the valuations were based on the results from an actual experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The best estimates of long-term geometric rates of return for each major asset class included in the system's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, are summarized below:

Asset Class	2022 Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	2021 Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Domestic equity	**5.1%**	5.5%
International equity	**5.2%**	7.0%
Core fixed income	**1.5%**	2.2%
Real estate	**5.8%**	6.6%
Private equity	**9.3%**	8.5%
Hedge funds	**3.8%**	4.0%

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension asset (liability) for the June 30, 2022 and 2021 reporting was 7.25% and 7.5%, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that State contributions will continue to follow the current funding policy. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current system members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on system investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension asset (liability). In the event of benefit payments that are not covered by the system's fiduciary net position, a municipal bond rate of 2.18% at June 30, 2021 and 2.66% at June 30, 2020 is to be used to discount the benefit payments not covered by the system's fiduciary net position. The municipal bond rate equals the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Index at the measurement date, June 30, 2021.

(in thousands)

Sensitivity of BRIM'S proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) to changes in the discount rate

The following presents BRIM's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) calculated using the discount rate of 7.5%, as well as what BRIM's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.25%) or one percentage point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
BRIM's proportionate share of net pension asset (liability)	$ (10)	$ 894	$ 1,657

6. Other Post-Employment Benefits

Plan description

BRIM participates in the West Virginia Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (the Plan) is a cost-sharing, multiple employer, defined benefit other post-employment benefit plan and covers the retirees of State agencies, colleges and universities, county boards of education, and other government entities as set forth in the West Virginia Code Section 5-16D-2 (the Code). The financial activities of the Plan are accounted for in the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT), a fiduciary fund of the State of West Virginia. The Plan is administered by a combination of the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA) and the RHBT staff. Plan benefits are established and revised by PEIA and the RHBT management with approval of the Finance Board. The Finance Board is comprised of nine members. Finance Board members are appointed by the Governor, serve a term of four years and are eligible for reappointment. The State Department of Administration cabinet secretary serves as Chairman of the Board. Four members represent labor, education, public employees and public retirees. Four remaining members represent the public-at-large.

The Plan had approximately 43,000 policyholders and 64,000 covered lives at June 30, 2021.

BRIM currently has approximately 17 employees eligible to receive RHBT benefits.

Active employees who retire are eligible for PEIA health and life benefits, provided they meet the minimum eligibility requirements of the applicable State retirement system and if their last employer immediately prior to retirement is: a participating employer under the Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB) and, as of July 1, 2008 forward, is a participating employer with PEIA. Active employees who, as of July 1, 2008, have ten years or more of credited service in the CPRB and whose employer at the time of their retirement does participate with CPRB, but does not participate with PEIA will be eligible for PEIA retiree coverage provided: they otherwise meet all criteria under this heading and their employer agrees, in writing, upon a form prescribed by PEIA, that the employer will pay to PEIA the non-participating retiree premium on behalf of the retiree or retirees, or that the retiree agrees to pay the entire unsubsidized premium themselves. Active employees who are members of the Teacher’s Defined Contribution Retirement plan must be either: 55 years of age and have 12 or more years of credited service; or be at least 60 years of age with five years of service; and their last employer immediately prior to retirement must be a participating employer under that, or the CPRB system to qualify to continue PEIA insurance benefits upon retirement. Employees who participate in non-State retirement systems but that are CPRB system affiliated, contracted, or approved (such as TIAA-CREF and similar plans), or are approved, in writing, by the PEIA Director must, in the case of education employees, meet the minimum eligibility requirements of the State Teacher’s Retirement System, and in all other cases meet the minimum eligibility requirements of the Public Employees Retirement System to be eligible for PEIA benefits as a retiree.

For additional financial information, which may be used for disclosure by participating employers, please refer to the audited financial statements of the RHBT. The RHBT audited financial statements and actuarial reports can be found on the PEIA website at www.peia.wv.gov. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact the RHBT Controller, Jennifer Priddy, at (304) 352-0298, ext. 20298. You can also submit your questions in writing to West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency, 601 57th Street, SE Suite 2, Charleston, WV 25304.

Benefits provided

The Plan provides the following benefits:

- Medical and prescription drug insurance
- Life insurance

The medical and prescription drug insurance is provided through two options:

- Self-Insured Preferred Provider Benefit Plan – primarily for non-Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses
- External Managed Care Organizations – primarily for Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses

Contributions

Contributions into RHBT include paygo, retiree leave conversion billings, and other matters, including billing adjustments. Paygo premiums are established by the Finance Board annually. All participating employers are required by statute to contribute to RHBT this premium at the established rate for every active policyholder per month. Paygo rates were $116 from July 2021 to January 2022 and $48 from February 2022 to June 30, 2022. For the year ended June 30, 2021 the rate was $160. Other contributions such as retiree leave conversion differ by agency and are only recorded as utilized by plan participants. BRIM's contributions to RHBT were $21, $37 and $39 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Members retired before July 1, 1997 pay retiree healthcare contributions at the highest sponsor subsidized rate, regardless of their actual years of service. Members retired between July 1, 1997 and June 30, 2010, pay a subsidized rate depending on the member's years of service. Members hired on or after July 1, 2010, pay retiree healthcare contributions with no sponsor provided implicit or explicit subsidy.

Retiree leave conversion contributions from the employer depend on the retiree's date of hire and years of service at retirement as described below:

- Members hired before July 1, 1988, may convert accrued sick or leave days into 100% of the required retiree healthcare contribution.
- Members hired from July 1, 1988, to June 30, 2001, may convert accrued sick or leave days into 50% of the required retiree healthcare contribution.

The conversion rate is two days of unused sick and annual leave days per month for single healthcare coverage and three days of unused sick and annual leave days per month for family healthcare coverage.

OPEB assets (liabilities), OPEB expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, BRIM reported an asset of $6 and a liability of $113 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability). The net OPEB asset (liability) reported at June 30, 2022 was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total OPEB asset (liability) used to calculate the net OPEB asset (liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020. For fiscal year 2021, the net OPEB asset (liability) was measured as of June 30, 2020 and the total OPEB asset (liability) used to calculate the net OPEB asset (liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020. BRIM's proportion of the net OPEB asset (liability) as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 was based on BRIM's share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all employers participating in RHBT for the year ended June 30, 2021 and 2021, respectively. At June 30, 2022, BRIM's proportionate share was 0.0204%, which was a decrease of 0.0053% from its proportionate share as of June 30, 2021.

(in thousands)

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, BRIM reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	2022		2021	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Net difference between expected and actual earnings on OPEB investments	**$ -**	**$ 42**	$ 12	$ 4
Differences between expected and actual experience	**-**	**42**	-	73
Changes in assumptions	**-**	**127**	-	256
Changes in proportion and differences between BRIM's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	**40**	**66**	66	12
Reallocation of opt-out employer changes in proportionate share	**-**	**3**	-	6
BRIM's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2020 and 2019	**21**	**-**	37	-
Total	**$ 61**	**$ 280**	$ 115	$ 351

Employer contributions to RHBT made during the fiscal year, subsequent to the net OPEB asset (liability) measurement date, are recorded as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB asset (liability) in the following year.

The net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on OPEB Plan investments are recognized in OPEB expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed five-year period. Differences between actual and expected experience relating to OPEB amounts are recognized in OPEB expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB Plan determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. The average of the expected remaining lives is 3.795 years.

These other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30:	
2023	$ (106)
2024	$ (90)
2025	$ (38)
2026	$ (7)

(in thousands)

OPEB Contributions by Non-employer Contributing Entities in a Special Funding Situation

The State of West Virginia is a non-employer contributing entity that provides funding through SB 419, effective July 1, 2012, amended by West Virginia Code §11-21-96. The State provides a supplemental pre-funding source dedicating $30 million annually to the RHBT Fund from annual collections of the Personal Income Tax Fund and dedicated for payment of the unfunded liability of the RHBT. The $30 million transferred pursuant to this Code shall be transferred until the Governor certifies to the Legislature that an independent actuarial study has determined that the unfunded liability of RHBT has been provided for in its entirety or July 1, 2037, whichever date is later. This funding is to the advantage of all RHBT contributing employers.

The State is a non-employer contributing entity that provides funding through West Virginia State Code §11B-2-32. The Financial Stability Fund is a plan to transfer an annual amount of $5 million to the RHBT from special revenue funds to be used to lower retiree premiums, to help reduce benefit cuts, to help reduce premium increases or any combination thereof. The $5 million transferred pursuant to this Code shall be transferred annually into the RHBT through June 30, 2020. This funding is to the advantage of all RHBT contributing employers.

For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, BRIM recognized OPEB revenue of $121 and $80, respectively.

For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, BRIM recognized revenue of $5 and $11, respectively, for support provided by the State under a special funding situation.

BRIM's reported liability for its proportionate share of the WV OPEB Plan's net OPEB asset (liability) that reflected a reduction for the State of WV OPEB support provided to BRIM. The amount recognized BRIM as its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability), the related State of WV support, and the total portion of the net OPEB asset (liability) that was associated with BRIM as of June 30 was as follows.

	2022	2021
BRIM's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability):	$ 6	$ (113)
State of WV's special funding proportionate share of the net OPEB Liability associated with BRIM	1	(25)
Total portion of the net OPEB asset (liability) associated with BRIM	$ 7	$ (138)

Actuarial assumptions

The net OPEB asset (liability) measured as of June 30, 2021 applicable to Plan Employer's fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 financial reporting was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.25%
Salary increases	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation.
Investment rate of return	6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.
Healthcare cost trend rates	Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2022, 6.50% for plan year end 2023, decreasing by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 31.11% for plan year end 2022. 9.15% for plan year end 2023, decreasing gradually each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2036.

(in thousands)

Actuarial cost method .... Entry Age Normal Cost Method.

Amortization method.................. Level percentage of payroll over a 20-year closed period beginning June 30, 2017.

Post-Retirement: RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis for PERS and TRS. RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with scale MP-2016 on a fully generational basis for Troopers A and B. Pre-Retirement: RP-2000 Non- Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis for PERS and TRS. RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table projected with Scale MP-2016 on a fully generational basis for Troopers A and B.

There were no assumption changes from the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, measured at June 30, 2020 to a roll-forward measurement date of June 30, 2021.

The long-term expected rate of return of 6.65% on OPEB plan investments was determined by a combination of an expected long-term rate of return of 7.00% for long-term assets invested with the WV Investment Management Board and an expected short-term rate of return of 2.50% for assets invested with the BTI.

Long-term pre-funding assets are invested with the WVIMB. The strategic asset allocation consists of 55% equity, 15% fixed income, 10% private equity, 10% hedge fund and 10% real estate invested. Short-term assets used to pay current year benefits and expenses are invested with the BTI.

The long-term rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages. Target asset allocations, capital market assumptions (CMA), and a 10-year forecast of nominal geometric returns by major asset class were provided by the plan’s investment advisors, including the WVIMB. The projected nominal return for the Money Market Pool held with the BTI was estimated based on WVIMB assumed inflation of 2.0% plus a 25-basis point spread.

The estimates of annualized real returns assuming a 10-year horizon are summarized below:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real return
Global Equity	4.8%
Core Plus Fixed Income	2.1%
Core Real Estate	4.1%
Hedge Fund	2.4%
Private Equity	6.8%

Single discount rate

A single discount rate of 6.65% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 6.65%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the prefunding and investment policies. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB asset (liability).

(in thousands)

Sensitivity of BRIM'S proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability) to changes in the discount rate

The following presents BRIM's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability) calculated using the discount rate of 6.65%, as well as what BRIM's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.65%) or one percentage point higher (7.65%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.65%)	Current Discount Rate (6.65%)	1% Increase (7.65%)
BRIM's proportionate share of net OPEB asset (liability)	$ (32)	$ 6	$ 38

Sensitivity of the net OPEB asset (liability) to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates.

The following presents BRIM's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability) of the Plan, as well as what BRIM's net OPEB asset (liability) would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower:

	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Net OPEB asset (liability)	$ 45	$ 6	$ (41)

7. Lease Arrangement

On October 1, 2019, BRIM entered into a lease with the West Virginia Department of Administration, a related party, for 13,364 square feet at the Albert Summers building located at 1124 Smith Street, Charleston, WV for an annual rent of $222. This lease expired on August 31, 2022.

On April 29,2022, BRIM signed a new lease with the West Virginia Department of Administration, a related party, effective September 1, 2022 for 12,882 square feet at the Albert Summers building located at 1124 Smith Street, Charleston, WV for an annual rent of $228. This lease expires on June 30, 2025.

8. Transactions with Primary Government and Component Units

Premium revenues derived from billings to State entities, which are funded by special revenue funds and component units of the primary government, approximated $48,856 and $47,884 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

BRIM is required by Senate Bill 1002 to remit amounts equal to the gross premium tax attributable to premiums collected by BRIM. These amounts are to be placed in a separate account known as "the Premium Tax Savings Fund" (the Fund) maintained by the State Treasurer. The balance in this fund was $9,610 and $6,565 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Fund is not included in BRIM's financial statements but is included in the general fund of the State.

9. Reinsurance *(Amounts Referenced in this Note Related to Insurance Coverages are Actual Dollars)*

BRIM has entered into two reinsurance agreements for excess coverage with unrelated insurance companies wherein the company assumes the liability over BRIM's limit for a ceded premium. BRIM obtains an excess policy from the commercial market, which gives boards of education a liability limit of up to $5 million in excess of BRIM's $1.25 million self-insured limit. BRIM also purchases an excess policy on all State and SB3 insured property over and above BRIM's $1 million self-insured limit. These reinsurance agreements have been accounted for as a transfer of risk in the accompanying financial statements; however, BRIM is not relieved of its primary obligation to the insureds in the reinsurance transaction. BRIM had $80 reinsurance and recoveries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, and $661 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

10. Risk Management *(Amounts Referenced in this Note Related to Insurance Coverages are Actual Dollars)*

BRIM is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to and illnesses of employees; medical liabilities; and natural disasters.

BRIM is a participant in the self-insured public entity risk pool it administers. Coverage is in the amount of $1 million per occurrence for general liability and property damage. Health insurance coverage for BRIM's employees is obtained through its participation in health insurance coverage offered by PEIA. PEIA provides the following basic employee benefit coverage to all participants: hospital, surgical, group major medical, basic group life, accidental death and prescription drug coverage for active and retired employees of the State and various related State and non-State agencies. BRIM has coverage for job-related injuries through a statewide workers' compensation policy with a third-party insurer.

There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year. Additionally, the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three years.

Required Supplementary Information
(in thousands)

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Ten-Year Claims Development Information
Fiscal and Policy Year Ended June 30
(in thousands)

The table below illustrates how BRIM's earned revenues (net of reinsurance) and investment income compare to related costs of loss (net of loss assumed by reinsurers) and other expenses assumed by BRIM as of the end of each of the last ten years. The rows of the table are defined as follows: (1) This line shows the total of each fiscal year's premium revenues and investment revenues. (2) This line shows each fiscal year's other operating costs of BRIM, including overhead and unallocated claims expense not allocable to individual claims. (3) This line shows BRIM's incurred claims and claims adjustment expense (both paid and accrued) as originally reported at the end of the first year in which the event that triggered coverage under the contract occurred (called policy year). (4) This section of rows shows the cumulative amounts paid as of the end of successive years for each policy year. (5) This line shows the latest reestimated amount of losses assumed by reinsurers for each year. (6) This section of rows shows how each policy year's incurred claims increased or decreased as of the end of successive years. This annual reestimation results from new information received on known claims, reevaluation of existing information on known claims, as well as emergence of new claims not previously known. (7) This line compares the latest reestimated incurred claims amount to the amount originally established (line 3) and shows whether this latest estimate of claims cost is greater or less than originally thought. As data for individual policy years mature, the correlation between original estimates and reestimated amounts is commonly used to evaluate the accuracy of incurred claims currently recognized in less mature policy years. The columns of the table show data for successive policy years.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1) Premiums and investment revenues (losses):										
Earned	$ 54,969	$ 69,172	$ 63,037	$ 72,706	$ 81,209	$ 85,663	$ 104,345	$ 105,385	$ 112,083	**$ 52,429**
Ceded	5,825	6,102	6,197	6,909	6,681	6,518	6,627	6,915	4,438	**4,758**
Net earned	49,144	63,070	56,840	65,797	74,528	79,145	97,718	98,470	107,645	**47,671**
2) Unallocated expenses, including administrative fees paid to third-party claims administrators	7,240	7,888	7,653	7,911	8,290	8,507	8,684	9,224	9,171	**9,444**
3) Estimated incurred claims and claims adjustment expense, end of policy year:										
Incurred	57,276	58,389	62,342	66,740	70,705	72,629	69,092	70,402	77,590	**97,174**
Ceded	-	-	-	-	-	596	-	593	-	**1,000**
Net incurred	57,276	58,389	62,342	66,740	70,705	72,033	69,092	69,809	77,590	**96,174**
4) Paid (cumulative) claims and claims adjustment expense as of:										
End of policy year	10,870	10,560	11,146	12,863	11,922	11,846	10,321	12,300	13,159	**16,970**
One year later	18,936	19,965	24,010	23,494	23,067	22,032	22,279	21,954	27,860	
Two years later	30,649	29,077	34,801	34,585	37,673	32,994	38,212	34,527		
Three years later	40,132	45,059	43,864	44,997	44,538	41,881	49,610			
Four years later	48,853	51,231	48,379	49,631	50,017	47,127				
Five years later	52,093	53,383	50,322	51,867	54,902					
Six years later	53,802	54,454	51,125	53,474						
Seven years later	54,126	63,242	51,423							
Eight years later	58,220	63,649								
Nine years later	58,495									
5) Reestimated ceded claims and expenses	-	-	-	2,782	-	596	-	-	-	**1,000**
6) Reestimated net incurred claims and allocated claims adjustment expense:										
End of policy year	57,276	58,389	62,342	66,740	70,705	72,033	69,092	69,809	77,590	**96,174**
One year later	56,883	57,772	65,545	64,655	65,589	65,418	69,463	63,910	74,521	
Two years later	63,767	61,216	62,727	62,537	65,151	62,380	72,909	63,711		
Three years later	61,150	61,249	59,235	59,700	62,032	58,836	69,754			
Four years later	58,836	59,741	55,907	57,468	62,533	59,061				
Five years later	58,016	64,041	55,374	57,241	61,465					
Six years later	63,918	65,836	54,240	56,798						
Seven years later	60,909	65,592	54,085							
Eight years later	59,403	73,072								
Nine years later	63,309									
7) (Decrease) increase in estimated net incurred claims and allocated claims adjustment expense from end of policy year	6,033	14,683	(8,257)	(9,942)	(9,240)	(12,972)	662	(6,098)	(3,069)	**-**

Note: The above financial data is summarized for individual contract periods. Subsequent premium and related expense adjustments and reserve developments are recorded in the year incurred for fiscal year financial reporting, but are included in the applicable contract year for purposes of the above schedule. Accordingly, components of the change in net position as determined on a contract-year basis will differ from those included in BRIM's fiscal year financial statements.

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Reconciliation of Unpaid Claims and Claims Adjustment Expense Liability by Type of Contract
Fiscal and Policy Year Ended June 30
(in thousands)

The table below presents the changes in unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability for BRIM's lines of business:

	2022				**2021**			
	Liability	**Property**	**Mine Subsidence**	**Total**	**Liability**	**Property**	**Mine Subsidence**	**Total**
Unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at beginning of fiscal year	**$ 182,859**	**$ 5,417**	**$ 1,320**	**$ 189,596**	$ 198,815	$ 4,494	$ 1,487	$ 204,796
Incurred claims and claims adjustment expense:								
Provision for insured events of the current fiscal year	**85,014**	**9,620**	**1,540**	**96,174**	69,028	7,560	1,002	77,590
Increase (decrease) in provision for insured events of prior fiscal years	**70,067**	**878**	**1,003**	**71,948**	(6,319)	(431)	(581)	(7,331)
Total incurred claims and claims adjustment expense	**155,081**	**10,498**	**2,543**	**168,122**	62,709	7,129	421	70,259
Payments:								
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the current fiscal year	**13,210**	**3,148**	**612**	**16,970**	9,899	3,088	172	13,159
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the prior fiscal years	**50,044**	**3,821**	**1,588**	**55,453**	68,766	3,118	416	72,300
Total claims and claims adjustment expense payments	**63,254**	**6,969**	**2,200**	**72,423**	78,665	6,206	588	85,459
Total unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at end of the fiscal year	**$ 274,686**	**$ 8,946**	**$ 1,663**	**$ 285,295**	$ 182,859	$ 5,417	$ 1,320	$ 189,596

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset) Liability in PERS
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(in thousands except percentages)

	2022	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
BRIM's proportionate (percentage) of the net pension (asset) liability	**0.1018%**	0.1008%	0.0995%	0.0964%	0.0767%	0.0833%	0.0836%	0.0994%
BRIM's proportionate share of the net pension (asset) liability	**$ (894)**	$ 533	$ 214	$ 249	$ 331	$ 766	$ 467	$ 367
BRIM's covered payroll	**$ 1,635**	$ 1,573	$ 1,432	$ 1,275	$ 1,013	$ 1,100	$ 878	$ 962
BRIM's proportionate share of the net pension's (asset) liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	**54.68%**	33.88%	14.94%	19.53%	32.68%	69.64%	53.19%	38.15%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension (asset) liability *	**111.07%**	92.89%	96.99%	96.33%	93.67%	86.11%	91.29%	93.98%

* This is the same percentage for all participant employers in the PERS plan.

Note 1: All amounts presented are as of the measurement date, which is one year prior to the fiscal year end date.

Note 2: The accompanying schedules of BRIM's proportionate share of the net pension liability is required supplementary information to be presented for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented in the schedule for those years for which information is available.

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Schedule of Contributions to PERS
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands except percentages)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Statutorily required contribution	**$ 156**	$ 158	$ 152	$ 142	$ 138	$ 123	$ 149	$ 127	$ 133	$ 129
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	**(156)**	(158)	(152)	(142)	(138)	(123)	(149)	(127)	(133)	(129)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	**$ -**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	**$ 1,606**	$ 1,635	$ 1,573	$ 1,432	$ 1,275	$ 1,013	$ 1,100	$ 878	$ 962	$ 1,014
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	**9.71%**	9.66%	9.66%	9.92%	10.82%	12.14%	13.55%	14.00%	14.50%	14.00%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset (Liability) in PERS and Schedule of Contributions to PERS

1. Trend Information Presented

The accompanying schedules of BRIM's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) and contributions to PERS are required supplementary information to be presented for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented in the schedules for those years for which information is available.

2. Plan Amendment

The PERS was amended to make changes that apply to new employees hired on or after July 1, 2015, as follows:

- For employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, qualification for normal retirement is age 60 with five years of service or at least age 55 with age and service equal to 80 or greater. For employees hired on or after July 1, 2015, qualification for normal retirement is 62 with 10 years of service or at least age 55 with age and service equal to 80 or greater.
- The straight life annuity retirement benefit is equivalent to 2% of average salary multiplied by years of service. For employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, average salary is the average of the three consecutive highest annual earnings out of the last fifteen years of earnings. For all employees hired on or after July 1, 2015, average salary is the average of the five consecutive highest annual earnings out of the last fifteen years of earnings.
- For employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, terminated members with at least five years of contributory service who do not withdraw their accumulated contributions may elect to receive their retirement annuity beginning at age 62. For all employees hired on or after July 1, 2015, this age increases to 64.
- For all employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, employees are required to contribute 4.5% of annual earnings. All employees hired on or after July 1, 2015, are required to contribute 6% of annual earnings.

(in thousands)

3. Changes in Assumptions

A summary of changes in key actuarial valuation assumptions utilized in the actuarial valuation are as follows:

	2020	2019
Projected salary increases:		
State	2.75 – 5.55%	3.1 – 5.3
Non-state	3.60 – 6.75%	3.35 – 6.50%
Inflation rate	2.75%	3.0%
Mortality rates	Healthy males -108% of Pub 2010 Non-Annuitant, Scale MP-2018	Healthy males -108% of Pub 2010 Non-Annuitant, Scale MP-2018
	Healthy females-122% or Pub 2010 Non-Annuitant, Scale MP-2018	Healthy females-122% or Pub 2010 Non-Annuitant, Scale MP-2018
	Disabled males - 118% of Pub 2010 Disabled annuitant, Scale MP-2018	Disabled males - 118% of Pub 2010 Disabled annuitant, Scale MP-2018
	Disabled females - 117% of Pub 2010 Disabled annuitant, Scale MP-2018	Disabled females - 117% of Pub 2010 Disabled annuitant, Scale MP-2018
Withdrawal rates:		
State	2.28 – 45.63%	2.275 – 45.630%
Non-state	2.50 – 35.88%	2.500 – 35.880%
Disability rates	0.005 – 0.540%	0.005 – 0.540%

	2018-2015	2014
Projected salary increases:		
State	3.0 - 4.6%	4.25 – 6.0%
Non-state	3.0 - 4.6%	4.25 – 6.0%
Inflation rate	3.0%	2.20%
Mortality rates	Healthy males-110% of RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA	Healthy males -1983 GAM
	Healthy females-101% or RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA	Healthy females-1871 GAM
	Disabled males - 96% of RP-2000 Disabled annuitant, Scale AA	Disabled males – 1971 GAM
	Disabled females - 107% of RP-2000 Disabled annuitant, Scale AA	Disabled females – Revenue Ruling 96-7
Withdrawal rates:		
State	1.75 - 35.1%	1 - 26%
Non-state	2 - 35.8%	2 – 31.2%
Disability rates	0 - .675%	0 - .8%

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset) Liability in RHBT
Last Five Fiscal Years
(in thousands except percentages)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
BRIM's proportionate (percentage) of the net OPEB (asset) liability	**0.0204%**	0.0256%	0.0236%	0.0219%	0.2080%
BRIM's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) liability	**$ (6)**	$ 113	$ 391	$ 470	$ 512
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) liability associated with BRIM	**(1)**	25	80	97	105
Total	**$ (7)**	$ 138	$ 471	$ 567	$ 617
BRIM's covered-employee payroll	**$ 1,081**	$ 1,109	$ 1,040	$ 905	$ 812
BRIM's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	**0.56%**	10.19%	37.60%	51.93%	63.05%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB (asset) liability *	**101.81%**	73.49%	39.69%	30.98%	25.10%

* This is the same percentage for all participant employers in the OPEB plan.

Note 1: All amounts presented are as of the measurement date, which is one year prior to the fiscal year end date.

Note 2: The accompanying schedules of BRIM's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability is required supplementary information to be presented for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented in the schedule for those years for which information is available.

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Schedule of Contributions to RHBT
Last Seven Fiscal Years
(in thousands except percentages)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Statutorily required contribution	**$ 21**	$ 37	$ 39	$ 45	$ 44	$ 43	$ 41
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	**(21)**	(37)	(39)	(45)	(44)	(43)	(41)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	**$ -**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	**$ 1,036**	$ 1,081	$ 1,109	$ 1,040	$ 905	$ 812	$ 870
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	**2%**	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%

Note 1: The accompanying schedules of BRIM's contributions to RHBT is required supplementary information to be presented for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented in the schedule for those years for which information is available.

Statistical Section

Fall Leaves – West Virginia is a beautiful place to visit in the Fall. Nature displays her colors, and many people visit our state to enjoy the natural beauty.


STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE 20 1863
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Statistical Section Narrative

Financial Trends – This schedule contains trend information to help the reader understand how BRIM's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Schedule 1 – Comparative Statement of Net Position and Changes in Net Position (Deficiency)

Revenue Capacity Information – These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand BRIM's capacity to raise revenue and the sources of those revenues.

Schedule 2 – Premiums by Line of Business for the Past Ten Years
Schedule 3 – Top 10 State Agency Premiums and Top 20 Senate Bill 3 Premiums for Fiscal Year 2022 and Fiscal Year 2013
Schedule 4 – Investment Income and Premium Revenue

Demographic and Economic Information – These schedules offer indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which BRIM's financial activities take place.

Schedule 5 – Principal Employers Current Year and Nine Years Ago
Schedule 6 – Demographic and Economic Indicators Calendar Years 2012 through 2021

Operating Information – These schedules assist the reader in evaluating the size, efficiency, and effectiveness of BRIM.

Schedule 7 – Full-Time Equivalent Employees Fiscal Year 2022
Schedule 8 – Claims Dollars Incurred by Customer Type for Fiscal Years 2013 through 2022
Schedule 9 – Losses Incurred by Coverage Fiscal Years 2013 through 2022
Schedule 10 – Industry Averages Compared to BRIM
Schedule 11 – Projected Ultimate Retained Losses for State Agencies and Senate Bill 3
Schedule 12 – Listing of Coverages in Effect for Fiscal Year 2022

SCHEDULE 1

Comparative Statement of Net Position and Changes in Net Position (Deficiency)
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Operating Revenues					
Premiums	$ 86,099	$ 83,238	$ 82,567	$ 83,301	$ 78,951
Less Excess Coverage/Reinsurance Premiums	(4,758)	(4,438)	(6,915)	(6,627)	(6,518)
Net Operating Revenues	81,341	78,800	75,652	76,674	72,433
Operating Expenses					
Claims and Claims Adjustment Expense	168,122	70,259	65,349	80,169	57,393
General and Administrative	5,008	4,811	5,034	4,519	4,410
Total Operating Expenses	173,130	75,070	70,383	84,688	61,803
Operating Income (loss)	(91,789)	3,730	5,269	(8,014)	10,630
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)					
Interest Income	(33,670)	28,845	22,818	21,044	6,712
OPEB nonoperating income	(6)	11	24	30	--
Financing Income	--	--	--	--	--
On behalf contributions	--	--	--	--	--
Legislative Reappropriation	--	(13,500)			
Distribution to Physicians' Mutual	--	--	--	--	--
Appropriation transfer HB4261					
Payment to transfer HB601 estimated future IBNR	--	--	--	--	--
Total Nonoperating Revenue	(33,676)	15,356	22,842	21,074	6,712
Change in Net Position (Deficiency)	(125,465)	19,086	28,111	13,060	17,342
Net Position (Deficiency) at Year-End					
Restricted	75,988	80,155	78,617	72,466	66,865
Unrestricted	75,416	196,714	179,166	157,206	149,747
Total Net Position (Deficiency)	$ 151,404	$ 276,869	$ 257,783	$ 229,672	$ 216,612

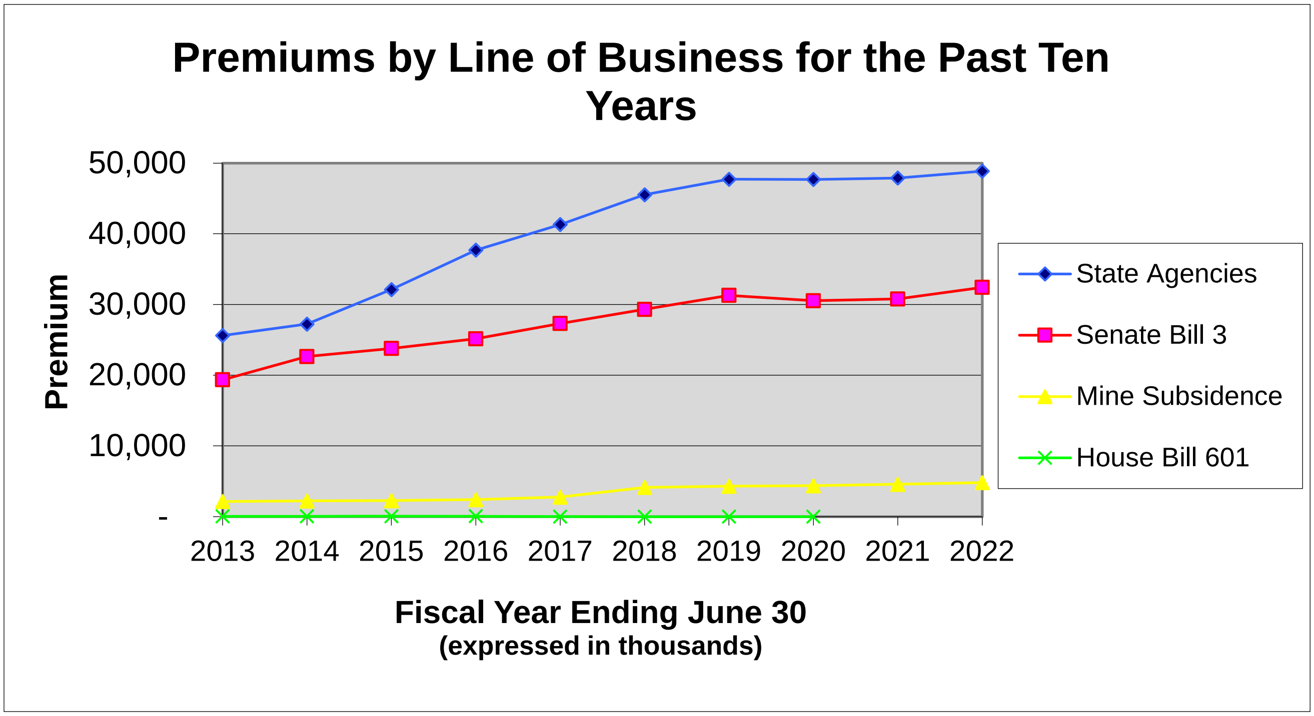
Source: Compiled from BRIM's internal accounting records

SCHEDULE 1 *(cont'd)*

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Operating Revenues					
Premiums	$ 71,368	$ 65,293	$ 58,204	$ 52,128	$ 47,134
Less Excess Coverage/Reinsurance Premiums	(6,681)	(6,909)	(6,197)	(6,102)	(5,825)
Net Operating Revenues	64,687	58,384	52,007	46,026	41,309
Operating Expenses					
Claims and Claims Adjustment Expense	59,149	63,753	68,145	61,626	54,018
General and Administrative	4,200	3,905	3,541	3,898	3,275
Total Operating Expenses	63,349	67,658	71,686	65,524	57,293
Operating Income (loss)	1,338	(9,274)	(19,679)	(19,498)	(15,984)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)					
Interest Income	9,841	7,413	4,833	17,043	7,835
OPEB nonoperating income	--	--	--	--	--
Financing Income	--	--	--	--	--
On behalf contributions	--	--	--	--	--
Legislative Reappropriation	(2,810)	--	--	--	--
Distribution to Physicians' Mutual	--	--	--	--	--
Appropriation transfer HB4261				(2,000)	--
Payment to transfer HB601 estimated future IBNR	--	--	(750)		--
Total Nonoperating Revenue	7,031	7,413	4,083	15,043	7,835
Change in Net Position (Deficiency)	8,369	(1,861)	(15,596)	(4,455)	(8,149)
Net Position (Deficiency) at Year-End					
Restricted	61,063	57,123	55,428	53,595	49,372
Unrestricted	138,265	133,836	137,392	155,316	163,994
Total Net Position (Deficiency)	$ 199,328	$ 190,959	$ 192,820	$ 208,911	$ 213,366

Source: Compiled from BRIM's internal accounting records

SCHEDULE 2



Fiscal Year	State Agencies	Senate Bill 3	Mine Subsidence	House Bill 601
2013	$25,607	$19,345	$2,142	$40
2014	$27,226	$22,642	$2,220	$40
2015	$32,118	$23,779	$2,263	$44
2016	$37,687	$25,146	$2,398	$60
2017	$41,304	$27,305	$2,759	$0
2018	$45,516	$29,306	$4,129	$0
2019	$47,713	$31,286	$4,302	$0
2020	$47,675	$30,524	$4,368	$0
2021	$47,884	$30,782	$4,572	$0
2022	$48,856	$32,419	$4,824	$0

The chart above shows premiums by line of business for the past ten fiscal years, expressed in thousands of dollars. This chart illustrates the recent increases in premium revenue collected from State Agencies and SB3 customers. The recent increases are due to a reduction in the premium offsets that began in 2009 to reduce annual premiums billed. These offsets have been given for premiums billed based on prior year reserve declines.

Source: BRIM's internal financial statements.

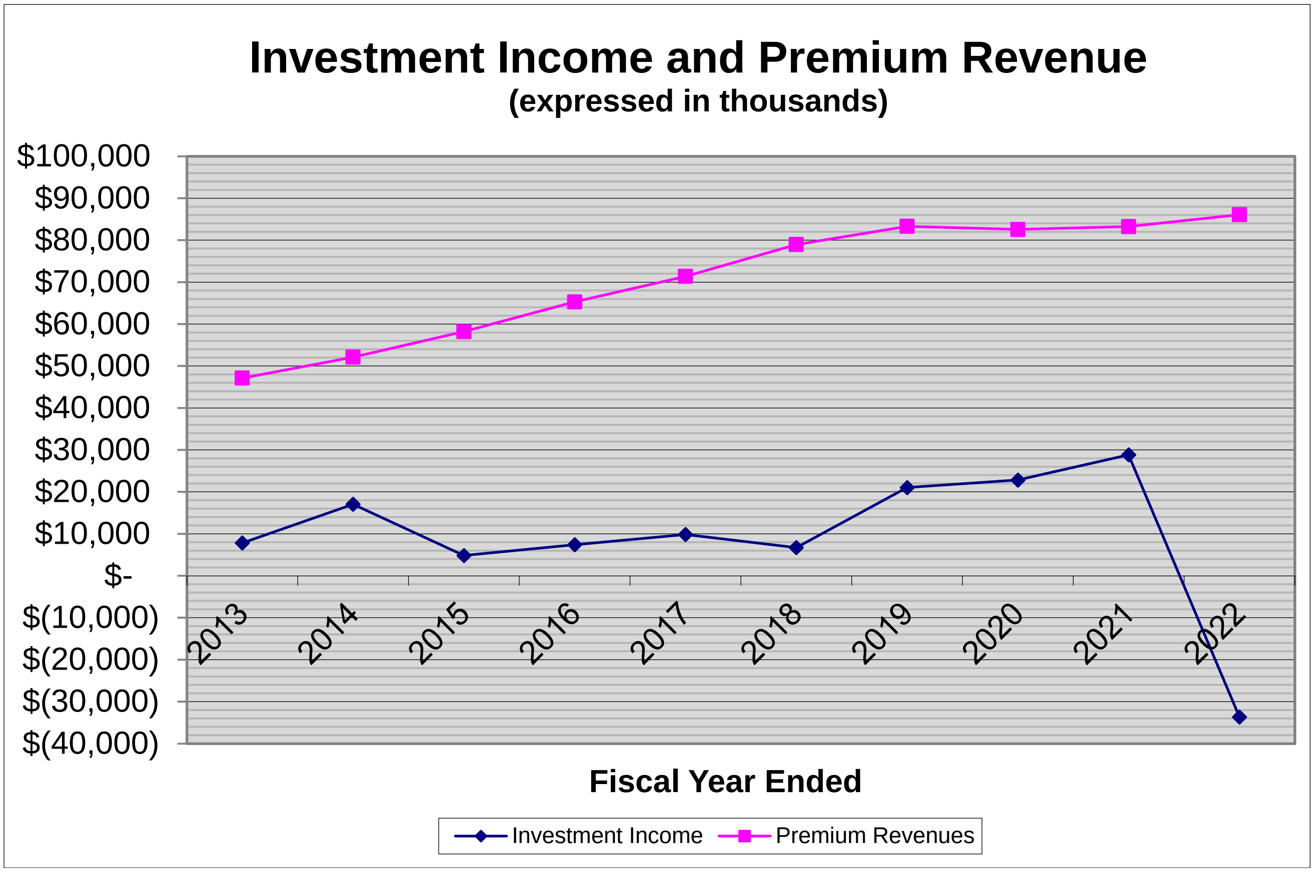
SCHEDULE 3

Top 10 State Agency Premiums and Top 20 Senate Bill 3 Premiums for Fiscal Year 2022 and Fiscal Year 2013

	Top 10 State Agency Premiums for Fiscal Year 2022		Top 10 State Agency Premiums for Fiscal Year 2013	
1	WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY	$ 10,754,511	STATE POLICE, WEST VIRGINIA	$ 4,995,434
2	DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS	6,255,812	DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS	4,063,236
3	STATE POLICE, WEST VIRGINIA	5,492,298	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN RESOURCES	2,607,439
4	DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS	4,402,919	WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY	2,053,996
5	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURC	4,082,235	DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS	840,154
6	MARSHALL UNIVERSITY	3,388,033	MARSHALL UNIVERSITY	690,886
7	REGIONAL JAIL & CORR. FAC. AUTHORITY	2,394,756	REGIONAL JAIL & CORR. FAC. AUTHORITY	460,471
8	WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CORP.	955,146	WEST VIRGINIA PARKWAYS AUTHORITY	393,855
9	SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS	756,189	WEST VIRGINIA STATE PARKS	379,765
10	WEST VIRGINIA PARKWAYS AUTHORITY	674,078	GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION	357,227
	Total Top Ten	**$ 39,155,977**	Total Top Ten	**$ 16,842,462**
	Total State Premium Billing for 2022	**$ 51,077,783**	Total State Premium Billing for 2013	**$ 25,606,800**
	% of top 10 in relation to all state agency billings	**76.66%**	% of top 10 in relation to all state agency billings	**65.77%**

	Top 20 SB 3 Premiums for Fiscal Year 2022		Top 20 SB 3 Premiums for Fiscal Year 2013	
1	KANAWHA COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	$ 1,520,803	KANAWHA COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	$ 1,321,094
2	BERKELEY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	943,811	RALEIGH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	608,513
3	CITY OF ST. ALBANS	926,919	BERKELEY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	501,231
4	RALEIGH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	794,939	HARRISON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	402,590
5	CABELL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	738,891	WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CORP.	391,074
6	PUTNAM COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	618,543	CITY OF ST. ALBANS	385,285
7	HARRISON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	583,325	PUTNAM COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	380,023
8	MONONGALIA COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	562,294	WAYNE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	364,903
9	WOOD COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	553,637	MERCER COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	361,520
10	WAYNE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	489,859	MINGO COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	342,812
11	MERCER COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	486,336	CABELL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	313,525
12	KANAWHA VALLEY REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION	445,732	MONONGALIA COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	303,953
13	JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	445,351	MARION COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	302,117
14	MARION COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	443,173	LOGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	294,789
15	FAYETTE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	414,125	JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	280,492
16	LOGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	391,474	WOOD COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	276,851
17	STAT EMS LLC	346,843	OHIO COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	257,269
18	MINGO COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	345,480	FAYETTE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	230,983
19	MINGO COUNTY COMMISSION	344,379	MASON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	225,740
20	OHIO COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	316,320	MCDOWELL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	221,326
	Total Top Twenty	**$ 11,712,234**	Total Top Twenty	**$ 7,766,090**
	Total SB 3 Premium Billing for 2022	**$ 34,229,823**	Total SB 3 Premium Billing for 2013	**$ 19,345,012**
	% of top 20 in relation to total SB 3 billings	**34.22%**	% of top 20 in relation to total SB 3 billings	**40.15%**

SCHEDULE 4



Fiscal Year	Investment Income	Premium Revenue
2013	$7,835	$47,134
2014	$17,043	$52,128
2015	$4,833	$58,204
2016	$7,413	$65,291
2017	$9,841	$71,368
2018	$6,712	$78,951
2019	$21,044	$83,301
2020	$22,818	$82,567
2021	$28,845	$83,238
2022	$(33,670)	$86,099

This chart illustrates a comparison of investment income and premium revenue for the most recent ten years. Overall investment returns since 2014 have been impacted by the lower interest rate environment. An improving equity market helped to offset lower fixed income earnings through 2021. Year 2022 was a challenging year for both fixed income and equity investments. Rising interest rates led to negative returns in our fixed income investments, while increased volatility in the equities markets also led to negative returns. For the earlier fiscal years shown above, favorable trends in insured events allowed BRIM to provide some relief in premiums charged. More recently, actuarially projected increases in claims losses have required BRIM to increase premiums. Amounts are expressed in thousands of dollars.

Source: Information compiled from the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management's internal data.

SCHEDULE 5

Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Estimated as of June 30, 2022			Estimated as of June 30, 2013		
Major West Virginia Employers	**Number of Employees**	**Percentage of Total Employed**	**Major West Virginia Employers**	**Number of Employees**	**Percentage of Total Employed**
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	65,000 - 69,999	9.48%	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	75,000-79,999	10.26%
STATE GOVERNMENT	40,000 - 44,999	9.24%	STATE GOVERNMENT	40,000-44,999	5.72%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	25,000 - 29,999	3.27%	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	20,000-24,999	3.00%
WVU MEDICINE	More than 10,000	2.61%	WAL-MART ASSOCIATES, INC.	More than 10,000	2.01%
WAL-MART ASSOCIATES, INC.	More than 10,000	1.83%	WEST VIRGINIA UNITED HEALTH SYSTEM	5,000 - 9,999	1.34%
CHARLESTON AREA MEDICAL CENTER	5,000 - 9,999	1.31%	CHARLESTON AREA MEDICAL CENTER	5,000 - 9,999	1.34%
MOUNTAIN HEATH NETWORK	5,000 - 9,999	1.31%	KROGER	2,500 - 4,999	0.67%
KROGER	2,500 - 4,999	0.65%	CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY	2,500 - 4,999	0.67%
LOWE'S HOME CENTERS, INC.	2,500 - 4,999	0.65%	MYLAN PHARMACEUTICALS	2,500 - 4,999	0.67%
CONTURA ENERGY	2,500 - 4,999	0.65%	LOWE'S HOME CENTERS, INC.	2,500 - 4,999	0.67%
MON HEALTH	1,000 - 2,499	0.33%	ST. MARY'S MEDICAL CENTER	2,500 - 4,999	0.67%
AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED NR	1,000 - 2,499	0.33%	MENTOR MANAGEMENT, INC.	2,500 - 4,999	0.67%
MYLAN PHARMACEUTICALS	1,000 - 2,499	0.33%	RES-CARE	2,500 - 4,999	0.67%
Actual Total	**244,698**		Actual Total	**211,728**	

Source: Workforce West Virginia Research, Information, and Analysis Office

SCHEDULE 6

Demographic and Economic Indicators
Calendar Years 2017-2021

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Population					
West Virginia	1,782,259	1,793,716	1,792,147	1,805,832	1,836,843
Change	-0.64%	0.09%	-0.76%	-1.69%	0.31%
National	332,915,073	331,002,651	328,239,523	327,167,434	325,719,178
Change	0.58%	0.84%	0.33%	0.44%	0.80%
Total Personal Income					
West Virginia (in millions)	85,840	80,706	75,835	73,810	70,680
Change	6.36%	6.42%	2.74%	4.43%	5.40%
National (in millions)	20,798,900	19,770,457	18,542,262	17,813,035	16,817,207
Change	5.20%	6.62%	4.09%	5.92%	2.77%
Per Capita Personal Income*					
West Virginia	48,488	44,994	42,315	40,873	38,644
Change	7.77%	6.33%	3.53%	5.77%	5.52%
National	63,629	59,729	56,490	54,446	51,631
Change	6.53%	5.73%	3.75%	5.45%	4.84%
Median Age	**42.7**	**41.9**	**42.9**	**42.8**	**42.3**
Educational Attainment					
9th Grade or Less	3.20%	4.20%	4.20%	4.70%	5.6%
Some High School, No Diploma	8.29%	8.10%	8.70%	9.40%	8.3%
High School Diploma	39.58%	40.20%	40.20%	40.60%	40.1%
Some College, No Degree	19.63%	17.90%	17.90%	18.50%	21.3%
Associate, Bachelor's or Graduate Degree	27.02%	29.60%	29.00%	26.80%	24.6%
Labor Force and Employment (people in thousands)					
Civilian Labor Force	790	785	797	783	785
Employed	748	702	758	743	743
Unemployed	42	83	39	40	42
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	10.5%	4.90%	5.10%	5.30%
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers Employed in West Virginia					
Goods Producing Industries (people in thousands)					
Mining	19.3	19.8	22.4	22.7	22.8
Construction	33.1	29.9	36	47.5	33.5
Manufacturing-Durable Goods	26.4	28.1	28.3	28.5	27.8
Manufacturing-NonDurable Goods	20.3	17.7	18.7	19	18.8
Total Goods Producing Industries	**99.1**	**95.5**	**105.4**	**117.7**	**102.9**
Non-Goods Producing Industries (people in thousands)					
Trade	143.1	122.8	127.4	129.3	132.8
Service	319	320.5	334.8	332.8	360.9
State and Local Government	125.5	125.5	127.9	127.1	131
Federal Government	25	23.4	24.0	23.5	23.5
Total Non-Goods Producing Industries	**612.6**	**592.2**	**614.1**	**612.7**	**648.2**
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	**711.7**	**687.7**	**719.5**	**730.4**	**751.1**

*Per capita personal income is calculated by dividing total personal income by population.

Sources: Workforce West Virginia Research, Information, and Analysis Office, the Census, Federal Reserve Board of St. Louis (Economic Research)

SCHEDULE 6 *(cont'd)*

Demographic and Economic Indicators
Calendar Years 2012-2016

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Population					
West Virginia	1,831,102	1,844,128	1,850,326	1,854,304	1,855,413
Change	-0.71%	-0.33%	-0.21%	-0.06%	0.00%
National	323,127,513	320,896,618	317,297,938	316,128,839	313,914,040
Change	0.70%	1.13%	0.37%	0.71%	0.75%
Total Personal Income					
West Virginia (in millions)	67,062	67,786	66,729	65,268	63,968
Change	-1.07%	1.58%	2.24%	2.03%	2.88%
National (in millions)	16,364,400	15,594,003	14,680,500	14,090,700	13,401,869
Change	4.94%	6.22%	4.19%	5.14%	3.24%
Per Capita Personal Income*					
West Virginia	36,624	36,758	36,644	35,533	34,477
Change	-0.36%	0.31%	3.13%	3.06%	2.88%
National	49,246	48,112	46,038	44,402	42,693
Change	2.36%	4.50%	3.68%	4.00%	2.47%
Median Age	**41.8**	**41.9**	**41.9**	41.0	41.3
Educational Attainment					
9th Grade or Less	4.6%	4.6%	6.2%	6.2%	3.0%
Some High School, No Diploma	10.3%	10.3%	10.2%	10.2%	5.0%
High School Diploma	40.2%	40.2%	44.1%	44.1%	40.1%
Some College, No Degree	16.3%	16.3%	13.4%	13.4%	26.3%
Associate, Bachelor's or Graduate Degree	28.6%	28.6%	26.1%	26.1%	25.6%
Labor Force and Employment (people in thousands)					
Civilian Labor Force	783	780	789	796.0	805.0
Employed	736	732	737	744.7	746.0
Unemployed	47	48.6	52	51.3	59.0
Unemployment Rate	6.00%	6.20%	6.6	6.5%	7.3%
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers Employed in West Virginia					
Goods Producing Industries (people in thousands)					
Mining	20.3	25.9	30.3	31.8	33.7
Construction	30.1	32.5	33.7	34.3	35.6
Manufacturing-Durable Goods	27.9	28.6	28.7	29.1	29.6
Manufacturing-NonDurable Goods	18.8	19	19.1	19.3	19.6
Total Goods Producing Industries	**97.1**	**106**	**111.8**	**114.5**	**118.5**
Non-Goods Producing Industries (people in thousands)					
Trade	133.3	135	109.4	110.3	111.0
Service	361.3	371.1	388.9	384.5	381.7
State and Local Government	132.6	128.7	128.6	130.5	130.7
Federal Government	23.5	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.3
Total Non-Goods Producing Industries	**650.7**	**658.0**	**650.2**	**648.6**	**646.7**
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	**747.8**	**764.0**	**762.0**	**763.1**	**765.2**

*Per capita personal income is calculated by dividing total personal income by population.
Sources: Workforce West Virginia Research, Information, and Analysis
Office, the Census, Survey of Current Business and
the West Virginia Center on Budget & Policy

SCHEDULE 7

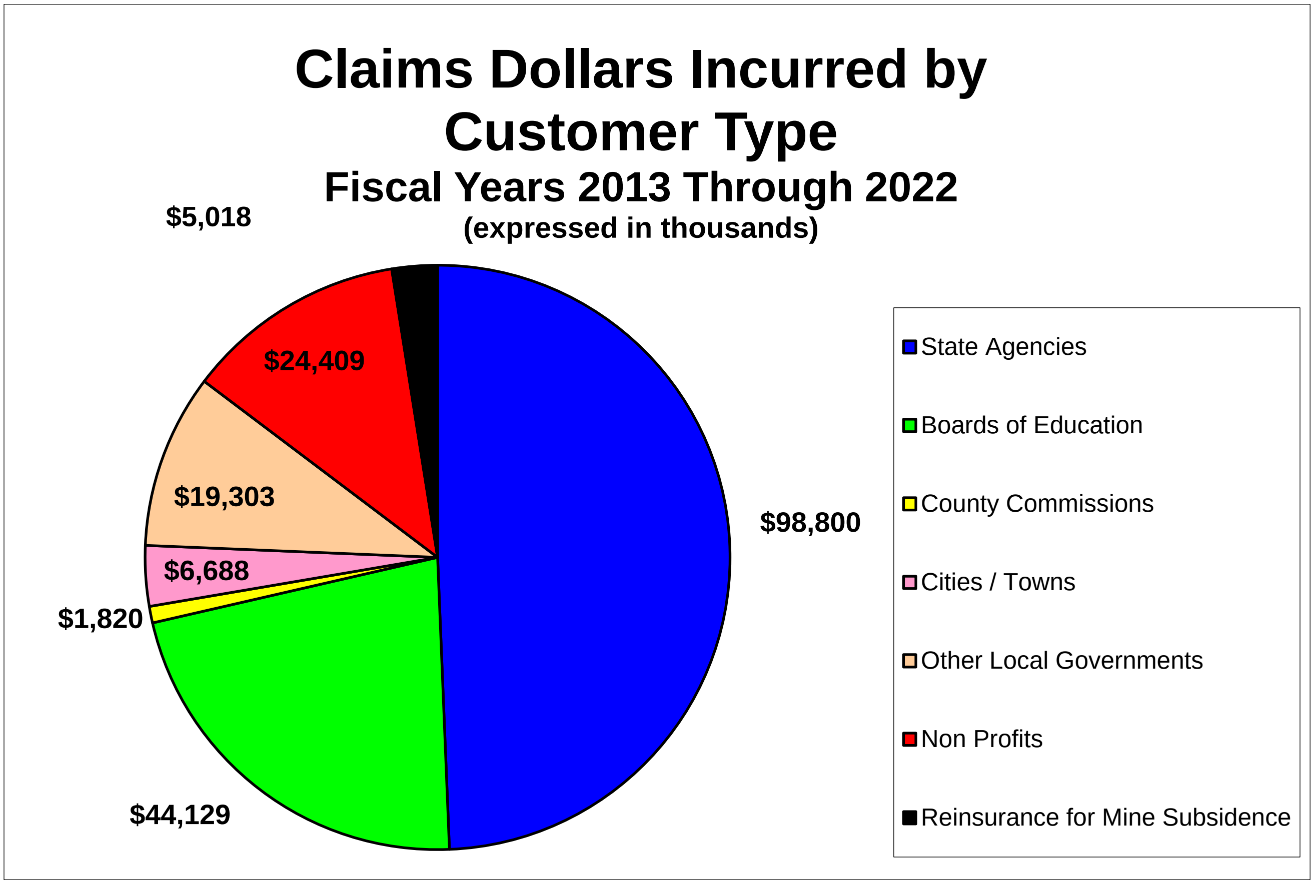
Full-time Equivalent Employees as of Fiscal Year-End*

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Administration	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
Finance	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Claims	7	7	7	8	7	7	4	5	5	5
Underwriting	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Loss Control	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Information Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	2
Privacy	3	3	3	3	3	3	--	--	--	--
Total Employees	27	27	26	25	25	24	22	22	20	20

*** A full time employee is scheduled to work 2,080 hours per year (including vacation and sick leave). Full time equivalent employment is calculated by dividing total labor hours by 2,080.**

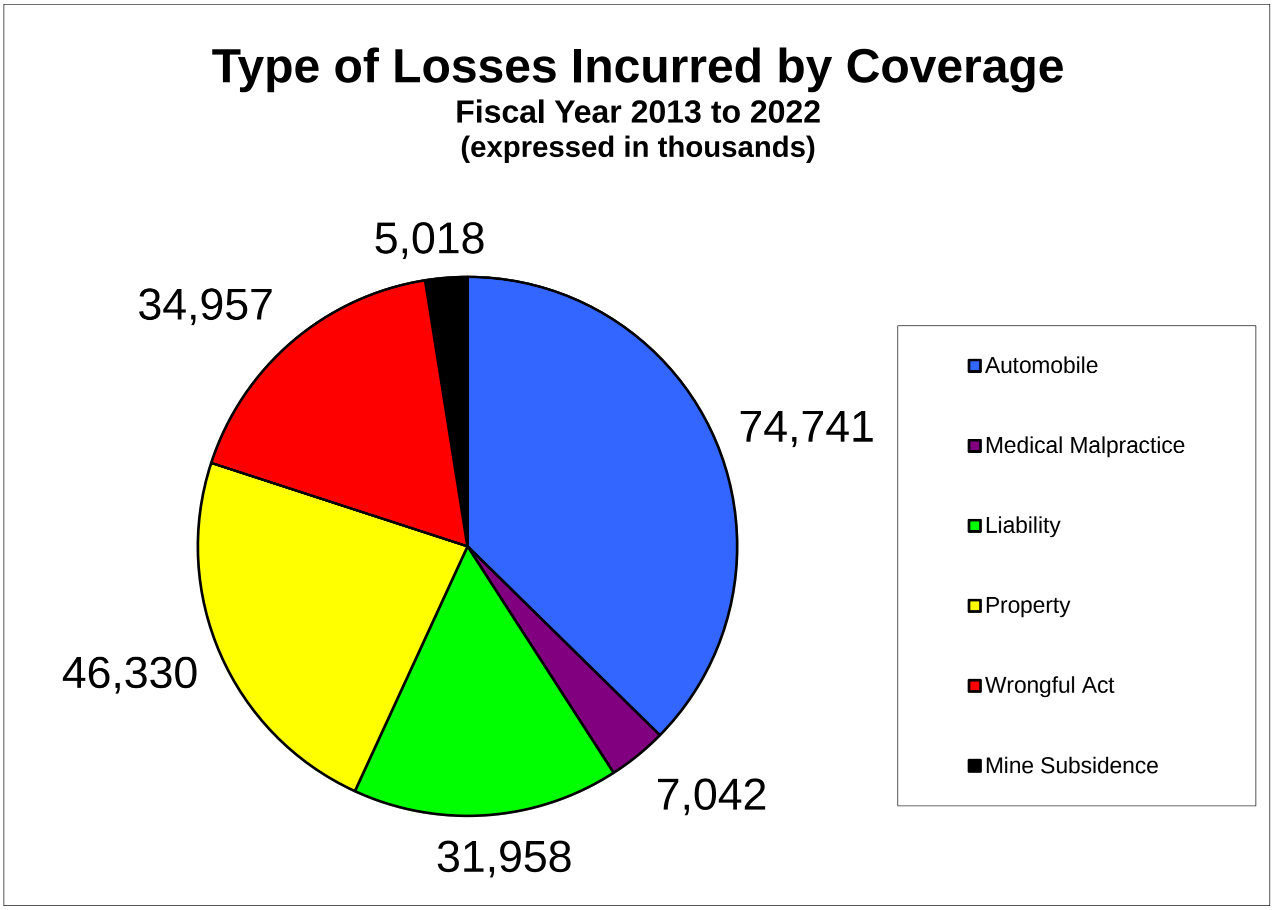
Source: Information compiled from the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management's internal data.

SCHEDULE 8



Source: Information compiled from the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management's internal data.

SCHEDULE 9



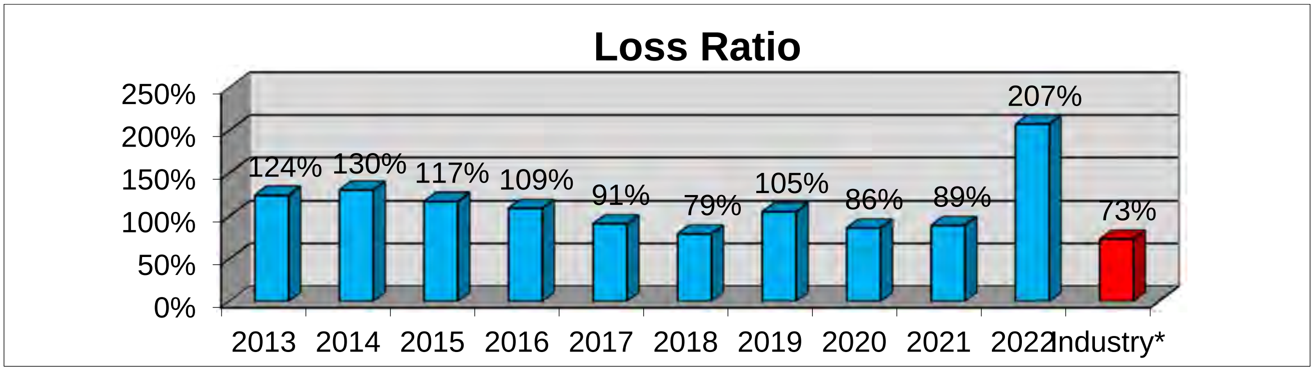
Loss Category:

Automobile refers to injuries and physical damage claims resulting from the use of automobiles.
Medical Malpractice refers to claims arising out of professional medical encounters.
Liability refers to incidents such as slips and falls, highway maintenance, alleged negligence in the oversight of property and programs.
Property refers to damage to dwellings and structures covered under the policy.
Wrongful acts generally fall in the personal injury area and refer to things such as alleged employment discrimination, defamation, and civil rights' violations.
Mine subsidence is dwelling insurance up to a specified maximum for damage caused by the collapse of underground coal mines.

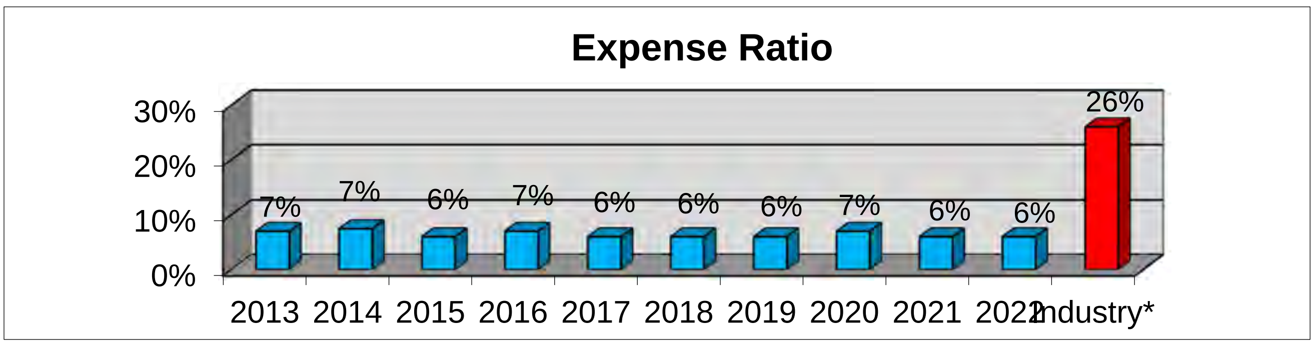
Source: Information compiled from the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management's internal data.

SCHEDULE 10

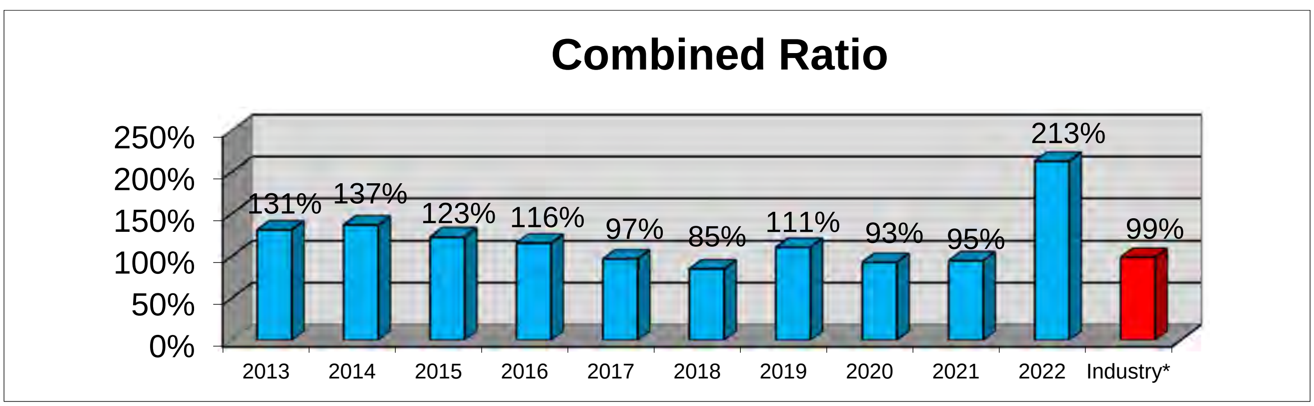
Industry Averages Compared to BRIM



The loss ratio expresses the relationship between losses and premiums in percentage terms.



The expense ratio expresses the relationship between total general and administrative expenses and premiums in percentage terms.

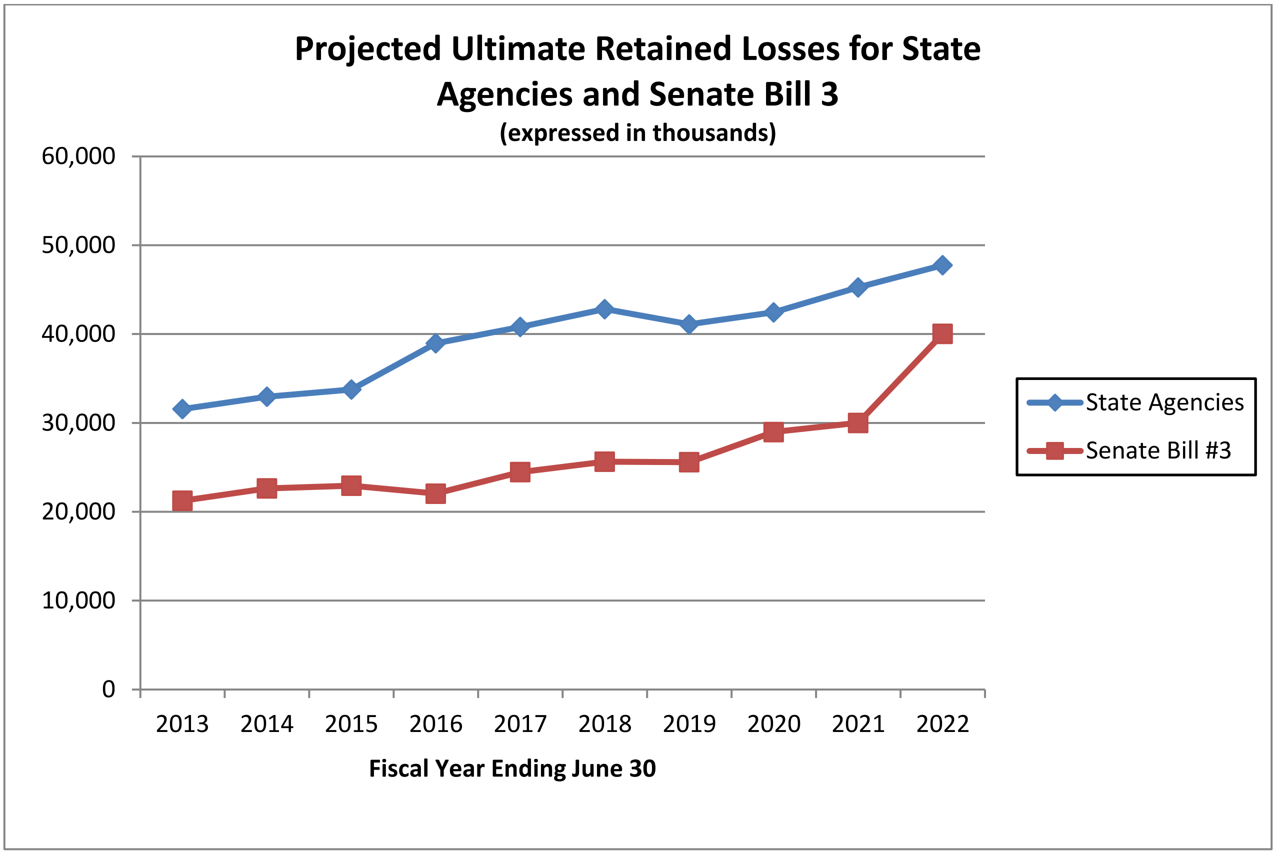


The combined ratio is used to measure underwriting performance. It is derived by adding the loss and expense ratio. A combined ratio below 100% indicates an underwriting profit and one above 100% indicates an underwriting loss. Adverse claims development in several prior years during FY22 caused a significant increase in our loss ratio. This development occurred primarily in the SB3 program.

BRIM's ratios are shown in blue, and the industry ratios are shown in red.

Source: Insurance Services Office

SCHEDULE 11



Fiscal Year	State Agencies	Senate Bill 3
2011	$27,894	$27,216
2012	$28,937	$21,932
2013	$31,571	$21,250
2014	$32,952	$22,631
2015	$33,762	$22,943
2016	$38,960	$22,046
2017	$40,796	$24,468
2018	$42,802	$25,639
2019	$41,097	$25,582
2020	$42,441	$28,981
2021	$45,257	$30,009
2022	$47,757	$40,031

The projections for ultimate retained losses show State Agencies increasing each year through 2018 with SB3 increasing each year through 2018, except in 2016 which had a slight decrease and increases again beginning in 2017 due to current development estimates in the actuarial model. In 2019, there were slight decreases for both the State and SB3 programs. Beginning in 2020, the pattern of increases for both the state and SB3 programs continued due to claims development. Projections are listed at their nominal value, expressed in thousands of dollars.

Source: Taken from each of the corresponding independent actuarial reports from AON that provide the estimates for each fiscal year's projected losses as shown.

SCHEDULE 12

Listing of Coverages in Effect for Fiscal Year 2022

LIABILITY	LIMIT OF LIABILITY
Automobile Liability Policy No.: CA 709-09-36 & 703-09-35 Company: National Union Fire Insurance Co.	$1,000,000 per occurrence
Cyber Liability (State) Policy No.: UMR B1262F10687321 Company: Arthur J. Gallagher International	$25,000,000 per occurrence
Cyber Liability (Boards of Education) Policy No.:01-346-30-76 Company: AIG Specialty Ins. Co.	$6,000,000 per occurrence
General Liability Policy No.: CA 654-71-28 & 654-71-29 Company: National Union Fire Insurance Co.	$1,000,000 per occurrence
Aircraft Liability Policy No.: AV003380147-19 Company: National Union Fire Insurance Co.	$1,000,000 per occurrence
Unmanned Aircraft Liability Policy No.: UMO28176638-07 Company: National Union Fire Insurance Co.	$1,000,000 per occurrence
Excess Liability-Bd. of Education Policy No.: XS6547130 Company: The Insurance Company of the State of Penn	$5,000,000 per occurrence or claim

PROPERTY	LIMIT OF LIABILITY
Blanket Property Policy No.: MAF760728-21 Company: Axis Insurance Company	$25,000,000 primary layer; $1,000,000 deductible
Policy No.: NHD919308 Company: RSUI	$100,000,000 in excess of $25,000,000
Policy No.: 0062502553 Company: Lexington	$25,000,000 in excess of $125,000,000
Policy No.: 795015900 Company: Atlantic Specialty	$50,000,000 in excess of $150,000,000
Policy No.: UP2003382 Company: Chubb/Lloyds	$200,000,000 in excess of $200,000,000
Policy No.: MAF760729-21 Company: Axis Insurance Company	$10,000,000 flood with $1,000,000 deductible
Boiler and Machinery 1,000,000 Policy No.: YB2L9L469170031 Company: Liberty Mutual Insurance	$5,000,000 per equipment covered in excess of
Public Insurance Official Position Schedule Bond Bond No.: 106128156 Company: Travelers	Variable amounts as set by Statute

Source: Information compiled from the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management's internal data.