West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management (an Enterprise Fund of the State of West Virginia)

Independent Auditor's Report, Financial Statements, Required Supplementary Information, and Other Supplementary Information

Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report

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

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, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023 and 2022, 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.

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 4 to 9 and the required supplementary information on pages 60 to 67 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise BRIM's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedules on pages 68 through 75 listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards,* we also have issued our report dated October 12, 2023, 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, West Virginia
October 12, 2023

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, 2023, 2022, and 2021. 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, 2023, 2022, and 2021:

				Change 2023 - 2022		Change 2022 - 2021	
	2023	**2022**	**2021**	**Amount**	**Percent**	**Amount**	**Percent**
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 30,175**	$ 28,129	$ 30,131	**$ 2,046**	**7.3%**	$ (2,002)	(6.6)%
Advance deposits with carrier/trustee	**235,648**	243,344	251,189	**(7,696)**	**(3.2)**	(7,845)	(3.1)
Receivables	**4,792**	4,291	2,856	**501**	**11.7**	1,435	50.2
Total current assets	**270,615**	275,764	284,176	**(5,149)**	**(1.9)**	(8,412)	(3.0)
Noncurrent investments	**183,857**	175,462	194,840	**8,395**	**4.8**	(19,378)	(9.9)
Total assets	**454,472**	451,226	479,016	**3,246**	**0.7**	(27,790)	(5.8)
Total deferred outflows of resources	**458**	495	553	**(37)**	**(7.5)**	(58)	(10.5)
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense	**189,423**	103,306	61,326	**86,117**	**83.4**	41,980	68.5
Unearned revenue	**16,638**	12,208	10,079	**4,430**	**36.3**	2,129	21.1
Agent commissions payable	**1,646**	1,496	1,462	**150**	**10.1**	34	2.3
Accrued expenses and other	**669**	615	359	**54**	**8.8**	256	71.3
Total current liabilities	**208,376**	117,625	73,226	**90,751**	**77.2**	44,399	60.6
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense, net of current portion	**177,257**	181,989	128,270	**(4,732)**	**(2.6)**	53,719	41.9
Compensated absences	**191**	167	172	**24**	**14.4**	(5)	(2.9)
Net pension liability (asset)	**148**	(894)	533	**1,042**	**116.6**	(1,427)	(267.7)
Net other post-employment benefits liability (asset)	**20**	(6)	113	**26**	**(433.3)**	(119)	(105.3)
Total noncurrent liabilities	**177,616**	181,256	129,088	**(3,640)**	**(2.0)**	52,168	40.4
Total liabilities	**385,992**	298,881	202,314	**87,111**	**29.1**	96,567	47.7
Total deferred inflows of resources	**137**	1,436	386	**(1,299)**	**(90.5)**	1,050	272.0
Net position:							
Restricted	**32,363**	75,988	80,155	**(43,625)**	**(57.4)**	(4,167)	(5.2)
Unrestricted	**36,438**	75,416	196,714	**(38,978)**	**(51.7)**	(121,298)	(61.7)
Net position	**$ 68,801**	$ 151,404	$ 276,869	**$ (82,603)**	**(54.6)%**	$ (125,465)	(45.3)%

	2023	**2022**	**2021**	**Amount**	**Percent**	**Amount**	**Percent**
Premiums	**$ 95,502**	$ 86,099	$ 83,238	**$ 9,403**	**10.9%**	$ 2,861	3.4%
Less excess coverage	**(8,969)**	(4,758)	(4,438)	**(4,211)**	**88.5**	(320)	7.2
Net operating revenues	**86,533**	81,341	78,800	**5,192**	**6.4**	2,541	3.2
Claims and claims adjustment expense	**171,253**	168,122	70,259	**3,131**	**1.9**	97,863	139.3
General and administrative	**5,847**	5,008	4,811	**839**	**16.8**	198	4.1
Total operating expenses	**177,100**	173,130	75,070	**3,970**	**2.3**	98,060	130.6
Operating (loss) income	**(90,567)**	(91,789)	3,730	**1,222**	**(1.3)**	(95,519)	(2,560.8)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):							
Investment (loss) income	**7,986**	(33,670)	28,845	**41,656**	**123.7**	(62,515)	(216.7)
Legislative appropriation to the State	**-**	-	(13,500)	**-**	**0.0**	13,500	(100.0)
OPEB nonoperating (loss) income	**(22)**	(6)	11	**(16)**	**266.7**	(17)	(154.5)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses), net	**7,964**	(33,676)	15,356	**41,640**	**123.6**	(49,032)	(319.3)
(Decrease) increase in net position	**(82,603)**	(125,465)	19,086	**42,862**	**34.2**	(144,551)	(757.4)
Total net position - beginning	**151,404**	276,869	257,783	**(125,465)**	**(45.3)**	19,086	7.4
Total net position - end	**$ 68,801**	$ 151,404	$ 276,869	**$ (82,603)**	**(54.6)%**	$ (125,465)	(45.3)%
Total revenues	**$ 94,497**	$ 47,665	$ 94,156	**$ 46,832**	**98.3%**	$ (46,491)	(49.4)%
Total expenses	**$ 177,100**	$ 173,130	$ 75,070	**$ 3,970**	**2.3%**	$ 98,060	130.6%

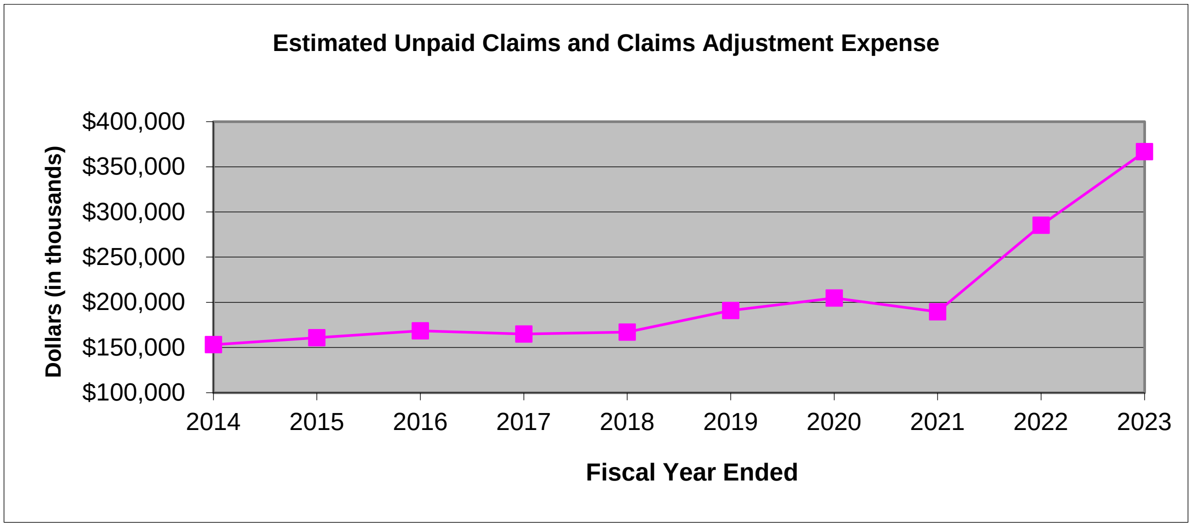
- Total assets increased by $3,246 in 2023 and decreased by $27,790 in 2022. The increase in 2023 is the result of an increase in cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivables. Increased deposits were made to the trustee. The increase in noncurrent assets can be attributed to investment returns during the year. The decrease in 2022 is the result of losses in returns on advance deposits and noncurrent investments. Increased deposits were made to the trustee.
- Total liabilities increased by $87,111 in 2023 and increased by $96,567 in 2022. 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. Increases in unpaid claims, accrued expenses and other liabilities are the components of the increase in 2022. The impact of a number of large claims related to several earlier years for one insured were paid out in 2022, resulting in the increase.
- The decline in total net position of $82,603 in 2023 and the decline of $125,465 in 2022 were due to several factors. While premium revenue increased slightly in 2023 and our reinsurance expense increased $4,211, the large increase in claims and claims adjustment expense resulted in a significant operating income loss. The investment gain of $7,986 was driven by increasing interest rates and improved returns in the equities market. The combination of these changes resulted in the decrease of net position of $82,603 for 2023. The decrease in net position in 2022 was due to significant investment losses and an operating loss driven primarily by increasing reserves for claims. Investment losses of $33,670 compared to investment income in 2021 of $28,845. Deferred inflows decreased and deferred outflows slightly decreased from 2022 to 2023 due to the net changes in pension and OPEB activity for the year. In 2022 deferred inflows increased and deferred outflows decreased due to changes in pension activity for the year. Also included within the net position category are restricted positions of $32,363 in 2023, $78,988 in 2022, and $80,155 in 2021. This is comprised of funds that provide mine subsidence coverage to the general public per West Virginia Code.
- Total net operating revenues increased by $5,192 and increased by $2,541 in 2022. 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 $3,131 for 2023. 2023 continued the trend of high claims expense driven by increasing reserves. Net claims and claims adjustment expense increased by $97,863 in 2022. Claims expense increased in 2023 from unfavorable claims development of several prior years and the current year resulting in an unfavorable impact of $3,131 for 2023. In 2022, claims expense increased due to unfavorable claims development of several prior years resulting in a unfavorable impact of $71,948. Further, approximately $7,450 of the increase in claims in 2022 resulted from the change in BOE excess liability coverage being self-funded beginning in 2022. Net nonoperating revenues increased by $41,640 in 2023 from the nonoperating loss in 2022 and decreased by $49,032 in 2022. This increase for 2023 was the result of investment income. Year over year investment returns for 2023 improved by $41,656 and declined by $62,515 for 2022.
- Total revenues and total expenses from 2023 to 2022 and from 2022 to 2021 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 54.6% from the prior year compared with a decline of 45.3% from 2021 to 2022. Claims reserves increased in 2023 and investment earnings increased. The effect of the slight increase in premium revenue, increased/decreased claims and claims adjustment expense and investment gains resulted in an overall decrease in net position for the year. Total net position at June 30, 2023 was $68,801.

Unpaid Claims Liability

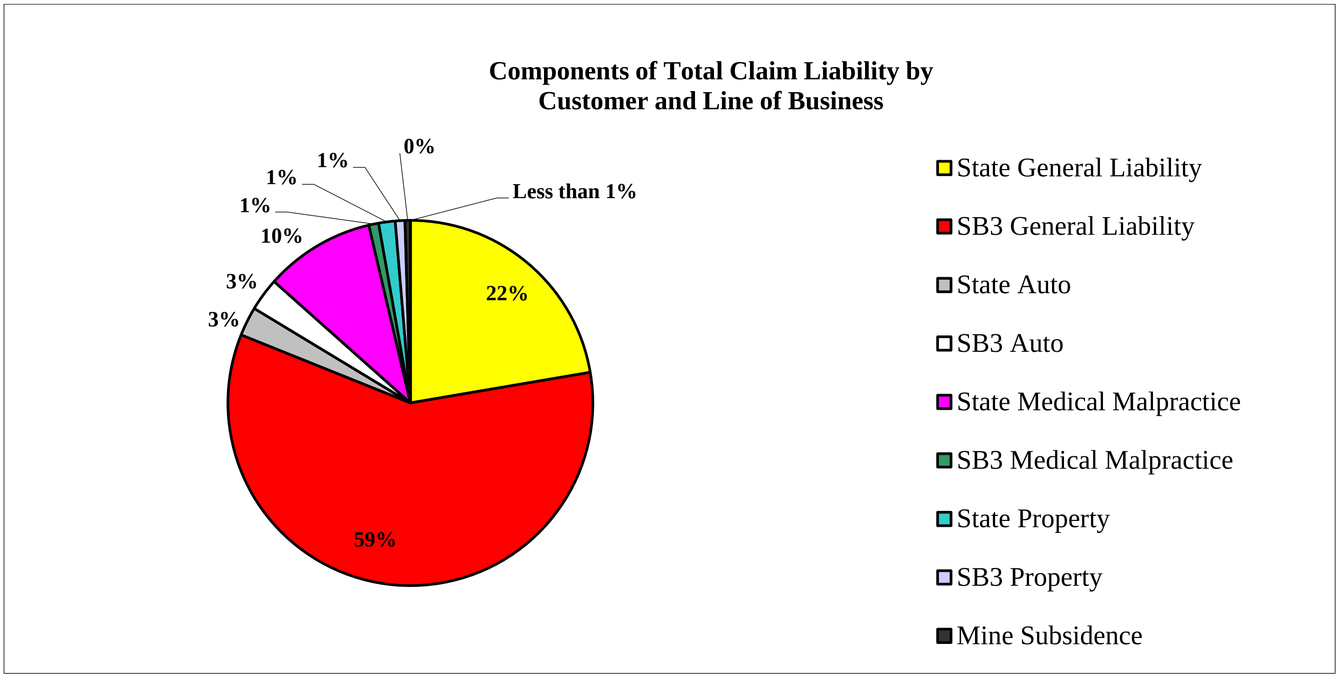
BRIM's most significant number on its statements of net position is the liability for estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense. This liability consists of two parts: claims of which BRIM is aware that have been reserved and incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims, which are projected by an independent actuary. For 2023, year over year actual reserves increased by $54.3 while the projected IBNR total increased by $27.1. Unfavorable claims development for the current year and several prior years' reserves resulted in the combined increase in 2023 of $81.4. The majority of this increase is caused by abuse claims from several prior years which were filed in FY23. These claims and anticipated future claims are driving the increase in both actual reserves and IBNR. From fiscal year 2022 to 2023, the liability for unpaid claims increased from $285,295 to $366,680, respectively. The chart below shows the estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability for fiscal years 2014 through 2023.



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 $366,680. 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 FY23 and FY22, due to adverse claims development, the net position of the SB3 program became a retained deficit of $90,811 and $52,733, respectively. 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 improved this fiscal year despite rising interest rates and a volatile equities market. In 2023, market conditions were more favorable for both stocks and fixed income investments. In 2022, BRIM had significant losses in both equity and fixed income investments. In 2022, market conditions were volatile for both stock and 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 2023 and 2022.

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 2023, 2022, and 2021, increasing retained reserves and negatively impacting operating results.

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

Inflation prompted the Federal Reserve to increase interest rates several times during FY23 and it is anticipated that the Fed may continue to increase rates but at a slower pace in FY24. Rising interest rates and the volatility of the equities markets impacted BRIM's investment returns in FY23 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, 2023 and 2022
(in thousands)

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 24,728**	$ 14,544
Advance deposits with insurance company and trustee	**235,648**	243,344
Receivables	**3,258**	3,069
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	**5,447**	13,585
Restricted receivables:		
Premiums due from other entities	**1,534**	1,222
Total current assets	**270,615**	275,764
Noncurrent assets:		
Equity position in investment pools	**154,103**	110,524
Restricted investments	**29,754**	64,938
Total noncurrent assets	**183,857**	175,462
Total assets	**454,472**	451,226
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension	**399**	434
Other post-employment benefits	**59**	61
Total deferred outflows of resources	**458**	495
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense	**189,423**	103,306
Unearned premiums	**16,638**	12,208
Agent commissions payable	**1,646**	1,496
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**669**	615
Total current liabilities	**208,376**	117,625
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense, net of current portion	**177,257**	181,989
Compensated absences	**191**	167
Net pension liability (asset)	**148**	(894)
Net post-employment benefits liability (asset)	**20**	(6)
Total noncurrent liabilities	**177,616**	181,256
Total liabilities	**385,992**	298,881
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension	**-**	1,156
Other post-employment benefits	**137**	280
Total deferred inflows of resources	**137**	1,436
NET POSITION		
Restricted by State code for mine subsidence coverage	**32,363**	75,988
Unrestricted	**36,438**	75,416
Net position	**$ 68,801**	$ 151,404

See accompanying notes.

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(in thousands)

	2023	2022
Operating revenues:		
Premiums	**$ 95,502**	$ 86,099
Less excess coverage/reinsurance premiums	**(8,969)**	(4,758)
Net operating revenues	**86,533**	81,341
Operating expenses:		
Claims and claims adjustment expense	**171,253**	168,122
General and administrative	**5,847**	5,008
Total operating expenses	**177,100**	173,130
Operating loss	**(90,567)**	(91,789)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Investment income (loss)	**7,986**	(33,670)
OPEB nonoperating loss	**(22)**	(6)
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	**7,964**	(33,676)
Decrease in net position	**(82,603)**	(125,465)
Total net position, beginning of year	**151,404**	276,869
Total net position, end of year	**$ 68,801**	$ 151,404

See accompanying notes.

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(in thousands)

	2023	2022
Operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	**$ 90,462**	$ 82,035
Payments to employees	**(2,187)**	(2,058)
Payments to suppliers	**(3,648)**	(3,109)
Payments to claimants	**(89,868)**	(72,423)
Deposits to advance deposit with insurance company and trustee	**(82,248)**	(77,228)
Withdrawals from advance deposit with insurance company and trustee	**87,547**	68,709
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**58**	(4,074)
Investing activities:		
Purchase of investments	**(50,812)**	(13,996)
Sale of investments	**51,459**	15,983
Net investment earnings	**1,341**	85
Net cash provided by investing activities	**1,988**	2,072
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**2,046**	(2,002)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**28,129**	30,131
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 30,175**	$ 28,129
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 24,728**	$ 14,544
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	**5,447**	13,585
	$ 30,175	$ 28,129

See accompanying notes.

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(in thousands)

(Continued)

	2023	2022
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Operating loss	**$ (90,567)**	$ (91,789)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Pension and OPEB expense	**(35)**	(267)
Change in advanced deposits, net	**5,299**	(8,519)
Increase in premiums receivable, net	**(501)**	(1,435)
Increase in estimated liability for unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense	**81,385**	95,699
Increase in other liabilities	**228**	285
Increase in unearned premiums	**4,430**	2,129
Deferred outflows of resources - pension and OPEB contributions	**(181)**	(177)
Total adjustments	**90,625**	87,715
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**$ 58**	$ (4,074)
Noncash activities:		
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	**$ 6,645**	$ (33,755)

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, 2023, 2022 and 2021, 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. In February 2023, the West Virginia Legislature passed HB3542 that transferred $50 million from the mine subsidence fund to the BRIM unrestricted fund to be available for operational expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.This transfer resulted in a corresponding decrease in restricted net position and increase in unrestricted net position during the year ended June 30, 2023.

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, 2023 and 2022, 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.

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 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 assets 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 $154 and $156 for the years ending June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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 $27 and $21 for the years ending June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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 assets 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, 2023 and 2022, 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.

Subsequent events

In preparing these financial statements, BRIM has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through October 12, 2023, 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 $29,208 and $25,113 at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, 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.

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.

(in thousands)

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		2023		2022	
Security Type	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Carrying Value**	**Percent**	**Carrying Value**	**Percent**
Corporate Bonds and Notes		A-1	**$ 50,000**	**0.50%**	$ -	- %
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1+	**2,281,084**	**23.14**	1,956,052	24.01
	P-1	A-1	**4,522,938**	**45.88**	3,849,657	47.27
U.S. Treasury notes*	Aaa	AA+	**-**	**0.0**	37,503	0.47
Negotiable CDs	P-1	A-1+	**553,000**	**5.61**	208,000	2.55
	P-1	A-1	**1,397,000**	**14.17**	1,141,000	14.01
		A+	**-**	**0.0**	117,500	1.44
Money market funds	NR	AAAm	**220,607**	**2.24**	217,659	2.67
Cash	NR	A-1+	**-**	**0.0**	824	-
Repurchase agreements (underlying securities):						
U.S. Treasury bills and notes*	Aaa	AA+	**512,000**	**5.19**	117,400	1.44
U.S. Agency bonds and notes	Aaa	AA+	**322,500**	**3.27**	500,000	6.14
			$ 9,859,129	**100.00%**	$ 8,145,595	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, 2023 and 2022, 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:

Investment Type	2023 Fair Value	2023 WAM Days	2022 Fair Value	2022 WAM Days
Corporate bonds and notes	**$ 50,000**	**15**	$ -	-
U.S. Treasury notes	**-**	**-**	37,503	1
U.S. Treasury bills	**-**	**-**	-	-
Commercial Paper	**6,804,022**	**25**	5,805,709	23
Negotiable certificates of deposit	**1,950,000**	**56**	1,466,500	25
Repurchase agreements	**834,500**	**3**	617,400	1
Cash	**-**	**-**	824	1
Money market funds	**220,607**	**3**	217,659	1
	$ 9,859,129	**29**	$ 8,145,595	21

BRIM's amount invested in the West Virginia Money Market Pool of $29,208 at June 30, 2023 and $25,113 at June 30, 2022 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, 2023 and 2022, 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, Private Markets Pool, and the Treasury Inflation Protection Securities (TIPS).

(in thousands)

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.

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	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Equity	**20%**	20%	**25%**	30%
Fixed Income	**80%**	80%	**35%**	35%
TIPS	**0%**	0%	**10%**	10%
Private Markets				
Private Credit and Income	**0%**	0%	**2%**	0%
Private Equity	**0%**	0%	**4%**	0%
Real Estate	**0%**	0%	**4%**	0%
Hedge Funds	**0%**	0%	**15%**	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:

	2023		2022	
	Cost	**Fair Value**	**Cost**	**Fair Value**
Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool	**$ 22,990**	**$ 25,376**	$ 27,379	$ 24,673
Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool	**3,756**	**4,573**	5,654	4,357
International equity	**11,180**	**11,755**	18,758	14,252
International nonqualified	**5,517**	**6,641**	7,557	6,879
Total return fixed income	**43,798**	**44,343**	51,886	45,767
Core fixed income	**18,304**	**18,737**	21,324	19,777
Hedge fund	**26,710**	**28,108**	34,195	34,743
TIPS (Treasury Inflation Protection Securities)	**18,202**	**17,832**	18,880	17,796
Private Markets	**17,215**	**17,349**	-	-
Short-term fixed income	**7,143**	**9,143**	7,219	7,218
Total investments	**$ 174,815**	**$ 183,857**	$ 192,852	$ 175,462

(in thousands)

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

		2023		2022
Investment (loss) income:				
Interest income including realized gains (losses) on sale of securities	$	1,342	$	85
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments		6,644		(33,755)
Total (loss) investment income	$	7,986	$	(33,670)

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.

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, 2023 and 2022, BRIM's amount invested in the Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool of $25,376 and $24,673, respectively, represents approximately 8.0% and 7.9%, respectively, of total investments in this pool.

Investment Risk

At June 30, 2023, the Pool invested in a commingled equity fund that invests in equities included in the S&P 500 Index. The Pool is exposed to credit risk and interest rate risk from its money market mutual fund investment. As of June 30, 2023, the money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating and has a weighted average maturity of 12 days. The Pool is not exposed to concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, or foreign currency 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.

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:

	2023			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Commingled equity fund	$ 313,924	$ -	$ -	$ 313,924
Money market mutual fund	3,104	-	-	3,104
Total	$ 317,028	$ -	$ -	$ 317,028

(in thousands)

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

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.

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 $4,573 and $4,357 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, represents approximately 0.4% 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, 2023 and 2022, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023 and 2022, the money market mutual fund's WAM was 12 days and 41 days, respectively. 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, 2023 and 2022, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account was 3 days and 1 day, respectively.

(in thousands)

Foreign Currency Risk

At times during the year the Pool holds securities and cash denominated in foreign currencies. As of June 30, 2023, there was no exposure to foreign currency risk. As of June 30, 2022, the amounts at fair value (in U.S. dollars) of equity investments and cash were as follows:

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

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:

	2023			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Domestic common stock	**$ 893,976**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 893,976**
Foreign common stock	**72,687**	**-**	**-**	**72,687**
Money market mutual fund	**76,212**	**-**	**-**	**76,212**
Securities lending collateral	**-**	**112,669**	**-**	**112,669**
Total	**$ 1,042,875**	**$ 112,669**	**$ -**	**$ 1,155,544**

	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

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.

BRIM's amount invested in the International Equity Pool of $11,755 and $14,252 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, represents approximately 0.4% 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, 2023 and 2022, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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 of 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, 2023 and 2022, the money market mutual fund has a WAM of 12 days and 41 days, respectively. 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, 2023 and 2022, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account was 3 days and 1 day, respectively.

(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, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023			
Currency	Equity Investments	Cash	Foreign Currency Spot Contracts	Total
Australian Dollar	$ 74,474	$ 40	$ -	$ 74,514
Brazilian Real	90,245	855	-	91,100
British Pound	183,367	969	7	184,343
Canadian Dollar	115,980	358	-	116,338
Chilean Peso	2,296	-	-	2,296
Chinese Yuan Onshore	-	3	-	3
Chinese Yuan Offshore	75,886	121	(1)	76,006
Danish Krone	24,169	7	-	24,176
Egyptian Pound	19	4	-	23
Emirati Dirham	16,587	23	-	16,610
Euro Currency Unit	382,739	706	1	383,446
Hong Kong Dollar	281,730	1,855	-	283,585
Hungarian Forint	5,326	342	-	5,668
Indian Rupee	138,619	54	-	138,673
Indonesian Rupiah	39,173	84	-	39,257
Israeli Shekel	2,761	47	-	2,808
Japanese Yen	287,680	3,678	1	291,359
Kuwaiti Dinar	2,374	4	-	2,378
Malaysian Ringgit	6,313	9	-	6,322
Mexican Peso	38,024	129	2	38,155
New Taiwan Dollar	172,630	193	-	172,823
New Zealand Dollar	34	-	-	34
Norwegian Krone	20,875	580	-	21,455
Philippine Peso	4,357	17	-	4,374
Polish Zloty	11,996	-	-	11,996
Russian Ruble*	-	2,193	-	2,193
Qatari Riyal	1,774	-	-	1,774
Saudi Arabian Riyal	34,136	39	-	34,175
Singapore Dollar	14,854	167	-	15,021
South African Rand	16,149	3	-	16,152
South Korean Won	201,905	74	(4)	201,975
Swedish Krona	55,008	148	-	55,156
Swiss Franc	73,182	34	2	73,218
Thailand Baht	39,670	4	(8)	39,666
Turkish Lira	10,002	43	-	10,045
Total	2,424,334	12,783	-	2,437,117
U.S. Dollar	265,786	201	-	265,987
Total	$ 2,690,120	$ 12,984	$ -	$ 2,703,104

(in thousands)

	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)

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:

	2023			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Common stock	**$ 2,609,089**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 2,612,653**
ETF	**54,997**	**-**	**-**	**54,997**
Money market mutual fund	**20,511**	**-**	**-**	**20,511**
Preferred stock	**26,034**	**-**	**-**	**22,470**
Securities lending collateral	**-**	**108,807**	**-**	**108,807**
Total	**$ 2,710,631**	**$ 108,807**	**$ -**	**$ 2,819,438**

	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

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 $6,641 and $6,879 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, represents approximately 3.3% and 3.7%, respectively, of total investments in this pool.

Investment Risk

The Pool invests in a commingled equity fund that invests in equities denominated in foreign currencies. The value of this investment at June 30, 2023, was $203,149. This investment, although denominated in U.S. dollars, is exposed to foreign currency risk through the underlying investments. The Pool is not exposed to credit risk, interest rate risk, custodial credit risk, or concentration of credit risk.

(in thousands)

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 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.

BRIM's amount invested in the Total Return Fixed Income Pool of $44,343and $45,767, at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, represented approximately 1.9% and 1.7%, 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	**2023**	**2022**
AAA	**$ 32,765**	$ 23,494
AA	**917,161**	900,769
A	**130,017**	*127,999*
BBB	**610,127**	602,737
BB	**329,773**	344,804
B	**125,669**	218,720
CCC	**25,396**	22,657
CC	**8,310**	7,342
C	**-**	546
D	**2,223**	-
Withdrawn	**16,811**	15,762
A-1	**4,632**	-
Total rated	**2,202,884**	2,264,830
Not rated	**49,260**	62,443
Total fixed income investments	**$ 2,252,144**	$ 2,327,273

(in thousands)

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, 2023 and 2022, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023 and 2022, the money market mutual fund has a WAM of 12 days and 41 days, respectively. 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, 2023 and 2022, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account was 3 days and 1 day, respectively.

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:

	2023		**2022**	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration (Years)**	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration (Years)**
Bank loans	**$ 2,661**	**2.0**	$ 2,980	2.3
Commingled debt funds	**155,511**	**3.6**	242,023	2.9
Corporate asset backed issues	**53,142**	**1.3**	76,488	0.6
Corporate CMO	**68,964**	**1.2**	81,472	1.2
Foreign asset backed issues	**70,488**	**(0.2)**	87,664	0.0
Foreign corporate bonds	**320,507**	**4.7**	352,447	5.0
Foreign government bond	**252,975**	**5.5**	194,192	6.2
Municipal bonds	**20,121**	**7.6**	22,293	8.2
Repurchase agreement	**4,300**	**0.0**	-	-
U.S. corporate bonds	**441,684**	**5.6**	458,781	6.7
U.S. Government agency bonds	**3,359**	**0.1**	28,382	4.2
U.S. Government agency CMO	**83,390**	**0.8**	76,540	1.0
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	**3,697**	**2.6**	4,565	3.0
U.S. Government agency MBS	**460,235**	**5.8**	315,433	5.8
U.S. Government agency TBA	**35,738**	**6.4**	46,508	5.6
U.S. Treasury bonds	**263,621**	**14.5**	337,505	14.0
U.S. Treasury inflation protected securities (TIPS)	**11,751**	**8.8**	-	-
Total fixed income investments	**$ 2,252,144**		$ 2,327,273	

(in thousands)

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 $775,654 and $688,670 of these securities at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, representing approximately 34% and 30% 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 $35,599 and $46,178, or 23% and 19%, respectively, of the commingled investment pools hold substantially all of their investments in foreign currencies as of June 30, 2023 and 2022. This represents approximately 2% of the value of the Pool's securities at June 30, 2023 and 2022.

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

	2023				
Currency	**Foreign Fixed Income**	**Common Stock**	**Cash**	**Cash Due To/From Broker**	**Total**
Argentine Peso	$ 57	$ -	$ 15	$ -	$ 72
Australian Dollar	-	-	355	929	1,284
Brazilian Real	64,585	-	757	-	65,342
British Pound	-	620	2,086	(40)	2,666
Canadian Dollar	-	-	1,090	-	1,090
Colombian Peso	3,964	-	-	-	3,964
Dominican Peso	3,849	-	-	-	3,849
Euro Currency Unit	23,734	-	1,035	225	24,994
Georgian Lari	769	-	-	-	769
Hungarian Forint	3,227	-	-	-	3,227
Indonesian Rupiah	22,386	-	2,163	-	24,549
Japanese Yen	2,717	-	1,376	(1,480)	2,613
Kazakhstani Tenge	3,517	-	-	-	3,517
Mexican Peso	43,251	-	1,631	1,650	46,532
New Zealand Dollar	-	-	728	-	728
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	2,486	-	-	-	2,486
Polish Zloty	3,037	-	-	-	3,037
Russian Ruble*	5,586	-	772	-	6,358
South African Rand	9,288	-	1,306	-	10,594
Swedish Krona	-	-	405	-	405
Uruguayan Peso	4,933	-	-	-	4,933
Uzbekistani Som	3,202	-	-	-	3,202
Total	$ 200,588	$ 620	$ 13,719	$ 1,284	$ 216,211
U.S. Dollar	446,043	-	(100)	10,021	455,964
Total	$ 646,631	$ 620	$ 13,619	$ 11,305	$ 672,175

(in thousands)

	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

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)

Assets	2023 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Bank loans	$ -	$ 2,661	$ -	$ 2,661
Corporate ABS residual	-	1,236	-	1,236
Corporate asset backed issues	-	53,142	-	53,142
Corporate CMO	-	68,964	-	68,964
Corporate preferred securities	11,069	-	-	11,069
Foreign asset backed issues	-	70,488	-	70,488
Foreign corporate bonds	-	320,507	-	320,507
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	930	-	930
Foreign equity investments	620	-	-	620
Foreign government bonds	-	252,975	-	252,975
Futures contracts	11,309	-	-	11,309
Money market mutual fund	26,041	-	-	26,041
Municipal bonds	-	20,121	-	20,121
Options contracts purchased	1,892	403	-	2,295
Repurchase agreement	-	4,300	-	4,300
Securities lending collateral	-	91,316	-	91,316
Swaps	-	33,493	-	33,493
U.S. corporate bonds	-	441,684	-	441,684
U.S. Government agency bonds	-	3,359	-	3,359
U.S. Government agency CMO	-	83,390	-	83,390
U.S. Government agency CMO IO	-	3,697	-	3,697
U.S. Government agency MBS	-	460,235	-	460,235
U.S. Government agency TBAs	-	35,738	-	35,738
U.S. Treasury issues	-	263,621	-	263,621
U.S. TIPS	-	11,751	-	11,751
Total	$ 50,931	$ 2,224,011	$ -	$ 2,274,942
Commingled debt funds				155,511
Total				$ 2,430,453

Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Foreign currency forward contracts	$ -	$ (2,635)	$ -	$ (2,635)
Futures contracts	(11,516)	-	-	(11,516)
Options contracts written	(5,509)	(528)	-	(6,037)
Swaps	-	(37,702)	-	(37,702)
Total	$ (17,025)	$ (40,865)	$ -	$ (57,890)

(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)

The Pool’s investments in commingled debt funds were measured at the NAV as of June 30, 2023 and 2022. 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 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.

(in thousands)

BRIM's amount invested in the Core Fixed Income Pool of $18,737 and $19,777 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and represented approximately 1.0% and 1.7%, respectively, of total investments in this 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 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	**2023**	**2022**
AAA	**$ 43,966**	$ 27,651
AA	**1,147,027**	582,782
A	**185,813**	87,108
BBB	**277,969**	220,969
BB	**10,142**	10,347
B	**672**	506
CCC	**120**	151
D	**-**	32
Withdrawn	**1,516**	2,160
Total rated	**1,667,225**	931,706
Not rated	**105,782**	113,887
Total fixed income investments	**$ 1,773,007**	$ 1,045,593

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, 2023 and 2022, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023 and 2022, the money market mutual fund had a WAM of 12 days and 41 days, respectively. 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, 2023 and 2022, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account was 3 days and 1 day, respectively.

(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:

	2023		2022	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration (Years)**	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration (Years)**
Corporate asset backed issues	**$ 166,971**	**2.0**	$ 126,155	2.3
Corporate CMO	**77,010**	**2.4**	95,908	2.2
Corporate CMO interest-only	**123**	**1.7**	141	(0.1)
Corporate CMO principal-only	**23**	**1.7**	28	2.5
Foreign asset backed issues	**2,281**	**(0.1)**	2,441	0.0*
Foreign corporate bonds	**121,780**	**4.4**	75,517	5.6
Foreign government bonds	**3,213**	**11.7**	2,731	11.7
Municipal bonds	**9,834**	**9.4**	9,051	10.8
U.S. corporate bonds	**278,937**	**8.0**	178,510	7.7
U.S. Government agency CMO	**112,612**	**5.1**	98,468	4.4
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	**1,393**	**7.7**	2,246	7.1
U.S. Government agency CMO principal-only	**1,770**	**5.0**	2,246	5.0
U.S. Government agency MBS	**386,105**	**6.0**	166,732	5.1
U.S. Treasury bonds	**610,955**	**8.2**	285,419	8.7
Total fixed income investments	**$ 1,773,007**		$ 1,045,593	

**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, 2023 and 2022, the Pool held $748,288 and $494,365, respectively, of these securities. This represents approximately 42% and 47%, 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:

	2023			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Corporate asset backed issues	**$ -**	**$ 166,971**	**$ -**	**$ 166,971**
Corporate CMO	**-**	**77,010**	**-**	**77,010**
Corporate CMO IO	**-**	**123**	**-**	**123**
Corporate CMO PO	**-**	**23**	**-**	**23**
Foreign asset backed issues	**-**	**2,281**	**-**	**2,281**
Foreign corporate bonds	**-**	**121,780**	**-**	**121,780**
Foreign government bonds	**-**	**3,213**	**-**	**3,213**
Money market mutual fund	**40,206**	**-**	**-**	**40,206**
Municipal bonds	**-**	**9,834**	**-**	**9,834**
Securities lending collateral	**-**	**85,912**	**-**	**85,912**
U.S. corporate bonds	**-**	**278,937**	**-**	**278,937**
U.S. Government agency CMO	**-**	**112,612**	**-**	**112,612**
U.S. Government agency CMO IO	**-**	**1,393**	**-**	**1,393**
U.S. Government agency CMO PO	**-**	**1,770**	**-**	**1,770**
U.S. Government agency MBS	**-**	**386,105**	**-**	**386,105**
U.S. Treasury issues	**-**	**610,955**	**-**	**610,955**
Total	**$ 40,206**	**$ 1,858,919**	**$ -**	**$ 1,899,125**

	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

(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 $28,108 and $34,743 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, represented approximately 1.1% and 1.5%, 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, 2023 and 2022, the money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating and has a weighted average maturity of 12 days and 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, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023 and 2022. 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 2023 and 2022.

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.

	2023			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Money market mutual fund	**$ 5,795**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 5,795**
Hedge funds				**2,471,798**
Total				**$ 2,477,593**

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

(in thousands)

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

	2023		
Hedge Fund Strategies	**Fair Value**	**Redemption Frequency**	**Redemption Notice Period**
Directional [a]	**$ 165,411**	**Mthly**	**5 to 10 days**
Equity long/short [b]	**465,886**	**Quarterly**	**45 to 90 days**
Event-driven [c]	**149,664**	**Quarterly**	**180 days**
Long-biased [d]	**81,963**	**Mthly**	**90 days**
Multi-strategy [e]	**1,300,872**	**Mthly/Qtly/Semi-annually**	**45 to 90 days**
Relative-value [f]	**254,724**	**Weekly, Quarterly**	**5 to 60 days**
	2,418,520		
In liquidation [g]	**53,278**		
Total investments measured at the NAV	**$ 2,471,798**		

	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		

(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, 2023 and 2022, investments representing approximately 67% and 64%, 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.

(in thousands)

(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 86% in 2023 and 82% in 2022 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 59% in 2023 and 2022, 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.

PRIVATE MARKETS POOL

The objective of the Pool is to enhance the diversification and stability of the portfolio, while generating a higher level of income than generally available in the public fixed income markets and to provide for long-term growth of participants' assets and risk-reduction through diversification. The Pool primarily holds the WVIMB's investments in private credit & income funds, private equity funds, real estate investment trusts (REITs), and real estate limited partnerships and funds. Franklin Park, StepStone Group, LP, and Verus have been retained by the WVIMB to provide consulting services related to the selection of limited partnerships and funds. Publicly traded assets are managed by CBRE Investment Management and Security Capital Research & Management, Inc.

BRIM's amount invested in the Private Markets Pool of $17,349 and $0 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, represented approximately 0.3% and 0% respectively, of total investments in this pool.

Credit Risk

The Pool is exposed to credit risk from its fixed income investments, money market mutual fund investment, investments in unrated private credit & income funds, and the Cash Collateral Account. 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 and Moody's, and reports the rating indicative of the greatest degree of risk. The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. The Cash Collateral Account is not rated. Credit risk associated with the unrated private credit & income funds are limited by requiring that underlying fund holdings are at least 90 percent collateralized by one or more assets of the borrower.

The following table provides credit ratings for the Pool's fixed income investments as of June 30, 2023:

Rating	Fair Value
A	$ 265
BBB	9,348
BB	1,887
CC	83
Total fixed income investments	$ 11,583

(in thousands)

Interest Rate Risk

The Pool is exposed to interest rate risk through its investments in U.S. corporate bonds, private credit & income funds, the money market mutual fund, and the Cash Collateral Account. The WVIMB monitors interest rate risk of U.S. corporate bonds by evaluating the effective duration. 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 percent 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. As of June 30, 2023, the effective duration for U.S. corporate bonds was 5.2 years. The WVIMB manages interest rate risk of the private credit & income funds by investing primarily in funds that originate or invest in loans that have variable or floating interest rates, most of these investments have relatively short durations, and final maturities within three- to five-years. As of June 30, 2023, the money market mutual fund has a weighted average maturity (WAM) of 12 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, 2023, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account was 3 days.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Pool holds foreign common stock, real estate limited partnerships and funds, and cash that is denominated in foreign currencies that are exposed to foreign currency risks. The investments in private credit & income funds and private equity partnerships might be indirectly exposed to foreign currency risk.

The amounts at fair value (in U.S. dollars) of investments and cash denominated in foreign currencies as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

Currency	Foreign Common Stock	Real Estate Limited Partnerships and Funds	Cash	Total
Australian Dollar	$ 3,685	$ -	$ -	$ 3,685
British Pound	3,974	-	-	3,974
Canadian Dollar	1,664	61,089	-	62,753
Euro Currency Unit	5,974	122,566	-	128,540
Hong Kong Dollar	4,620	-	-	4,620
Japanese Yen	8,340	-	28	8,368
Singapore Dollar	2,857	-	-	2,857
Swedish Krona	955	-	-	955
Swiss Franc	1,136	-	-	1,136
Total	$ 33,205	$ 183,655	$ 28	$ 216,888
U.S. Dollar	2,006	2,016,618	(18)	2,018,606
Total	$ 35,211	$ 2,200,273	$ 10	$ 2,235,494

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 a practical expedient. The table that follows sets forth information about the level within the fair value hierarchy at which the Pool’s assets and liabilities are measured at June 30, 2023. All of the Pool’s investments in private credit & income funds, private equity partnerships, real estate limited partnerships and funds, and other private funds were valued using the NAV, and as such, they have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy table.

(in thousands)

Assets	2023 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Foreign common stock	$ 35,211	$ -	$ -	$ 35,211
Money market mutual fund	102,222	-	-	102,222
Securities lending collateral	-	12,799	-	12,799
U.S. common stock	165,185	-	-	165,185
U.S. corporate bonds	-	11,583	-	11,583
U.S. preferred stock	10,577	-	-	10,577
Total	$ 313,195	$ 24,382	$ -	$ 337,577
Private credit & income funds				905,767
Private equity partnerships				2,762,811
Real estate limited partnerships and funds				2,200,273
Total				$ 6,206,428

The following table presents information on investments measured at the NAV as of June 30, 2023:

Strategies	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Contractual Termination Date Range	Redemption Frequency[a]	Redemption Notice Period
Private credit & income funds:					
Core debt [b]	$ 549,338	$ 128,749	N/A	Quarterly	45 days
Opportunistic debt [c]	146,939	147,895	2026 to 2031	N/A	N/A
Specialty credit [d]	209,490	176,298	2023 to 2032	N/A	N/A
Private equity partnerships:					
Corporate finance - buyout [e]	1,826,637	526,529	2023 to 2035	N/A	N/A
Corporate finance - distressed debt [f]	32,076	16,263	2024	N/A	N/A
Corporate finance - growth equity [g]	156,717	72,879	2023 to 2031	N/A	N/A
Corporate finance - hard assets [h]	137,442	37,235	2023 to 2033	N/A	N/A
Corporate finance - mezzanine [i]	1,886	480	N/A	N/A	N/A
Corporate finance - structured capital [j]	81,780	21,967	2023 to 2028	N/A	N/A
Corporate finance - turnaround [k]	102,132	106,394	2024 to 2032	N/A	N/A
Venture capital [l]	424,141	51,214	2024 to 2034	N/A	N/A
Real estate limited partnerships and funds:					
Core [m]	1,210,979	7,500	N/A	Quarterly	45-60 days
Opportunistic [n]	297,442	286,576	2023 to 2034	N/A	N/A
Value [o]	691,852	579,621	2023 to 2065	Quarterly	90 days
Total	$ 5,868,851	$ 2,159,600			

(a) Investments without standard redemption frequencies cannot be redeemed until termination of the partnership.

(b) Core debt funds are primarily senior-secured commercial loans that are on the more conservative end of the spectrum of the private credit market. This may also include funds that invest in senior real estate mortgages and other debt that is structured such that it is considered to have a core risk/return profile. The returns on core private credit investments are expected to be derived from contractual income.

(c) Opportunistic debt funds is a broad classification that includes different types of debt strategies that have the highest risk-return profile in the private credit market. This may include strategies that invest in distressed debt, complex capital solutions, special situation loans, or market dislocations. It also includes specialized financing to specific industries that are underserved by the general debt markets. The returns on these assets are generally derived from both contractual income and an equity component.

(d) Specialty credit funds typically invest in asset-backed loans collateralized by commercial or consumer receivables, assets, or loans, as well as other specialty types of commercial loans. This also includes real estate debt funds that invest in mezzanine or other subordinated real estate debt, and/or target higher risk properties than a typical core fund. Specialty Credit investments are typically in the mid-range of the risk return spectrum of the private credit market.

(e) Corporate Finance - Buyout funds acquire controlling or influential interests in companies.

(f) Corporate Finance - Distressed Debt funds acquire the debt of companies experiencing operational or financial distress usually converting the debt to equity and exercising control of the business.

(g) Corporate Finance - Growth Equity funds invest in companies to expand or restructure operations, enter new markets, or finance an acquisition.

(h) Corporate Finance – Hard Assets funds acquire controlling or influential interests in companies operating in natural resources or infrastructure.

(i) Corporate Finance - Mezzanine funds acquire or issue subordinated debentures frequently in businesses controlled by the General Partner, but in another fund.

(j) Corporate Finance – Structured Capital funds combine common equity, preferred equity, fixed-income, and/or customized debt instruments to offer capital appreciation with downside protection.

(k) Corporate Finance - Turnaround funds acquire the debt and or equity of companies experiencing operational or financial distress in order to radically reorganize and improve the business.

(l) Venture Capital funds make investments in early stage through late stage companies, frequently start-ups in technology or healthcare.

(m) Core funds are more conservative real estate investments that use a very modest level of financing to acquire and hold high-quality, stable properties typically located in major markets. Assets within these strategies tend to have high occupancy rates, higher credit tenants, and staggered lease terms, with a number of long-term leases expiring in five-to-ten years.

(n) Opportunistic funds have higher risk/return profiles and have broad strategies to achieve these types of returns. Common strategies are properties that need significant rehabilitation or a total redevelopment to transition to a different type of property (for example, converting an office building to condominiums). It may also include new development, distressed debt strategies, and more complex transactions, as well as a more traditional value-add strategy that is financed with a higher amount of leverage.

(o) Value funds typically use more leverage than core funds and target higher return opportunities by acquiring properties that the manager believes they can add value through capital renovations to the physical facility or enhanced leasing and management activities. Most of these properties have in-place cash flow, which is expected to increase as the business plans are implemented. This could include making physical improvements to the asset that will allow it to command higher rents, increasing efforts to lease vacant space at the property to quality tenants, or improving the management of the property and thereby increasing customer satisfaction or lowering operating expenses where possible.

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. Through May 31, 2023, the Pool's performance was measured against the Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Inflation Protection Index on an annualized basis over rolling three- to five-year periods, gross of fees. As of June 1, 2023, the Pool's performance is measured against the Bloomberg 1-10 Year Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Index on an annualized basis over rolling three- to five-year periods, gross of fess. Assets were invested in the BlackRock U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Fund B (BlackRock) through May 24, 2023. Effective May 25, 2023, assets are managed by Northern Trust Investments, Inc.

BRIM's amount invested in the TIPS Pool of $17,832 and $17,796 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, represented approximately 4.4% and 4.0% respectively, of total investments in this pool.

Credit Risk

The WVIMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the Pool's fixed income investments by primarily investing in United States Treasury inflation protected securities (U.S. TIPS). The Pool is exposed to credit risk from its money market mutual fund investment. 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, 2023, all of the Pool's U.S. TIPS investments had a credit rating of AA. The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. As of June 30, 2022, the commingled bond fund was rated AA. 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, 2023 and 2022, the fund had an effective duration of 2.5 years and 6.89 years, respectively.

(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:

	2023			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Money market mutual fund	**$ 128**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 128**
U.S. TIPS	**-**	**396,200**	**-**	**396,200**
Total	**$ 128**	**$ 396,200**	**$ -**	**$ 396,328**

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

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 $9,143 and $7,218 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, represented approximately 4.9% 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. At June 30, 2023, the Pool held approximately 37 percent of its total assets in U.S. 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, 2023 and 2022.

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, 2023 and 2022, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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	2023 Carrying Value	WAM (Days)	2022 Carrying Value	WAM (Days)
Repurchase agreement	**$ 22,771**	**3**	$ 35,461	1
U.S. Government agency bonds	**94,933**	**8**	93,991	1
U.S. Treasury bills	**68,905**	**13**	15,983	38
Total investments	**$ 186,609**	**9**	$ 145,435	5

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:

	2023			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Repurchase agreement	**$ -**	**$ 22,771**	**$ -**	**$ 22,771**
U.S. Government agency bonds	**-**	**94,933**	**-**	**94,933**
U.S. Treasury issues	**-**	**68,905**	**-**	**68,905**
Total	**$ -**	**$ 186,609**	**$ -**	**$ 186,609**

	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

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, 2023 and 2022 of $235,648 and $243,344, respectively, are presented net of amounts due to AIG for claims funding. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, amounts payable to AIG were $28,137 and $3,317, respectively.

(in thousands)

The following table provides information on the weighted-average credit ratings of the advance deposits as of June 30:

	2023				2022			
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+**	**$ 1,045**	**0.40%**	A1	A+	$ 1,072	0.43 %
	Aa1	**AA+**	**-**	**0.00**	Aa1	AA+	-	0.00
	Aa2	**AA**	**1,327**	**0.51**	Aa2	AA	-	0.00
	Aa2	**AA-**		**0.00**	Aa2	AA-	1,128	0.46
	Aa3	**AA-**	**542**	**0.21**	Aa3	AA-	1,215	0.49
	Aaa	**AA+**	**980**	**0.37**	Aaa	AA+	3,456	1.41
	Aaa	**AAA**	**2,010**	**0.77**	Aaa	AAA	3,475	1.42
	WR	**AA-**	**1,124**	**0.43**	WR	AA-	-	0.00
			7,028	**2.69**			10,346	4.21
U.S. Treasury bills and notes	**Aaa**	**NR**	**239,058**	**91.18**	Aaa	NR	214,976	87.57
	NR	**NR**	**10,409**	**3.97**	NR	NR	16,992	6.92
			249,467	**95.15**			231,968	94.49
U.S. Agency-debenture	**NR**	**NR**	**2,290**	**0.87**	NR	NR	2,362	0.96
	Aaa	**AA+**	**2,418**	**.92**	Aaa	AA+	-	0.00
			4,708	**1.79**			2,362	0.96
Money market funds	**NR**	**NR**	**969**	**0.37**	NR	NR	838	0.34
Total rated investments			**$ 262,172**	**100.00%**			$ 245,514	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, 2023 and 2022, 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:

	2023		2022	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**WAM Years**	**Fair Value**	**WAM Years**
Corporate bonds and notes	**$ 7,028**	**1.86**	$ 7,898	1.90
U.S. Treasury bills	**249,467**	**3.39**	231,968	3.80
U.S. Agency debenture	**4,708**	**4.31**	4,810	5.31
Money market funds	**969**	**0.04**	838	0.3
Total rated investments	**$ 262,172**		$ 245,514	

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:

	2023			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Corporate bonds and notes	**$ 7,028**	**-**	**-**	**7,028**
U.S. Treasury bills	**249,467**	**-**	**-**	**249,467**
U.S. Agency debenture	**4,708**	**-**	**-**	**4,708**
Money market funds	**969**	**-**	**-**	**969**
Total	**262,172**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 262,172**

	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

The fair value tables above do not include a net escrow liability of $26,524 and $2,170 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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:

	2023	**2022**
Unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at beginning of year	**$ 285,295**	$ 189,596
Incurred claims and claims adjustment expense:		
Provision for insured events of the current year	**88,684**	96,174
Increase (decrease) in provision for insured events of prior years	**82,569**	71,948
Total incurred claims and claims adjustment expense	**171,253**	168,122
Payments:		
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the current year	**(15,123)**	(16,970)
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of prior years	**(74,745)**	(55,453)
Total payments	**(89,868)**	(72,423)
Total unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at end of year	**$ 366,680**	$ 285,295

If the unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability were discounted using a 4% discount factor for 2023 and 2022 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 $26,801 and $36,219 for fiscal years 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023, 2022 and 2021, 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 $154, $157 and $158 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2023 and 2022, BRIM reported a liability of $(148) and an asset of $894 for its proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability). The net pension asset (liability) reported at June 30, 2023 was measured as of June 30, 2022 and the total pension asset (liability) used to calculate the net pension asset (liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2022. 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, 2022. At June 30, 2023, BRIM's proportionate share was 0.0991%, which was a decrease of 0.0028% from its proportionate share as of June 30, 2022.

(in thousands)

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, BRIM recognized pension expense of $75 and pension expense offset of $(146), respectively. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, BRIM reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	2023		2022	
	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	$ 89	$ -	$ -	$ 1,145
Differences between expected and actual experience	57	-	102	3
Difference in assumptions	97	-	170	8
Changes in proportion and differences between BRIM's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	2	-	6	-
BRIM's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2022 and 2021	154	-	156	-
Total	$ 399	$ -	$ 434	$ 1,156

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, 2023 will be recognized in pension expense (expense offset) as follows:

Year ending June 30:	
2024	$ 96
2025	$ 8
2026	$ (93)
2027	$ 234

(in thousands)

Actuarial assumptions and methods

The total pension asset (liabilities) for financial reporting purposes were determined by actuarial valuation using the actuarial assumptions and methods described, as follows:

	2023	2022
Valuation date:	**July 1, 2021 rolled forward to June 30, 2022**	July 1, 2020 rolled forward to June 30, 2021
Inflation	**2.75%**	2.75%
Salary increase	**2.75-6.75%, avg., including inflation**	2.75-6.75%, avg., including inflation
Investment rate of return	**7.25%, net of pension plan investment expense**	7.25%, 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, 2022 and 2021, are summarized below:

Asset Class	2022 Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	2021 Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Domestic equity	**5.3%**	5.1%
International equity	**6.1%**	5.2%
Core fixed income	**2.2%**	1.5%
Real estate	**6.5%**	5.8%
Private equity	**9.5%**	9.3%
Hedge funds	**3.8%**	3.8%

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension asset (liability) for the June 30, 2023 and 2022 reporting was 7.25%. 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 4.09% at June 30, 2022 and 2.18% at June 30, 2021 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, 2022.

(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 7.25%, 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) as of June 30, 2023	**$ (1,044)**	**$ (148)**	**$ 620**

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
BRIM's proportionate share of net pension asset (liability) as of June 30, 2022	$ (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, 2022. 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, West Virginia 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 $114 for the year ended June 30, 2023. 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 $27, $21 and $37 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, 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.

(in thousands)

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, 2023 and 2022, BRIM reported a liability of $(20) and an asset of $6 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability). The net OPEB asset (liability) reported at June 30, 2023 was measured as of June 30, 2022 and the total OPEB asset (liability) used to calculate the net OPEB asset (liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021. For fiscal year 2022, the net OPEB asset (liability) 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. BRIM's proportion of the net OPEB asset (liability) as of June 30, 2023 and 2022 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, 2022 and 2021, respectively. At June 30, 2023, BRIM's proportionate share was 0.0179%, which was a decrease of 0.0025% from its proportionate share as of June 30, 2022.

At June 30, 2023 and 2022, BRIM reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	2023		2022	
	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	**$ 3**	**$ -**	$ -	$ 42
Differences between expected and actual experience	**-**	**25**	-	42
Changes in assumptions	**-**	**51**	-	127
Changes in proportion and differences between BRIM's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	**14**	**61**	40	66
Reallocation of opt-out employer changes in proportionate share	**15**	**-**	-	3
BRIM's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2022 and 2021	**27**	**-**	21	-
Total	**$ 59**	**$ 137**	$ 61	$ 280

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 3.573 years.

(in thousands)

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:		
2024	$	(80)
2025	$	(34)
2026	$	(1)
2027	$	10

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, 2023 and 2022, BRIM recognized OPEB revenue of $120 and $121, respectively.

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, BRIM recognized revenue of $22 and $5, 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 West Virginia support, and the total portion of the net OPEB asset (liability) that was associated with BRIM as of June 30 was as follows.

	2023	**2022**
BRIM's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability):	**$ (20)**	$ 6
State of West Virginia's special funding proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability) associated with BRIM	**(7)**	1
Total portion of the net OPEB asset (liability) associated with BRIM	**$ (27)**	$ 7

(in thousands)

Actuarial assumptions

The net OPEB asset (liability) measured as of June 30, 2022 applicable to Plan Employer's fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 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 2023 and 2022,, 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 8.83% for plan year end 2023. 31.11% for plan year end 2022, decreasing gradually each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2032.
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal Cost Method.
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll over a 20-year closed period beginning June 30, 2017.

Postretirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables (100% males, 108% females) projected with MP-2021 for TRS. Pub-2010 General Below Median Healthy Retiree Tables (106% males, 113% females) projected with MP-2021 for PERS. Pub-2010 Public Safety Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables (100% males, 100% females) projected with Scale MP-2021 for Troopers A and B. Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables (100% males, 100% females) projected with Scale MP-2021 for TRS. Pub-2010 Below-Median Income General Employee Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for PERS. Pub- 2010 Public Safety Employee Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for Troopers A & B.

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 West Virginia 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 long-term rates of return on OPEB plan investments are determined using a building block method in which estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB 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 weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage. Target asset allocations, capital market assumptions (CMA), and forecast returns were provided by the Plan's investment advisors, including WVIMB. The projected 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.

(in thousands)

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).

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) as of June 30, 2023	**$ (51)**	**$ (20)**	**$ 7**

	1% Decrease (5.65%)	**Current Discount Rate (6.65%)**	**1% Increase (7.65%)**
BRIM's proportionate share of net OPEB asset (liability) as of June 30, 2022	$ (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) as of June 30, 2023	**$ (11)**	**$ (20)**	**$ 57**

	1% Decrease	**Healthcare Cost Trend Rates**	**1% Increase**
Net OPEB asset (liability) as of June 30, 2022	$ 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, West Virginia 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, West Virginia 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 $52,094 and $48,856 for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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 $13,206 and $9,610 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, 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 various 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 $1,007 reinsurance and recoveries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, and $80 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

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.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1) Premiums and investment revenues (losses):										
Earned	$ 69,172	$ 63,037	$ 72,706	$ 81,209	$ 85,663	$ 104,345	$ 105,385	$ 112,083	$ 52,429	**$ 103,488**
Ceded	6,102	6,197	6,909	6,681	6,518	6,627	6,915	4,438	4,758	**8,969**
Net earned	63,070	56,840	65,797	74,528	79,145	97,718	98,470	107,645	47,671	**94,519**
2) Unallocated expenses, including administrative fees paid to third-party claims administrators	7,888	7,653	7,911	8,290	8,507	8,684	9,224	9,171	9,444	**10,352**
3) Estimated incurred claims and claims adjustment expense, end of policy year:										
Incurred	58,389	62,342	66,740	70,705	72,629	69,092	70,402	77,590	97,174	**88,684**
Ceded	-	-	-	-	596	-	593	-	1,000	**-**
Net incurred	58,389	62,342	66,740	70,705	72,033	69,092	69,809	77,590	96,174	**88,684**
4) Paid (cumulative) claims and claims adjustment expense as of:										
End of policy year	10,560	11,146	12,863	11,922	11,846	10,321	12,300	13,159	16,970	**15,123**
One year later	19,965	24,010	23,494	23,067	22,032	22,279	21,954	27,860	32,838	
Two years later	29,077	34,801	34,585	37,673	32,994	38,212	34,527	42,224		
Three years later	45,059	43,864	44,997	44,538	41,881	49,610	44,017			
Four years later	51,231	48,379	49,631	50,017	47,127	55,523				
Five years later	53,383	50,322	51,867	54,902	50,790					
Six years later	54,454	51,125	53,474	56,069						
Seven years later	63,242	51,423	54,173							
Eight years later	63,649	51,484								
Nine years later	64,809									
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	58,389	62,342	66,740	70,705	72,033	69,092	69,809	77,590	96,174	**88,684**
One year later	57,772	65,545	64,655	65,589	65,418	69,463	63,910	74,521	92,937	
Two years later	61,216	62,727	62,537	65,151	62,380	72,909	63,711	73,834		
Three years later	61,249	59,235	59,700	62,032	58,836	69,754	58,465			
Four years later	59,741	55,907	57,468	62,533	59,061	67,669				
Five years later	64,041	55,374	57,241	61,465	48,275					
Six years later	65,836	54,240	56,798	59,482						
Seven years later	65,592	54,085	56,353							
Eight years later	73,072	54,069								
Nine years later	73,950									
7) (Decrease) increase in estimated net incurred claims and allocated claims adjustment expense from end of policy year	15,561	(8,273)	(10,387)	(11,223)	(23,758)	(1,423)	(11,344)	(3,756)	(3,237)	**-**

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:

	2023				**2022**			
	Liability	**Property**	**Mine Subsidence**	**Total**	**Liability**	**Property**	**Mine Subsidence**	**Total**
Unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at beginning of fiscal year	**$ 274,686**	**$ 8,946**	**$ 1,663**	**$ 285,295**	$ 182,859	$ 5,417	$ 1,320	$ 189,596
Incurred claims and claims adjustment expense:								
Provision for insured events of the current fiscal year	**78,817**	**8,538**	**1,329**	**88,684**	85,014	9,620	1,540	96,174
Increase in provision for insured events of prior fiscal years	**80,394**	**1,628**	**547**	**82,569**	70,067	878	1,003	71,948
Total incurred claims and claims adjustment expense	**159,211**	**10,166**	**1,876**	**171,253**	155,081	10,498	2,543	168,122
Payments:								
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the current fiscal year	**11,461**	**3,549**	**113**	**15,123**	13,210	3,148	612	16,970
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the prior fiscal years	**66,006**	**7,069**	**1,670**	**74,745**	50,044	3,821	1,588	55,453
Total claims and claims adjustment expense payments	**77,467**	**10,618**	**1,783**	**89,868**	63,254	6,969	2,200	72,423
Total unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at end of the fiscal year	**$ 356,430**	**$ 8,494**	**$ 1,756**	**$ 366,680**	$ 274,686	$ 8,946	$ 1,663	$ 285,295

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

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
BRIM's proportionate (percentage) of the net pension (asset) liability	**0.0991%**	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	**$ 148**	$ (894)	$ 533	$ 214	$ 249	$ 331	$ 766	$ 467	$ 367
BRIM's covered payroll	**$ 1,606**	$ 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	**-9.22%**	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 *	**98.24%**	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)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Statutorily required contribution	**$ 154**	$ 156	$ 158	$ 152	$ 142	$ 138	$ 123	$ 149	$ 127	$ 133
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	**(154)**	(156)	(158)	(152)	(142)	(138)	(123)	(149)	(127)	(133)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	**$ -**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	**$ 1,635**	$ 1,606	$ 1,635	$ 1,573	$ 1,432	$ 1,275	$ 1,013	$ 1,100	$ 878	$ 962
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	**9.42%**	9.71%	9.66%	9.66%	9.92%	10.82%	12.14%	13.55%	14.00%	14.50%

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

1. 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)

2. Changes in Assumptions

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

	2021-2020
Projected salary increases:	
State	2.75 – 5.55%
Non-state	3.60 – 6.75%
Inflation rate	2.75%
Mortality rates	Healthy males -108% of 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 females - 117% of Pub 2010 Disabled annuitant, Scale MP-2018
State	2.28 – 45.63%
Non-state	2.50 – 35.88%
Disability rates	0.005 – 0.54%

	2019	2018-2015
Projected salary increases:		
State	3.10 – 5.30%	3.00 - 4.60%
Non-state	3.35 – 6.50%	3.00 - 4.60%
Inflation rate	3.00%	3.00%
Mortality rates	Healthy males -108% of Pub 2010 Non-Annuitant, Scale MP-2018	Healthy males-110% of RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA
	Healthy females-122% or Pub 2010 Non-Annuitant, Scale MP-2018	Healthy females-101% or RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA
	Disabled males - 118% of Pub 2010 Disabled annuitant, Scale MP-2018	Disabled males - 96% of RP-2000 Disabled annuitant, Scale AA
	Disabled females - 117% of Pub 2010 Disabled annuitant, Scale MP-2018	Disabled females - 107% of RP-2000 Disabled annuitant, Scale AA
Withdrawal rates:		
State	2.275 – 45.63%	1.75 –35.10%
Non-state	2.500 – 35.88%	2 – 35.80%
Disability rates	0.005 – 0.54%	0 – .675%

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

	2023	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
BRIM's proportionate (percentage) of the net OPEB (asset) liability	**0.0179%**	0.0204%	0.0256%	0.0236%	0.0219%	0.0208%
BRIM's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	**$ 20**	$ (6)	$ 113	$ 391	$ 470	$ 512
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) associated with BRIM	**7**	(1)	25	80	97	105
Total	**$ 27**	$ (7)	$ 138	$ 471	$ 567	$ 617
BRIM's covered-employee payroll	**$ 1,036**	$ 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	**-1.93%**	0.56%	10.19%	37.60%	51.93%	63.05%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB (asset) liability *	**93.59%**	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 Eight Fiscal Years
(in thousands except percentages)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Statutorily required contribution	**$ 27**	$ 21	$ 37	$ 39	$ 45	$ 44	$ 43	$ 41
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	**(27)**	(21)	(37)	(39)	(45)	(44)	(43)	(41)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	**$ -**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	**$ 906**	$ 1,036	$ 1,081	$ 1,109	$ 1,040	$ 905	$ 812	$ 870
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	**3%**	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.

Other Supplementary Information
(in thousands)

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Combining Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Other Lines of Business	Mine Subsidence	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 24,728	$ -	$ 24,728
Advance deposits with carrier/trustee	235,648	-	235,648
Receivables, net	3,258	-	3,258
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	5,447	5,447
Restricted receivables, net	-	1,534	1,534
Total current assets	263,634	6,981	270,615
Noncurrent assets:			
Investments	154,103	-	154,103
Restricted investments	-	29,754	29,754
Total non current assets	154,103	29,754	183,857
Total assets	417,737	36,735	454,472
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension	399	-	399
Other post-employment benefits	59	-	59
Total deferred outflows of resources	458	-	458
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense	188,373	1,050	189,423
Unearned revenue	14,033	2,605	16,638
Agent commissions payable	1,646	-	1,646
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	669	-	669
Total current liabilities	204,721	3,655	208,376
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Estimated claims and claims adjustment expense, noncurrent	176,551	706	177,257
Compensated absences	180	11	191
Net pension liability	148	-	148
Net other post-employment benefits liability	20	-	20
Total noncurrent liabilities	176,899	717	177,616
Total liabilities	381,620	4,372	385,992
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension	-	-	-
Other post-employment benefits	137	-	137
Total deferred inflows of resources	137	-	137
NET POSITION			
Restricted	-	32,363	32,363
Unrestricted	36,438	-	36,438
Net position	$ 36,438	$ 32,363	$ 68,801

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Other Lines of Business	Mine Subsidence	Total
Operating revenues:			
Premiums	$ 90,363	$ 5,139	$ 95,502
Less excess coverage/reinsurance premiums	(8,969)	-	(8,969)
Total operating revenues	81,394	5,139	86,533
Operating expenses:			
Claims and claims adjustment expense	169,377	1,876	171,253
General and administrative expense	5,681	166	5,847
Total operating expenses	175,058	2,042	177,100
Operating (loss) income	(93,664)	3,097	(90,567)
Nonoperating expenses:			
Investment income	4,708	3,278	7,986
Legislative appropriation	50,000	(50,000)	-
OPEB nonoperating loss	(22)	-	(22)
Net nonoperating income (expenses)	54,686	(46,722)	7,964
Decrease in net position	$ (38,978)	$ (43,625)	$ (82,603)

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Form 7 - Deposits Disclosure
June 30, 2023
(in thousands)

		Fair Value	
Cash with Treasurer	$	967	[1]

[1] Agrees to audited statement of cash flows as follows:

Cash with Treasurer	$	967	[2]
Cash equivalents with BTI		29,208	[2]
	$	30,175	[3]

[2] Agrees to Form 8-A

[3] Agrees to audited statement of net position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	$	24,728
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		5,447
	$	30,175

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Form 8 - Investments Disclosure
June 30, 2023
(in thousands)

Investment Pool	Amount Unrestricted		Amount Restricted		Amount Reported		Fair Value
BTI and WVIMB Investment Pools:							
Cash liquidity	$ 24,728	(1)	$ 5,447	(1)	$ 30,175	(3)	$ 30,175
Long-term	154,103	(1)	29,754	(1)	183,857	(3)	183,857
Total investments	$ 178,831	(1)	$ 35,201	(1)	$ 214,032		$ 214,032

(1) Agrees to audited statement of net position as follows:				
Investments with BTI and WVIMB	$ 178,831	(1)	$ 35,201	
Less investments classified as cash equivalents	24,728		5,447	
Total investments	$ 154,103	(2)	$ 29,754	(2)

(2) Agrees to audited statement of net position

(3) Agrees to Form 8-A

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Form 8-A - Deposits and Investments Disclosure
June 30, 2023
(in thousands)

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and investments as reported in the financial statements to the amounts disclosed in the footnotes:

Deposits:			
Cash and cash equivalents as reported:			
Noncurrent – restricted	$	5,447	(1)
Unrestricted		24,728	(1)
Total cash and cash equivalents		30,175	
Less investments disclosed as cash equivalents		967	(2)(3)
Fair value of deposits as disclosed on Form 7	$	29,208	(2)
Investments:			
Investments as reported:			
Noncurrent – restricted	$	29,754	(1)
Noncurrent – unrestricted		154,103	(1)
Total investments		183,857	
Add investments disclosed as cash equivalents		-	
Fair value of investments as disclosed on Form 8	$	183,857	(3)

(1) Agrees to audited statement of net position

(2) Agrees to Form 7

(3) Agrees to Form 8

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Form 9 - Schedule of Receivables (Other Than State Agencies)
June 30, 2023
(in thousands)

		Amount	
Accounts receivable (other than State agencies):			
Total accounts receivable as of June 30, 2023	$	4,792	(1)
Less allowance for doubtful accounts		-	(2)
Net receivable	$	4,792	

[1] Derived from the audited statement of net position as follows:

Receivables	$	3,258	(2)
Restricted receivables		1,534	(2)
	$	4,792	

[2] Agrees to the audited statement of net position

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Form 10 - Schedule of Accounts Receivable From Other State Agencies
June 30, 2023
(in thousands)

Receivable From	Amount	
Accounts receivable from other State agencies	$ 24	(1)
(1) Premiums due from other State agencies	$ 24	
Premiums due from other entities	3,234	
Total receivables	$ 3,258	(2)

(2) Agrees to audited statement of net position

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Form 13 - Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Obligations - Compensated Absences
June 30, 2023
(in thousands)

Type of Debt	Final Maturity Date	Balance June 30, 2022	Payments	Other Changes	Balance June 30, 2023
Compensated absences – annual leave	Varies	$ 167	$ -	$ 24	**$ 191** [1]

[1] Agrees to audited statement of net position

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditor's Report

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

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, the financial statements of the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM), which comprise the statement of net position as of June 30, 2023, and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in position, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise BRIM's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 12, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered BRIM's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of BRIM's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of BRIM's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether BRIM's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards.*

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

FORVIS, LLP

Charleston, West Virginia
October 12, 2023