State of West Virginia

Board of Risk and Insurance Management

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

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

On the Cover – Spruce Mountain, WV - This 16-mile ridge located in Pendleton County, WV is the highest ridge of the Allegheny Mountains with its peak exceeding 4,800 feet. Spruce Mountain lies mostly within the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area within the Monongahela National Forest.

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Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

Jim Justice
Governor

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

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

State of West Virginia
Board of Risk and Insurance Management

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

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

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Introductory Section

Seneca Rocks – Is a rock formation rising nearly 900 feet above the North Fork River. It is one of the best-known landmarks in West Virginia and is popular for hiking and rock climbing.

State of West Virginia
Board of Risk and Insurance Management

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

Jim Justice, Governor

Board of Directors
Joseph Price, Chairperson
Gordon Lane, Jr, Vice Chairperson
Leah Cooper, Member
Kristin Boggs, Member
Tom Clark, Member

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

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

Mark D. Scott
Deputy Cabinet Secretary

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

Formal Transmittal of Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

November 13, 2024

Honorable Jim Justice, Governor
State of West Virginia

Board of Directors
West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM) for the year ended June 30, 2024, is hereby respectfully submitted. This report was prepared by the Finance Department of BRIM. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with management of BRIM. We believe the data, as presented, is accurate in all material respects; that it is presented in a manner designed to fairly set forth the financial position and results of operations and cash flows of BRIM. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of BRIM's financial activities have been included. The financial statements of BRIM have been prepared on an accrual basis in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governmental entities as prescribed or permitted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

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

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

PROFILE OF BRIM

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

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

BRIM is charged with providing insurance coverage to all state agencies, which number 167. Additionally, BRIM provides these services to cities, counties, and non-profit organizations throughout the State under the provisions of Senate Bill 3 (SB 3). Currently, BRIM insures approximately 970 of these organizations. BRIM also provides a coal mine subsidence reinsurance program that allows homeowners and businesses to obtain insurance coverage up to $200,000 for collapses and damage caused by underground coal mines. Currently, BRIM underwrites over 15,000 commercial and personal mine subsidence policies annually.

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

The initial capitalization of the fund came from the State's tobacco settlement fund. Legislation passed in March 2016 closed compensation to any claimants who did not file with the Patient Injury Fund before July 1, 2016. In July 2016, the remaining balance of the House Bill 601 Program funds of $2.8 million were transferred to the Patient Injury Compensation Fund. Additional funding to pay any remaining compensable claims filed as of June 30, 2016 was established by creation of assessments imposed on medical liability claims awards and settlements and fees charged to licensed physicians and hospitals. Senate Bill 576 passed in March of 2018 mandated that any funds remaining in The Patient Injury Compensation Fund as of June 30, 2022, that were not used for claims payments or administrative costs, be transferred to the general reserve fund.

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

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

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

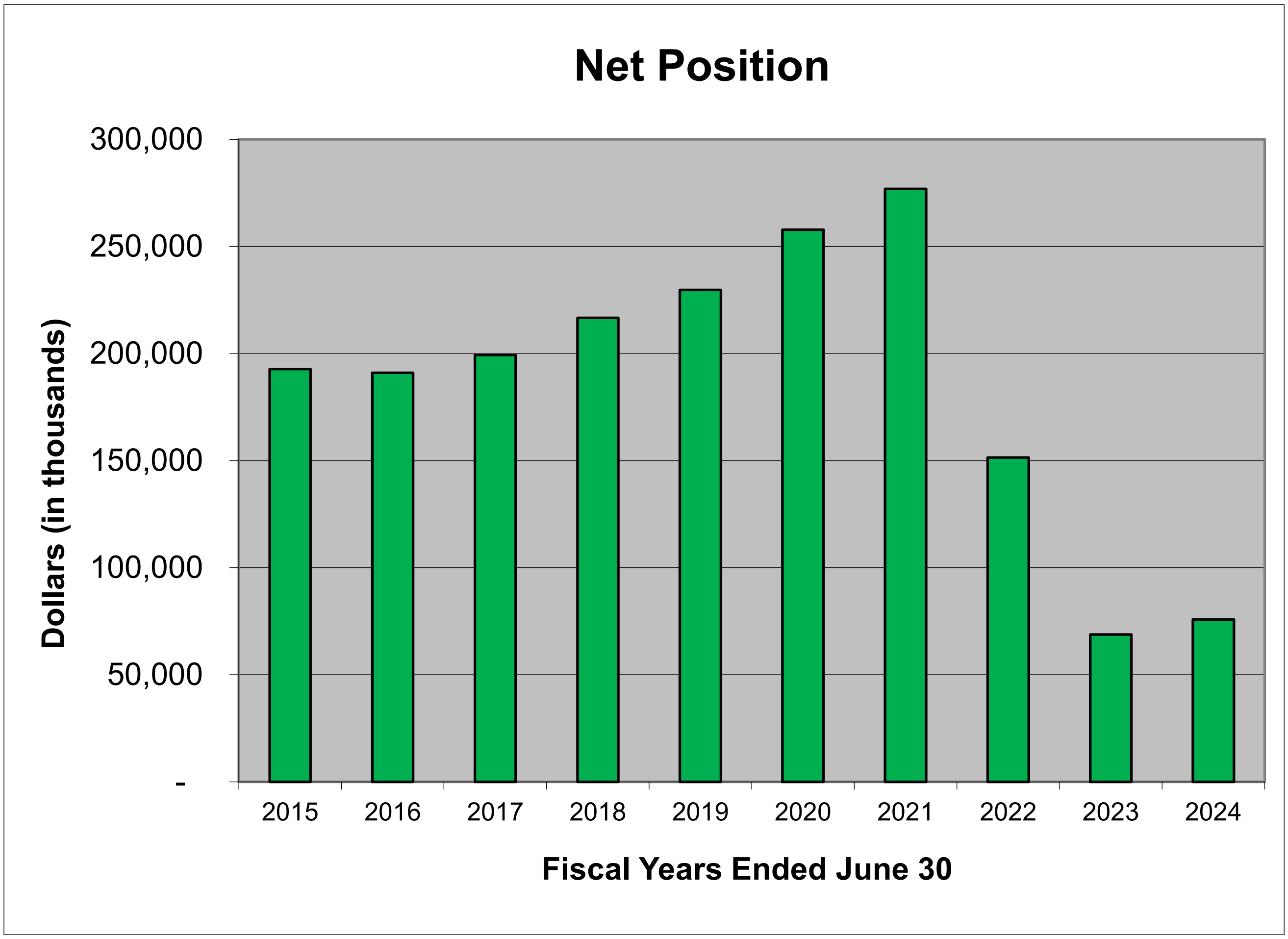
Property losses are retained by BRIM up to $1 million. Additional coverage is provided up to a limit of $300 million through various excess policies. This coverage provides reimbursement of loss at the stated or reported value less a $2,500 deductible. Under the mine subsidence program, ceding insurers pay BRIM a reinsurance premium. In exchange the ceding insurers are paid a commission for the business they placed with BRIM.

ASSESSING BRIM'S FINANCIAL CONDITION

Net Position

One of management's major goals was to eliminate the net position deficiency that existed in prior years. The deficiency in net position developed in the past due to several factors, including unanticipated losses and adverse loss development in state agency and Senate Bill 3 entity coverages for general liability and medical malpractice lines of business. Declining investment returns also were a contributing factor. In fiscal year 2004, management adopted a financial stability plan to address the deficiency in net position. In 2014 BRIM adopted a net position reserve policy. As of June 30, 2024, BRIM has total net position of $76 million reflected on the Statement of Net Position. Management anticipates that net position will continue to remain positive. For more detailed information see the MD&A included in the financial section of this report.

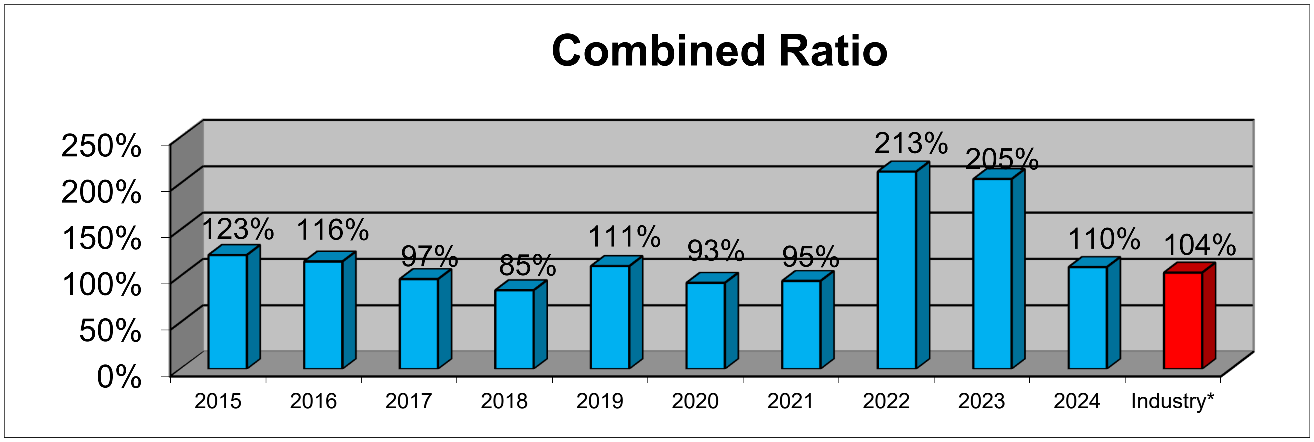
The chart below shows the net position/deficiency for the past ten years.



Combined Financial Ratio

The combined ratio is one of the key ratios used to measure underwriting performance. It is derived by adding the loss and expense ratio. A combined ratio below 100% indicates an underwriting profit and one above 100% indicates an underwriting loss. BRIM's combined ratio for 2024 reflects an underwriting loss and is higher than the industry average. Historically, BRIM's primary advantage over the commercial insurance market has been low administrative costs, which are kept at a relatively stable 5% to 10%, as compared to the insurance industry market rate of 26%. The lower administrative costs have enabled BRIM to keep this key financial ratio well below the industry average. Decreases in BRIM's claims reserves also have contributed to combined ratios below 100% in 2017, 2018, 2020 and 2021. Increasing claims reserves coupled with reduced premiums billed for 2014 thru 2016 and 2019 had an unfavorable impact on BRIM's combined ratio for these fiscal years, in particular when compared to earlier years and the industry average. Beginning in 2022 claims reserves increased significantly caused by unfavorable abuse claims development over several prior years in the Non State program (SB3) before decreasing in 2024. This increase caused the loss ratios in 2022 and 2023 to be 207% and 198% respectively and while the expense ratio remained flat the combined ratio was 213% in 2022 and 205% in 2023. The significant decrease in claims reserves in 2024 reduced the loss ratio to 104% and the combined ratio to 110%.

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



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

Investment Strategy

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

The WVIMB also recommended that BRIM reallocate its funds managed by the WVIMB, and BRIM's board approved the WVIMB's recommendation. Beginning in early 2009, the WVIMB repositioned one third of the funds previously held in fixed income securities into an approved group of well-established, fixed income-based hedge funds. In fiscal year 2011, BRIM accepted the WVIMB's additional recommendation to further diversify BRIM's holdings with the WVIMB by investing a small percentage in a Treasury Inflation Protection Securities (TIPS) pool as a hedge against inflation. The current allocation for BRIM's funds, as recommended by the WVIMB and approved by BRIM's board, is 45% fixed income, 25% equities, 10% private markets, 15% hedge funds and 5% in cash.

BRIM On-Line

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

Audit

The financial statements of BRIM are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with GAAP. BRIM is required by the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section (FARS) of the Department of Administration and by State Code to have an annual independent audit. The firm of Forvis Mazars, LLP was selected to perform the financial statement audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The independent auditor's report on the basic financial statements is included in the financial section of this report.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to BRIM for its annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. This was the twenty-ninth consecutive year that BRIM has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

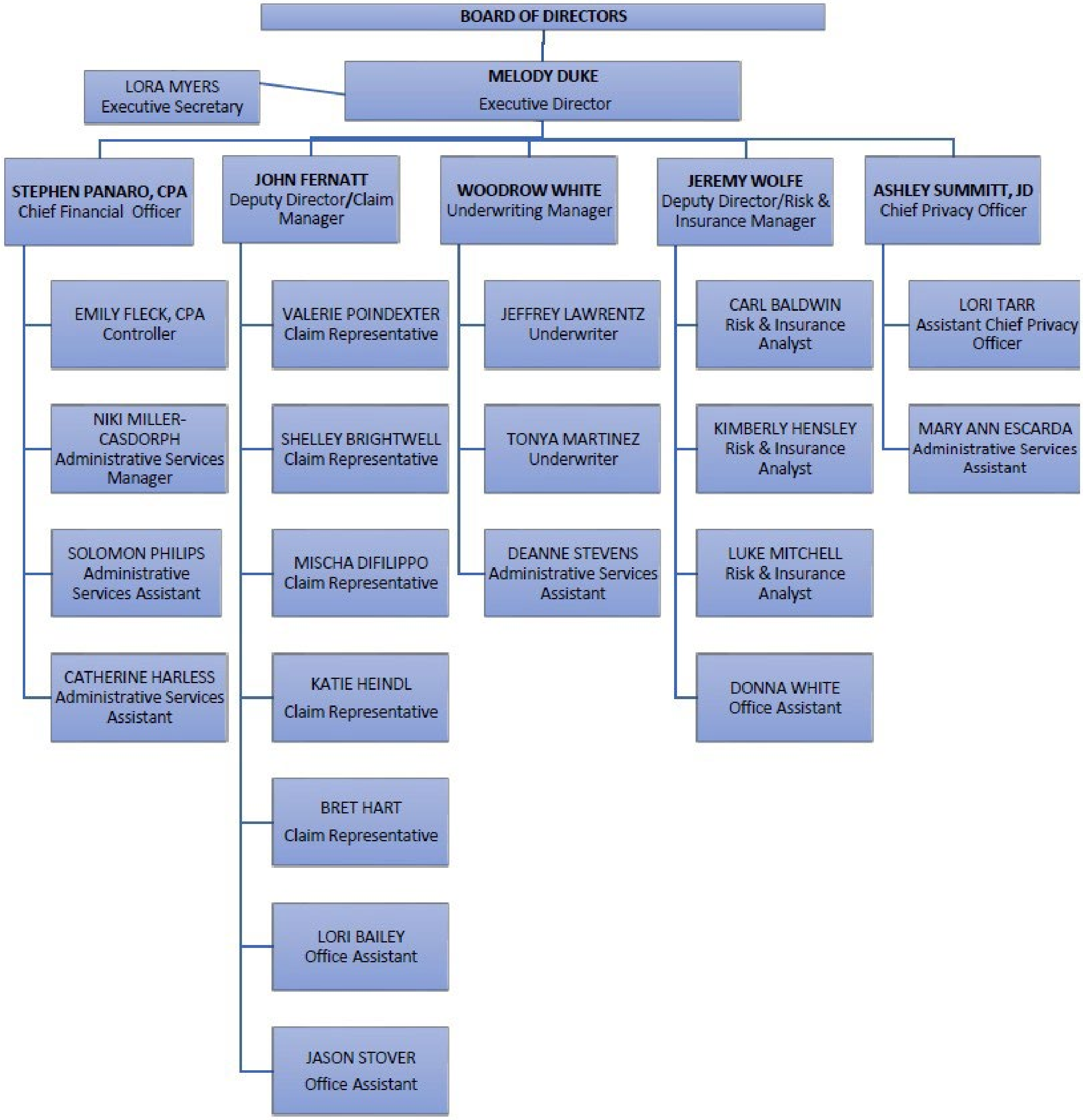
Respectfully, we hereby submit the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Sincerely,

Stephen W. Panaro

Stephen W. Panaro, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Organizational Chart



Revised 6/30/2024

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

State of West Virginia
Board of Risk & Insurance Management

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2023

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO


STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE 20 1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

Financial Section

Summersville Lake – Summersville Lake is a reservoir located in Nicholas County, WV. It is the largest lake in WV with over 2,700 acres of water and over 60 miles of shoreline at summer pool. The maximum depth is 327 feet.

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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, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024 and 2023, 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 (GAAS). 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 GAAS 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 GAAS, 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 13 to 18 and the required supplementary information on pages 72 to 79 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

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

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

Forvis Mazars, LLP

Charleston, West Virginia
October 2, 2024

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, 2024, 2023, and 2022. BRIM provides property and casualty insurance to the State of West Virginia (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 revenues, expenses, and changes in net position as of and for the years ended June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022:

	2024	2023	2022	Change 2024 - 2023 Amount	Change 2024 - 2023 Percent	Change 2023 - 2022 Amount	Change 2023 - 2022 Percent
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 34,591	$ 30,175	$ 30,131	$ 4,416	14.6%	$ 2,046	7.3%
Advance deposits with carrier/trustee	257498	235,648	243,344	21,850	9.3	(7,696)	(3.2)
Receivables	4,265	4,792	4,291	(527)	(11.0)	501	11.7
Total current assets	296,354	270,615	275,764	25,739	9.5	(5,149)	(1.9)
Noncurrent investments	90,829	183,857	175,462	(93,028)	(50.6)	8,395	4.8
Total assets	387,183	454,472	451,226	(67,289)	(14.8)	3,246	0.7
Total deferred outflows of resources	253	458	495	(205)	(44.8)	(37)	(7.5)
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense	91,641	189,423	103,306	(97,782)	(51.6)	86,117	83.4
Unearned revenue	16,885	16,638	12,208	247	1.5	4,430	36.3
Agent commissions payable	1,797	1,646	1,496	151	9.2	150	10.1
Accrued expenses and other	621	669	615	(48)	(7.2)	54	8.8
Total current liabilities	110,944	208,376	117,625	(97,432)	(46.8)	90,751	77.2
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense, net of current portion	200,425	177,257	181,989	23,168	13.1	(4,732)	(2.6)
Compensated absences	182	191	167	(9)	(4.7)	24	14.4
Net pension (asset) liability (	(4)	148	(894)	(152)	(102.7)	1,042	116.6
Net other post-employment benefits (asset) liability	(26)	20	(6)	(46)	(230)	26	(433.3)
Total noncurrent liabilities	200,577	177,616	181,256	22,961	12.9	(3,640)	(2.0)
Total liabilities	311,521	385,992	298,881	(74,471)	(19.3)	87,111	29.1
Total deferred inflows of resources	64	137	1,436	(73)	(53.3)	(1,299)	(90.5)
Net position:							
Restricted	38,024	32,363	75,988	5,661	17.5	(43,625)	(57.4)
Unrestricted	37,827	36,438	75,416	1,389	3.8	(38,978)	(51.7)
Net position	$ 75,851	$ 68,801	$ 151,404	$ 7,050	10.2%	$ (82,603)	(54.6)%

	2024	2023	2022	Change 2024 - 2023 Amount	Change 2024 - 2023 Percent	Change 2023 - 2022 Amount	Change 2023 - 2022 Percent
Premiums	$ 115,334	$ 95,502	$ 86,099	$ 19,832	20.8%	$ 9,403	10.9%
Less excess coverage	(14,989)	(8,969)	(4,758)	(6,020)	67.1	(4,211)	88.5
Net operating revenues	100,345	86,533	81,341	13,812	16.0	5,192	6.4
Claims and claims adjustment expense	104,272	171,253	168,122	(66,981)	(39.1)	3,131	1.9
General and administrative	6,038	5,847	5,008	191	3.3	839	16.8
Total operating expenses	110,310	177,100	173,130	66,790	(37.7)	3,970	2.3
Operating (loss) income	(9,965)	(90,567)	(91,789)	80,602	(89.0)	1,222	(1.3)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):							
Investment income (loss)	16,996	7,986	(33,670)	9,010	112.80	41,656	123.7
OPEB nonoperating income (loss)	19	(22)	(6)	41	(186.4)	(16)	266.7
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses), net	17,015	7,964	(33,676)	9,051	113.6	41,640	123.6
Increase (decrease) in net position	7,050	(82,603)	(125,465)	89,653	(108.5)	42,862	34.2
Total net position - beginning	68,801	151,404	276,869	(82,603)	(54.6)	(125,465)	(45.3)
Total net position - end	$ 75,851	$ 68,801	$ 151,404	$ 7,050	10.2%	$ (82,603)	(54.6)%
Total revenues	$ 117,360	$ 94,497	$ 47,665	$ 22,863	24.2%	$ 46,832	98.3%
Total expenses	$ 110,310	$ 177,100	$ 173,130	$ (66,790)	(37.7)%	$ 3,970	2.3%

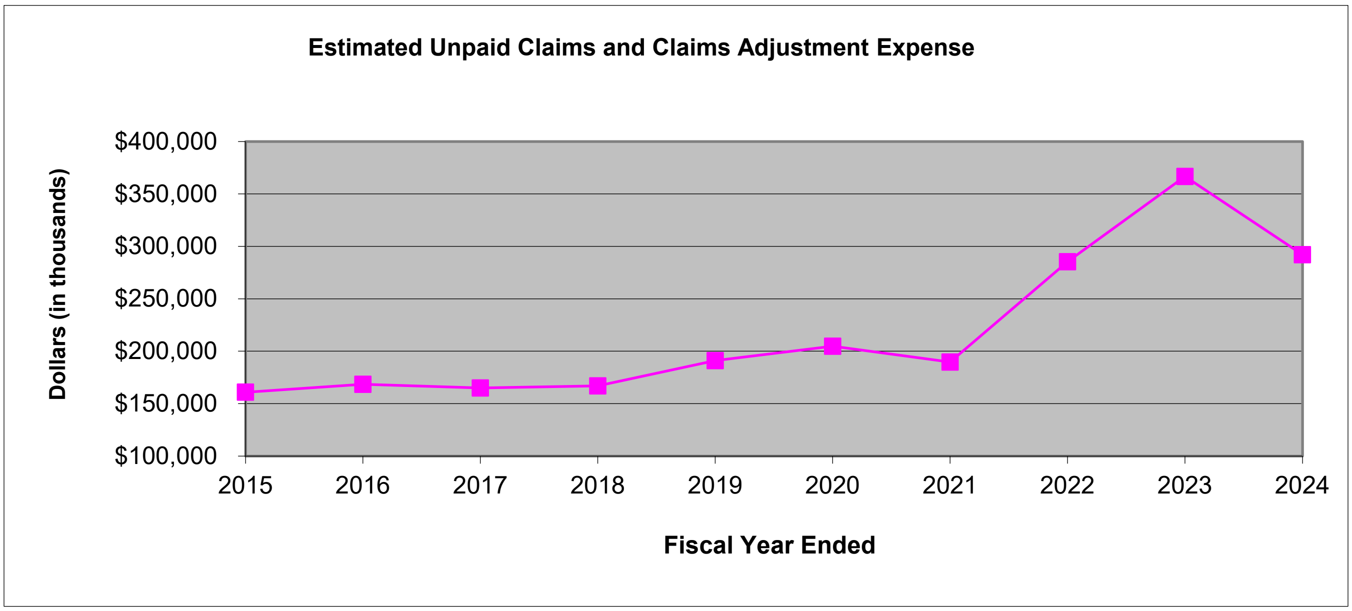
- Total assets decreased by $67,289 in 2024 and increased by $3,246 in 2023. The decrease in 2024 is the result of an increase in cash and cash equivalents a decrease in accounts receivables and a decrease in noncurrent investments. In 2024 there were increased deposits made to the trustee. Further, the decrease in noncurrent assets can be attributed to withdrawals during the year for claims payments. The increase in 2023 is result of an increase in cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivables, along with a decrease in deposits made to the trustee.
- Total liabilities decreased by $74,471 in 2024 and increased by $87,111 in 2023 The decrease in unpaid claims is the main driver of this decrease. Accrued expenses and other liabilities also contributed offset by smaller increases in unearned revenue and agent commissions payable for the current year. The payment of a number of large claims related to several earlier years and the current year resulted in the decrease. Increases in unpaid claims, accrued expenses and other liabilities are the components of the increase in 2023.
- The rise in total net position of $7,050 in 2024 and the decline of $82,603 in 2023 were due to several factors. In 2024, premium revenue and investment income increased and there was a large decrease in claims and claims adjustment expense when compared to the prior year. The investment gain of $16,973 was driven by increasing interest rates and improved returns in the equities market. The combination of these changes resulted in the increase of net position of $7,027 for 2024. The decrease in net position in 2023 was primarily due to the large increase in claims and claims adjustment expense driven by increasing reserves for claims. Deferred inflows decreased and deferred outflows slightly decreased from 2023 to 2024 due to the net changes in pension and OPEB activity for the year. In 2023 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 $38,024 in 2024, $32,363 in 2023, and $78,988 in 2022. This is comprised of funds that provide mine subsidence coverage to the general public per West Virginia Code.
- Total net operating revenues increased by $13,812 in 2024 and increased by $5,192 in 2023. 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 decreased by $66,981 for 2024. Claims expense decreased in 2024 due to more favorable claims development of several prior years and the current year resulting in an favorable impact of $66,981 for 2024. Net claims and claims adjustment expense increased by $97,863 in 2023. 2023 continued the trend of high claims expense driven by increasing reserves. 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. Net nonoperating revenues increased by $9,051 in 2024 from the nonoperating income in 2023 of $7,964. 2023 saw an increase of $41,640 from the loss in 2022 of $33,670. The increase for 2024 was the result of investment income. Year over year investment returns for 2024 improved by $9,010 and improved by 41,656 for 2023 compared to 2022 which had an investment loss of $33,670.
- Total revenues and total expenses from 2024 to 2023 and from 2023 to 2022 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 rose 10.2% from the prior year compared with a decline of 54.6% from 2022 to 2023. Claims reserves decreased in 2024 and investment earnings increased. The effect of the increase in premium revenue, decreased claims and claims adjustment expense and investment gains resulted in an overall increase in net position for the year. Total net position at June 30, 2024 was $75,851.

Unpaid Claims Liability

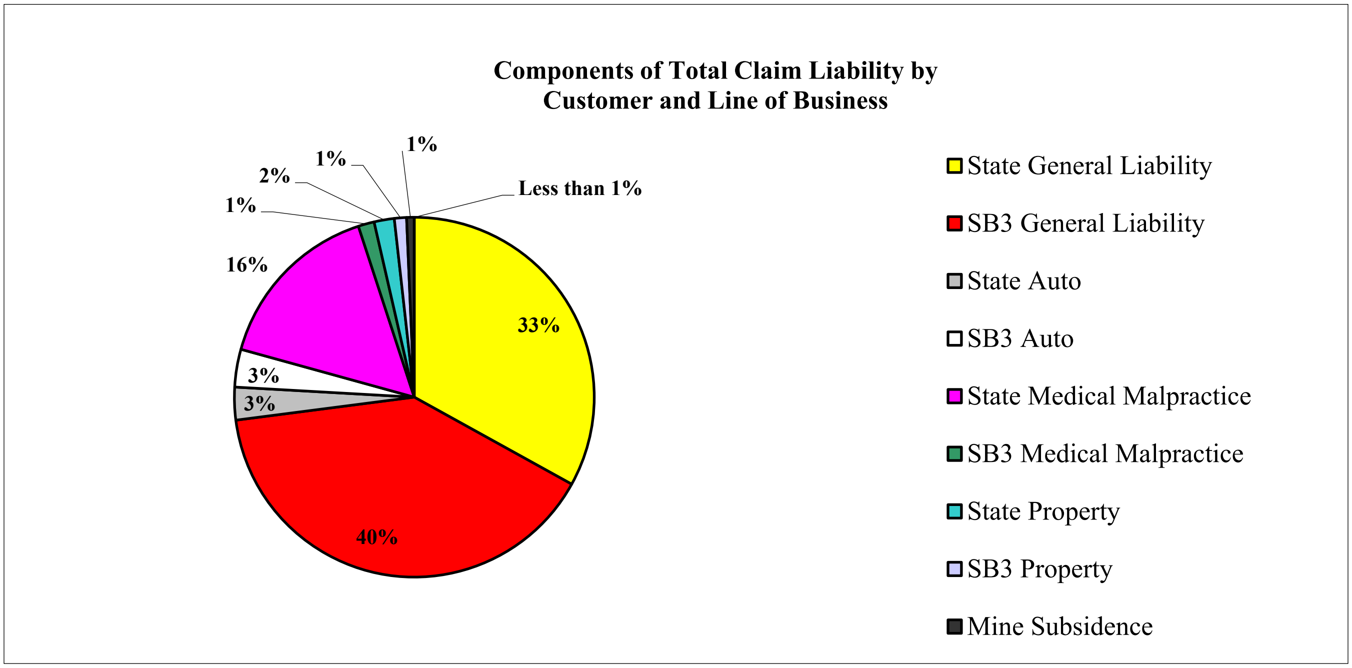
BRIM's most significant number on its statements of net position is the liability for estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense. This liability consists of two parts: claims of which BRIM is aware that have been reserved and incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims, which are projected by an independent actuary. For 2024, year over year actual reserves decreased by $39.5 while the projected IBNR total decreased by $35.1. Payments in the current year for claims from prior years' reserves offset other reserve increases resulting in the combined decrease in 2024 of $74.6. The majority of this decrease is caused by payments for abuse claims from several prior years which were filed in FY23. From fiscal year 2023 to 2024, the liability for unpaid claims decreased from $366,680 to $292,066, respectively. The chart below shows the estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability for fiscal years 2015 through 2024.



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 $292,066. 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 FY24 and FY23, due to adverse claims development, the net position of the SB3 program became a retained deficit of $81,565 and $90,811, 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 identify and address the risks underlying the adverse losses. 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 2024, market conditions were more favorable for both stocks and fixed income investments. In 2023, BRIM had significant losses in both equity and fixed income investments. In 2023, 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 2024 and 2023.

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, and 2022, increasing retained reserves and negatively impacting operating results. The reserve decreased in 2024 due to the payout of a large number of claims.

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 (Fed) to increase interest rates several times during FY24 and FY23. The Fed recently announced a rate decrease and it is anticipated that the Fed will continue to decrease rates in FY25. Rising interest rates and the volatility of the equities markets impacted BRIM's investment returns in FY24 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, 2024 and 2023
(in thousands)

	2024	2023
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 26,028	$ 24,728
Advance deposits with insurance company and trustee	257,498	235,648
Receivables	2,726	3,258
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	8,563	5,447
Restricted receivables		
Premiums due from other entities	1,539	1,534
Total current assets	296,354	270,615
Noncurrent Assets		
Equity position in investment pools	58,236	154,103
Restricted investments	32,593	29,754
Total noncurrent assets	90,829	183,857
Total assets	387,183	454,472
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension	243	399
Other Post-employment Benefits	10	59
Total deferred outflows of resources	253	458
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense	91,641	189,423
Unearned premiums	16,885	16,638
Agent commissions payable	1,797	1,646
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	621	669
Total current liabilities	110,944	208,376
Estimated Unpaid Claims and Claims Adjustment Expense, Net of Current Portion	200,425	177,257
Compensated Absences	182	191
Net Pension (Asset) Liability	(4)	148
Net Post-employment Benefits (Asset) Liability	(26)	20
Total noncurrent liabilities	200,577	177,616
Total liabilities	311,521	385,992
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Other Post-employment Benefits	64	137
Total deferred inflows of resources	64	137
NET POSITION		
Restricted by State Code for Mine Subsidence Coverage	38,024	32,363
Unrestricted	37,827	36,438
Net position	$ 75,851	$ 68,801

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(in thousands)

	2024	2023
Operating Revenues		
Premiums	$ 115,334	$ 95,502
Less excess coverage/reinsurance premiums	(14,989)	(8,969)
Net operating revenues	100,345	86,533
Operating Expenses		
Claims and claims adjustment expense	104,272	171,253
General and administrative	6,038	5,847
Total operating expenses	110,310	177,100
Operating Loss	(9,965)	(90,567)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment income	16,996	7,986
OPEB nonoperating income (expense)	19	(22)
Net nonoperating revenues	17,015	7,964
Change in net position	7,050	(82,603)
Total Net Position, Beginning of Year	68,801	151,404
Total Net Position, End of Year	$ 75,851	$ 68,801

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management
Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(in thousands)

	2024	2023
Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers	$ 101,119	$ 90,462
Payments to employees	(2,211)	(2,187)
Payments to suppliers	(3,780)	(3,648)
Payments to claimants	(178,886)	(89,868)
Deposits to advance deposit with insurance company and trustee	(189,830)	(82,248)
Withdrawals from advance deposit with insurance company and trustee	176,876	87,547
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(96,712)	58
Investing Activities		
Purchase of investments	(104,407)	(50,812)
Sale of investments	203,974	51,459
Net investment earnings	1,561	1,341
Net cash provided by investing activities	101,128	1,988
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,416	2,046
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	30,175	28,129
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 34,591	$ 30,175
Cash and Cash Equivalents Consist of		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 26,028	$ 24,728
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	8,563	5,447
	$ 34,591	$ 30,175

(in thousands) (Continued)

	2024	2023
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Operating Activities		
Operating loss	$ (9,965)	$ (90,567)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Operating Activities		
Pension and OPEB expense	102	(35)
Change in advanced deposits, net	(12,954)	5,299
Decrease (increase) in premiums receivable, net	527	(501)
(Decrease) increase in estimated liability for unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense	(74,614)	81,385
Increase in other liabilities	94	228
Increase in unearned premiums	247	4,430
Deferred outflows of resources - pension and OPEB contributions	(149)	(181)
Total adjustments	(86,747)	90,625
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	$ (96,712)	$ 58
Noncash Activities		
Increase in fair value of investments	$ 15,435	$ 6,645

Notes to Financial Statements
(in thousands)

Note 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 (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, 2024, 2023 and 2022, 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 (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.

Note 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, 2024 and 2023, 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 $149 and $154 for the years ending June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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 $0 and $27 for the years ending June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024 and 2023, 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 2, 2024, the date the financial statements were available for issuance.

Note 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 $31,946 and $29,208 at June 30, 2024 and June 31, 2023, 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.

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).

(in thousands)

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

	Credit Rating		2024		2023	
Security Type	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Carrying Value**	**Percent**	**Carrying Value**	**Percent**
Corporate Bonds and Notes		A-1	$ -	0.00%	$ 50,000	0.50%
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1+	3,626,718	37.76	2,281,084	23.14
	P-1	A-1	3,636,575	37.85	4,522,938	45.88
Negotiable CDs	P-1	A-1+	844,998	8.80	553,000	5.61
	P-1	A-1	709,000	7.38	1,397,000	14.17
		A+	-	0.00	-	0.00
Money market funds	NR	AAAm	2,820	0.03	220,607	2.24
Cash	NR	A-1+	-	0.00	-	0.00
Repurchase agreements (underlying securities)						
U.S. Treasury bills and notes*	Aaa	AA+	134,000	1.40	512,000	5.19
U.S. Agency bonds and notes	Aaa	AA+	651,000	6.78	322,500	3.27
			$ 9,605,111	100.00%	$ 9,859,129	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, 2024 and 2023, 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.

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

	2024		2023	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**WAM Days**	**Fair Value**	**WAM Days**
Corporate bonds and notes	$ -	-	$ 50,000	15
Commercial Paper	7,263,293	36	6,804,022	25
Negotiable certificates of deposit	1,553,998	50	1,950,000	56
Repurchase agreements	785,000	3	834,500	3
Money market funds	2,820	3	220,607	3
	$ 9,605,111	36	$ 9,859,129	29

BRIM's amount invested in the West Virginia Money Market Pool of $31,946 at June 30, 2024 and $29,208 at June 30, 2023 is included in cash and cash equivalents representing approximately 1% of total investments in this pool.

(in thousands)

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, 2024 and 2023, 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).

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	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Equity	30%	20%	25%	25%
Fixed Income	70%	80%	35%	35%
TIPS	0%	0%	10%	10%
Private Markets				
Private Credit and Income	0%	0%	2%	2%
Private Equity	0%	0%	4%	4%
Real Estate	0%	0%	4%	4%
Hedge Funds	0%	0%	15%	15%
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.*

(in thousands)

Asset Value

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

	2024		2023	
	Cost	**Fair Value**	**Cost**	**Fair Value**
Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool	$ 12,382	$ 12,791	$ 22,990	$ 25,37
Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool	2,292	2,281	3,756	4,573
International equity	5,528	6,077	11,180	11,755
International nonqualified	2,296	2,780	5,517	6,641
Total return fixed income	21,037	21,407	43,798	44,343
Core fixed income	8,762	9,207	18,304	18,737
Hedge fund	12,783	14,918	26,710	28,108
TIPS (Treasury Inflation Protection Securities)	8,882	9,019	18,202	17,832
Private Markets	7,872	7,894	17,215	17,349
Short-term fixed income	2,456	4,455	7,143	9,143
Total investments	$ 84,290	$ 90,829	$ 174,815	$ 183,857

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

	2024	2023
Investment income		
Interest income including realized gains on sale of securities	$ 1,561	$ 1,341
Unrealized gain on investments	15,435	6,645
Total investment income	$ 16,996	$ 7,986

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, 2024 and 2023, BRIM's amount invested in the Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool of $12,791 and $25,376, respectively, represents approximately 3.8% and 8.0%, respectively, of total investments in this pool.

Investment Risk

At June 30, 2024, the Pool holds shares of a commingled equity fund that invests in equities included in the S&P 500 Index. The value of this investment at June 30, 2024, was $327,287. The Pool is exposed to credit risk and interest rate risk from its money market mutual fund investment. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating and has a weighted average maturity of 35 days. The Pool is not exposed to concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, or foreign currency risk.

(in thousands)

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.

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:

	2024			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Commingled equity fund	$ 327,287	$ -	$ -	$ 327,287
Money market mutual fund	7,800	-	-	7,800
Total	$ 335,087	$ -	$ -	$ 335,087

	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

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 $2,281 and $4,573 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, represents approximately 0.2% and 0.4% 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, 2024 and 2023, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

(in thousands)

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024 and 2023, the money market mutual fund's WAM was 35 days and 12 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, 2024 and 2023, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account was 3 days and 3 days, respectively.

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:

	2024			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Domestic common stock	$ 961,711	$ -	$ -	$ 961,711
Foreign common stock	121,402	-	-	121,402
Money market mutual fund	44,295	-	-	44,295
Securities lending collateral	-	67,121	-	67,121
Total	$ 1,127,408	$ 67,121	$ -	$ 1,194,529

	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

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 $6,077 and $11,755 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, represents approximately 0.2% and 0.4%, 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, 2024 and 2023, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024 and 2023, the money market mutual fund has a WAM of 35 days and 12 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, 2024 and 2023, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account was 3 days and 3 days, 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, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024			
Currency	Equity Investments	Cash	Foreign Currency Spot Contracts	Total
Australian Dollar	$ 72,518	$ 110	$ -	$ 72,628
Brazilian Real	79,546	354	(1)	79,899
British Pound	196,772	515	-	197,287
Canadian Dollar	104,643	53	-	104,696
Chilean Peso	-	1	-	1
Chinese Yuan Onshore	56,400	317	-	56,717
Chinese Yuan Offshore	-	17	-	17
Danish Krone	29,388	7	-	29,395
Egyptian Pound	27	-	-	27
Emirati Dirham	34,887	7	-	34,894
Euro Currency Unit	430,287	654	-	430,941
Hong Kong Dollar	244,357	396	-	244,753
Hungarian Forint	4,850	217	-	5,067
Indian Rupee	292,048	39	-	292,087
Indonesian Rupiah	22,583	234	-	22,817
Israeli Shekel	7,326	3	-	7,329
Japanese Yen	320,699	1,469	-	322,168
Kuwaiti Dinar	2,454	134	-	2,588
Malaysian Ringgit	12,913	14	-	12,927
Mexican Peso	18,532	140	-	18,672
New Taiwan Dollar	309,283	243	(8)	309,518
New Zealand Dollar	56	-	-	56
Norwegian Krone	34,106	154	-	34,260
Philippine Peso	7,715	24	-	7,739
Polish Zloty	19,042	-	-	19,042
Russian Ruble	-	5,253	-	5,253
Qatari Riyal	1,248	-	-	1,248
Saudi Arabian Riyal	36,742	212	-	36,954
Singapore Dollar	16,778	10	-	16,788
South African Rand	15,479	2	-	15,481
South Korean Won	259,245	24	(1)	259,268
Swedish Krona	50,838	54	-	50,892
Swiss Franc	85,261	582	-	85,843
Thailand Baht	35,154	4	-	35,158
Turkish Lira	19,140	130	-	19,270
Total	2,820,317	11,373	(10)	2,831,680
U.S. Dollar	216,418	9	-	216,427
Total	$ 3,036,735	$ 11,382	$ (10)	$ 3,048,107

(in thousands)

	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)

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:

	2024			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Common stock	$ 3,005,519	$ -	$ -	$ 3,005,519
Money market mutual fund	47,955	-	-	47,955
Preferred stock	31,216	-	-	31,216
Securities lending collateral	-	47,221	-	47,221
Total	$ 3,084,690	$ 47,221	$ -	$ 3,131,911

	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

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 $2,780 and $6,641 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, represents approximately 1.5% and 3.3%, 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, 2024, was $188,940. 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 $21,407 and $44,343, at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, represented approximately 0.8% and 1.9%, 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	2024	2023
AAA	$ 58,419	$ 32,765
AA	1,278,656	917,161
A	111,303	130,017
BBB	491,247	610,127
BB	325,290	329,773
B	119,098	125,669
CCC	27,439	25,396
CC	9,868	8,310
D	3,080	2,223
A-1	149,038	4,632
Total rated	2,573,438	2,202,884
Not rated	69,460	49,260
Withdrawn	6,949	16,811
Total fixed income investments	$ 2,649,847	$ 2,252,144

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, 2024 and 2023, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024 and 2022, the money market mutual fund has a WAM of 35 days and 12 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, 2024 and 2023, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account was 3 days and 3 days, 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.

(in thousands)

The following table provides the weighted average effective duration for the various asset types in the Pool as of June 30:

	2024		2023	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration (Years)**	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration (Years)**
Bank loans	$ 3,120	1.8	$ 2,661	2.0
Commingled debt funds	165,991	2.9	155,511	3.6
Corporate asset backed issues	53,932	1.9	53,142	1.3
Corporate CMO	71,968	1.5	68,964	1.2
Foreign asset backed issues	112,946	(0.1)	70,488	(0.2)
Foreign corporate bonds	273,674	4.5	320,507	4.7
Foreign government bond	233,006	5.1	252,975	5.5
Municipal bonds	12,057	6.5	20,121	7.6
Repurchase agreement	21,000	0.0*	4,300	0.0
U.S. corporate bonds	306,350	4.6	441,684	5.6
U.S. Government agency bonds	2,035	0.0*	3,359	0.1
U.S. Government agency CMO	93,028	1.2	83,390	0.8
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	9,974	2.7	3,697	2.6
U.S. Government agency MBS	543,408	5.7	460,235	5.8
U.S. Government agency TBA	216,730	4.0	35,738	6.4
U.S. Treasury bonds	518,814	9.4	263,621	14.5
U.S. Treasury inflation protected securities (TIPS)	11,814	12.6	11,751	8.8
Total fixed income investments	$ 2,649,847		$ 2,252,144	

**Rounds to less than 0.05*

The Pool invests in commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and collateralized mortgage obligations. The cash flows from these securities are based on the payment of the underlying collateral. The effective duration and yield to maturity of these securities are dependent on estimated prepayment assumptions that consider historical experience, market conditions and other criteria. Actual prepayments may vary with changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates often result in a slower rate of prepayments while declining rates tend to lead to faster prepayments. As a result, the fair values of these securities are highly sensitive to interest rate changes. The Pool held $1,101,986 and $775,654 of these securities at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, representing approximately 42% and 34% 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 $37,134 and $35,599, or 22% and 23%, respectively, of the commingled investment pools hold substantially all of their investments in foreign currencies as of June 30, 2024 and 2023. This represents approximately 1% and 2% of the value of the Pool's securities at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(in thousands)

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

	2024				
Currency	**Foreign Fixed Income**	**Common Stock**	**Cash**	**Cash Due To/From Broker**	**Total**
Argentine Peso	$ -	$ -	$ 6	$ -	$ 6
Australian Dollar	-	-	1,536	431	1,967
Brazilian Real	55,230	-	-	-	55,230
British Pound	-	369	1,726	298	2,393
Canadian Dollar	-	-	1,080	-	1,080
Colombian Peso	3,421	-	-	-	3,421
Dominican Peso	4,372	-	-	-	4,372
Egyptian Pound	2,130	-	-	-	2,130
Euro Currency Unit	30,842	-	2,005	253	33,100
Georgian Lari	720	-	-	-	720
Hungarian Forint	1,795	-	-	-	1,795
Indonesian Rupiah	1,615	-	-	-	1,615
Jamaican Dollar	2,189	-	-	-	2,189
Japanese Yen	4,339	-	1,219	2,048	7,606
Kazakhstani Tenge	4,498	-	-	-	4,498
Mexican Peso	36,585	-	2,305	3,881	42,771
New Zealand Dollar	-	-	742	-	742
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	2,343	-	-	-	2,343
Polish Zloty	3,047	-	-	-	3,047
Russian Ruble	-	-	767	-	767
South African Rand	10,324	-	3	-	10,327
Swedish Krona	-	-	420	-	420
Uruguayan Peso	2,629	-	-	-	2,629
Uzbekistani Som	3,681	-	-	-	3,681
Total	169,760	369	11,809	6,911	188,849
U.S. Dollar	452,986	-	(694)	10,959	463,251
Total	$ 622,746	$ 369	$ 11,115	$ 17,870	$ 652,099

** Cash is reported as restricted on the Statement of Net Position*

(in thousands)

	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

** Cash is reported as restricted on the Statement of Net Position*

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)

	2024			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Bank loans	$ -	$ 3,120	$ -	$ 3,120
Corporate ABS residual	-	1,094	-	1,094
Corporate ABS	-	53,932	-	53,932
Corporate CMO	-	71,968	-	71,968
Corporate preferred securities	11,384	-	-	11,384
Foreign ABS	-	112,946	-	112,946
Foreign corporate bonds	-	273,674	-	273,674
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	5,826	-	5,826
Foreign equity investments	369	-	-	369
Foreign government bonds	-	233,006	-	233,006
Futures contracts	6,271	-	-	6,271
Money market mutual fund	58,044	-	-	58,044
Municipal bonds	-	12,057	-	12,057
Options contracts purchased	1,869	121	-	1,990
Repurchase agreement	-	21,000	-	21,000
Securities lending collateral	-	48,614	-	48,614
Swaps	-	24,928	-	24,928
U.S. corporate bonds	-	306,350	-	306,350
U.S. Government agency bonds	-	2,035	-	2,035
U.S. Government agency CMO	-	93,028	-	93,028
U.S. Government agency CMO IO	-	9,974	-	9,974
U.S. Government agency MBS	-	543,408	-	543,408
U.S. Government agency TBAs	-	216,730	-	216,730
U.S. Treasury issues	-	518,814	-	518,814
U.S. TIPS	-	11,814	-	11,814
Total	$ 77,937	$ 2,564,439	$ -	$ 2,642,376
Commingled debt funds				165,991
Total				$ 2,808,367

Liabilities	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Foreign currency forward contracts	$ -	$ (1,245)	$ -	$ (1,245)
Futures contracts	(6,604)	-	-	(6,604)
Options contracts written	(2,884)	(115)	-	(2,999)
Securities sold short	-	(26,054)	-	(26,054)
Swaps	-	(21,950)	-	(21,950)
Total	$ (9,488)	$ (49,364)	$ -	$ (58,852)

(in thousands)

	2023			
Assets	**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)

The Pool’s investments in commingled debt funds were measured at the NAV as of June 30, 2024 and 2023. 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.

(in thousands)

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.

BRIM's amount invested in the Core Fixed Income Pool of $9,207 and $18,737 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and represented approximately 0.4% and 1.0%, 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, 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	**2024**	**2023**
AAA	$ 76,420	$ 43,966
AA	1,265,263	1,147,027
A	219,003	185,813
BBB	383,552	277,969
BB	8,036	10,142
B	1,037	672
CCC	114	120
C	646	-
Total rated	1,954,071	1,667,225
Not rated	125,305	105,782
Withdrawn	1,497	1,516
Total fixed income investments	$ 2,080,873	$ 1,773,007

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, 2024 and 2023, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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.

(in thousands)

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, 2024 and 2023, the money market mutual fund had a WAM of 35 days and 12 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, 2024 and 2023, the WAM for the Cash Collateral Account was 3 days and 3 days, respectively.

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:

	2024		2023	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration (Years)**	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration (Years)**
Corporate asset backed issues	$ 234,021	2.1	$ 166,971	2.0
Corporate CMO	87,553	2.2	77,010	2.4
Corporate CMO interest-only	105	1.6	123	1.7
Corporate CMO principal-only	5,380	0.5	23	1.7
Foreign asset backed issues	2,346	0.0*	2,281	(0.1)
Foreign corporate bonds	166,741	4.1	121,780	4.4
Foreign government bonds	5,786	9.3	3,213	11.7
Municipal bonds	8,480	9.0	9,834	9.4
U.S. corporate bonds	365,052	7.3	278,937	8.0
U.S. Government agency CMO	116,733	5.1	112,612	5.1
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	1,173	8.5	1,393	7.7
U.S. Government agency CMO principal-only	1,746	5.2	1,770	5.0
U.S. Government agency MBS	480,710	6.1	386,105	6.0
U.S. Treasury bonds	605,047	8.2	610,955	8.2
Total fixed income investments	$ 2,080,873		$ 1,773,007	

**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, 2024 and 2023, the Pool held $929,767 and $748,288, respectively, of these securities. This represents approximately 45% and 42%, respectively, of the value of the Pool's fixed income securities.

(in thousands)

Foreign Currency Risk

None of the securities held by the Pool are exposed 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:

	2024			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Corporate ABS	$ -	$ 234,021	$ -	$ 234,021
Corporate CMO	-	87,553	-	87,553
Corporate CMO IO	-	105	-	105
Corporate CMO PO	-	5,380	-	5,380
Foreign ABS	-	2,346	-	2,346
Foreign corporate bonds	-	166,741	-	166,741
Foreign government bonds	-	5,786	-	5,786
Money market mutual fund	17,014	-	-	17,014
Municipal bonds	-	8,480	-	8,480
Securities lending collateral	-	93,136	-	93,136
U.S. corporate bonds	-	365,052	-	365,052
U.S. Government agency CMO	-	116,733	-	116,733
U.S. Government agency CMO IO	-	1,173	-	1,173
U.S. Government agency CMO PO	-	1,746	-	1,746
U.S. Government agency MBS	-	480,710	-	480,710
U.S. Treasury issues	-	605,047	-	605,047
Total	$ 17,014	$ 2,174,009	$ -	$ 2,191,023

	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

(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 $14,918 and $28,108 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, represented approximately 0.5% and 1.1%, 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, 2024 and 2023, the money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating and has a weighted average maturity of 35 days and 12 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, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024 and 2023. 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 2024 and 2023.

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.

	2024			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Money market mutual fund	$ 1,341	$ -	$ -	$ 1,341
Hedge funds				2,846,583
Total				$ 2,847,924

	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

(in thousands)

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

	2024		
Hedge Fund Strategies	**Fair Value**	**Redemption Frequency**	**Redemption Notice Period**
Directional [a]	$ 272,735	Mthly, Quarterly	5 to 65 days
Equity long/short [b]	515,378	Quarterly	45 to 90 days
Event-driven [c]	230,051	Quarterly	180 days
Long-biased [d]	93,166	Mthly	90 days
Multi-strategy [e]	1,421,905	Mthly/Qtly/Semi-annually	45 to 90 days
Relative-value [f]	285,057	Weekly, Quarterly	5 to 60 days
	2,818,292		
In liquidation [g]	28,291		
Total investments measured at the NAV	$ 2,846,583		

	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		

[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, 2024 and 2023, investments representing approximately 75% and 67%, respectively, of the fair value of the investments in this strategy were subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

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

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

(e) Multi-strategy managers combine several strategies within the same fund in order to provide diversification benefits to reduce return volatility and decrease asset-class and single-strategy risks. These funds typically add incremental returns through active allocation adjustments based on market opportunities. Risk is managed through a combination of quantitative and qualitative constraints including, but not limited to, active risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, manager risk, derivatives risk and leverage risk. Investments representing approximately 78% in 2024 and 86% in 2023 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 53% and 59% in 2024 and 2023, respectively, of the fair value of the instruments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

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

TREASURY INFLATION PROTECTION SECURITIES (TIPS)

The pool was established to offer an additional level of diversification over and above the nominal fixed income securities in an attempt to mitigate the risk of inflation. The main objective for the Pool is to generate a return that exceeds the rate of inflation over a market cycle, to provide investment income and stability of principal, and to diversify interest rate exposure. 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 $9,019 and $17,832 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, represented approximately 1.8% and 4.4% 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, 2024, 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, 2023, 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, 2024 and 2023, the fund had an effective duration of 3.3 years and 2.5 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:

	2024			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Money market mutual fund	$ 83	$ -	$ -	$ 83
U.S. TIPS	-	511,976	-	511,976
Total	$ 83	$ 511,976	$ -	$ 512,059

	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

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 $7,894 and $17,349 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, represented approximately 0.1% and 0.3% 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.

(in thousands)

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

Rating	2024	2023
A	$ 509	$ 265
BBB	8,042	9,348
BB	2,667	1,887
CC	97	83
Total fixed income investments	$ 11,315	$ 11,583

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, 2024 and 2023, the effective duration for U.S. corporate bonds was 3.6 and 5.2 years, respectively. The WVIMB manages interest rate risk of the private credit and 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, 2024 and 2023, the money market mutual fund has a weighted average maturity (WAM) of 35 and 12 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, 2024 and 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.

(in thousands)

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

	2024			
Currency	**Foreign Common Stock**	**Real Estate Limited Partnerships and Funds**	**Cash**	**Total**
Australian Dollar	$ 5,164	$ -	$ -	$ 5,164
British Pound	3,813	-	-	3,813
Canadian Dollar	3,170	68,949	-	72,119
Euro Currency Unit	6,388	88,207	-	94,595
Hong Kong Dollar	3,802	-	-	3,802
Japanese Yen	8,368	-	12	8,380
Singapore Dollar	3,544	-	-	3,544
Swedish Krona	1,187	-	-	1,187
Swiss Franc	517	-	-	517
Total	35,953	157,156	12	193,121
U.S. Dollar	-	2,062,328	16,633	2,078,805
Total	$ 35,953	$ 2,219,328	$ 16,645	$ 2,271,926

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 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

(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 (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, 2024. 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.

	2024			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Foreign common stock	$ 35,953	$ -	$ -	$ 35,953
Money market mutual fund	124,369	-	-	124,369
Securities lending collateral	-	19,117	-	19,117
U.S. common stock	161,123	-	-	161,123
U.S. corporate bonds	-	11,315	-	11,315
U.S. preferred stock	9,905	-	-	9,905
Total	$ 331,350	$ 30,432	$ -	361,782
Private credit & income funds				1,038,589
Private equity partnerships				2,654,612
Real estate limited partnerships and funds				2,219,328
Total				$ 6,274,311

	2024			
Assets	**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

(in thousands)

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

	2024				
Strategies	**Fair Value**	**Unfunded Commitments**	**Contractual Termination Date Range**	**Redemption Frequency[a]**	**Redemption Notice Period**
Private credit & income funds:					
Core debt [b]	$ 588,660	$ 122,514	N/A	Quarterly	45 days
Opportunistic debt [c]	174,743	121,286	2029 to 2031	N/A	N/A
Specialty credit [d]	261,649	182,647	2026 to 2031	N/A	N/A
Private equity partnerships:					
Corporate finance - buyout [e]	1,796,982	549,680	2024 to 2035	N/A	N/A
Corporate finance - distressed debt [f]	25,982	16,263	2025	N/A	N/A
Corporate finance - growth equity [g]	167,116	91,166	2025 to 2031	N/A	N/A
Corporate finance - hard assets [h]	128,978	47,031	2024 to 2033	N/A	N/A
Corporate finance - mezzanine [i]	2,055	480	N/A	N/A	N/A
Corporate finance - structured capital [j]	61,236	22,337	2024 to 2028	N/A	N/A
Corporate finance - turnaround [k]	100,430	100,687	2024 to 2034	N/A	N/A
Venture capital [l]	371,833	44,249	2025 to 2034	N/A	N/A
Real estate limited partnerships and funds:					
Core [m]	1,167,442	-	N/A	Quarterly	45-90 days
Opportunistic [n]	355,393	245,046	2024 to 2034	N/A	N/A
Value [o]	696,493	493,208	2024 to 2068	N/A	N/A
Total	$ 5,898,992	$ 2,036,594			

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.

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 $4,455 and $9,143 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, represented approximately 1.7% and 4.9%, 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, 2024, the Pool held approximately 31% of its total assets in U.S. Treasury issues Repurchase agreements are collateralized by United States Treasury bonds.

(in thousands)

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, 2024 and 2023.

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, 2024 and 2023, the Pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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.

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	2024 Carrying Value	WAM (Days)	2023 Carrying Value	WAM (Days)
Repurchase agreement	$ 31,730	1	$ 22,771	3
U.S. Government agency bonds	149,920	5	94,933	8
U.S. Treasury bills	81,814	17	68,905	13
Total investments	$ 263,464	8	$ 186,609	9

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:

	2024			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Repurchase agreement	$ -	$ 31,730	$ -	$ 31,730
U.S. Government agency bonds	-	149,920	-	149,920
U.S. Treasury issues	-	81,814	-	81,814
Total	$ -	$ 263,464	$ -	$ 263,464

(in thousands)

	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

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, 2024 and 2023 of $257,498 and $235,648, respectively, are presented net of amounts due to AIG for claims funding. At June 30, 2024 and 2023, amounts payable to AIG were $5,651 and $28,137, respectively.

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

	2024				2023			
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+	$ 74	0.03%	A1	A+	$ 1,045	0.40 %
	Aa1	AA+	-	0.00	Aa1	AA+	-	0.00
	Aa2	AA	1,255	0.48	Aa2	AA	1,327	0.51
	Aa2	AA-	-	0.00	Aa2	AA-	-	0.00
	Aa3	AA-	474	0.18	Aa3	AA-	542	0.21
	Aaa	AA+	968	0.37	Aaa	AA+	980	0.37
	Aaa	AAA	951	0.36	Aaa	AAA	2,010	0.77
	WR	AA-	-	0.00	WR	AA-	1,124	0.43
			3,722	1.42			7,028	2.69
U.S. Treasury bills and notes	Aaa	NR	245,784	93.36	Aaa	NR	239,058	91.18
	NR	NR	7,690	2.94	NR	NR	10,409	3.97
			253,474	96.30			249,467	95.15
U.S. Agency-debenture	NR	NR	2,332	.89	NR	NR	2,290	0.87
	Aaa	AA+	2,395	.92	Aaa	AA+	2,418	0.92
			4,727	1.81			4,708	1.79
Money market funds	NR	NR	1,226	0.47	NR	NR	969	0.37
Total rated investments			$ 263,149	100.00%			$ 262,172	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.

(in thousands)

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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:

	2024		2023	
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**WAM Years**	**Fair Value**	**WAM Years**
Corporate bonds and notes	$ 3,722	1.32	$ 7,028	1.86
U.S. Treasury bills	253,474	2.97	249,467	3.39
U.S. Agency debenture	4,728	3.31	4,708	4.31
Money market funds	1,225	0.00	969	0.04
Total rated investments	$ 263,149		$ 262,172	

Foreign Currency Risk

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

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:

	2024			
Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Corporate bonds and notes	$ 3,722	-	-	3,722
U.S. Treasury bills	253,474	-	-	251,898
U.S. Agency debenture	4,728	-	-	4,728
Money market funds	1,225	-	-	1,225
Total	$ 263,149	$ -	$ -	$ 261,573

	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

The fair value tables above do not include a net escrow liability of $5,561 and $26,524 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(in thousands)

Note 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:

	2024	2023
Unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at beginning of year	$ 366,680	$ 285,295
Incurred claims and claims adjustment expense		
Provision for insured events of the current year	92,025	88,684
Increase (decrease) in provision for insured events of prior years	11,247	82,569
Total incurred claims and claims adjustment expense	103,272	171,253
Payments		
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the current year	(14,156)	(15,123)
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of prior years	(163,730)	(74,745)
Total payments	(177,886)	(89,868)
Total unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at end of year	$ 292,066	$ 366,680

If the unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability were discounted using a 4% discount factor for 2024 and 2023 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 $23,212 and $26,801 for fiscal years 2024 and 2023, respectively. The overall unpaid claim liability number includes a provision for allocated and unallocated claims adjustment expense. Payments related to insured events of prior years was the primary reason for the overall decrease in the reserves from the prior year.

Note 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.

(in thousands)

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, 2024, 2023 and 2022, 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 $149, $154 and $157 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2024 and 2023, BRIM reported an asset of $4 and a liability of $(148) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability). The net pension asset (liability) reported at June 30, 2024 was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total pension asset (liability) used to calculate the net pension asset (liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. 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, 2023. At June 30, 2024, BRIM's proportionate share was 0.0976%, which was a decrease of 0.0015% from its proportionate share as of June 30, 2023.

For the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, BRIM recognized pension expense of $154 and $75, respectively. At June 30, 2024 and 2023, BRIM reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	2024		2023	
	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	$ 27	$ -	$ 89	$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	37	-	57	-
Difference in assumptions	28	-	97	-
Changes in proportion and differences between BRIM's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	2	-	2	-
BRIM's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2023 and 2022	149	-	154	-
Total	$ 243	$ -	$ 399	$ -

(in thousands)

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, 2024 will be recognized in pension expense (expense offset) as follows:

Year ending June 30:		
2025	$	(1)
2026	$	(101)
2027	$	214
2028	$	(18)

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:

	2024	2023
Valuation date:	July 1, 2022 rolled forward to June 30, 2023	July 1, 2021 rolled forward to June 30, 2022
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.

(in thousands)

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, 2023 and 2022, are summarized below:

Asset Class	2023 Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	2022 Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Domestic equity	6.5%	5.3%
International equity	9.1%	6.1%
Core fixed income	4.3%	2.2%
Real estate	5.8%	6.5%
Private equity	9.2%	9.5%
Hedge funds	4.6%	3.8%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension asset (liability) for the June 30, 2024 and 2023 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).

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, 2024	$ (907)	$ 4	$ 773

	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

Note 6. Other Post-Employment Benefits

Plan Description

BRIM participates in the West Virginia Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (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 (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, 2023. 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 $70 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. 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 $0, $27 and $21 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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

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

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

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

OPEB Assets (Liabilities), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, BRIM reported an asset of $26 and a liability of $(20) for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability). The net OPEB asset (liability) reported at June 30, 2024 was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total OPEB asset (liability) used to calculate the net OPEB asset (liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022. For fiscal year 2023, the net OPEB asset (liability) 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. BRIM's proportion of the net OPEB asset (liability) as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 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, 2023 and 2022, respectively. At June 30, 2024, BRIM's proportionate share was 0.0165%, which was a decrease of 0.0014% from its proportionate share as of June 30, 2023.

(in thousands)

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, BRIM reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	2024		2023	
	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	$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	15	-	25
Changes in assumptions	-	15	-	51
Changes in proportion and differences between BRIM's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	2	34	14	61
Reallocation of opt-out employer changes in proportionate share	8	-	15	-
BRIM's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2023 and 2022	-	-	27	-
Total	$ 10	$ 64	$ 59	$ 137

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.

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:	
2025	$ (44)
2026	$ (12)
2027	$ 3
2028	$ (1)

(in thousands)

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

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

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

For the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, BRIM recognized OPEB revenue of $88 and $120, respectively.

For the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, BRIM recognized revenue (expense) of $19 and $(22), 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.

	2024	2023
BRIM's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability):	$ 26	$ (20)
State of West Virginia's special funding proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability) associated with BRIM	11	(7)
Total portion of the net OPEB asset (liability) associated with BRIM	$ 37	$ (27)

Actuarial Assumptions

The net OPEB asset (liability) measured as of June 30, 2023 applicable to Plan Employer's fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 financial reporting was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation.
Investment rate of return	7.40%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.
Healthcare cost trend rates	Trend rate for pre-Medicare and Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% medical and 8.0% drug. The rends increase over four years to 9.0% and 9.5%, respectively. The trends then decrease linearly for 5 years until ultimate trend rate of 4.50% is reached in plan year end 2032 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.

(in thousands)

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 7.40% on OPEB plan investments was determined by a combination of an expected long-term rate of return of 7.60% for long-term assets invested with the West Virginia Investment Management Board and an expected short-term rate of return of 2.75% for assets invested with the BTI.

Long-term pre-funding assets are invested with the WVIMB. The strategic asset allocation consists of 45% equity, 15% fixed income, 6% private credit and income, 12% private equity, 10% hedge fund and 12% real estate invested. Short-term assets used to pay current year benefits and expenses are invested with the BTI.

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.

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

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real return
Equity	7.4%
Fixed Income	3.9%
Private Credit and Income	7.4%
Private Equity	10.0%
Hedge Funds	4.5%
Real Estate	7.2%

Single Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 7.40% 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 7.40%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the prefunding and investment policies. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB asset (liability).

(in thousands)

Sensitivity of BRIM'S Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset (Liability) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents BRIM's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability) calculated using the discount rate of 7.40%, 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 (6.40%) or one percentage point higher (8.40%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.40%)	Current Discount Rate (7.40%)	1% Increase (8.40%)
BRIM's proportionate share of net OPEB asset (liability) as of June 30, 2024	$ 4	$ 26	$ 50

	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

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, 2024	$ 67	$ 26	$ (22)

	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Net OPEB asset (liability) as of June 30, 2023	$ (11)	$ (20)	$ 57

Note 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.

Note 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 $58,434 and $52,094 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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" (Fund) maintained by the State Treasurer. The balance in this fund was $17,709 and $13,206 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Fund is not included in BRIM’s financial statements but is included in the general fund of the State.

Note 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 $1,540 reinsurance and recoveries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, and $1,007 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

Note 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.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1) Premiums and investment revenues (losses)										
Earned	$ 63,037	$ 72,706	$ 81,209	$ 85,663	$ 104,345	$ 105,385	$ 112,083	$ 52,429	$ 103,488	$ 132,326
Ceded	6,197	6,909	6,681	6,518	6,627	6,915	4,438	4,758	8,969	14,989
Net earned	56,840	65,797	74,528	79,145	97,718	98,470	107,645	47,671	94,519	117,337
2) Unallocated expenses, including administrative fees paid to third-party claims administrators	7,653	7,911	8,290	8,507	8,684	9,224	9,171	9,444	10,352	10,358
3) Estimated incurred claims and claims adjustment expense, end of policy year										
Incurred	62,342	66,740	70,705	72,629	69,092	70,402	77,590	97,174	88,684	92,025
Ceded	-	-	-	596	-	593	-	1,000	-	-
Net incurred	62,342	66,740	70,705	72,033	69,092	69,809	77,590	96,174	88,684	92,025
4) Paid (cumulative) claims and claims adjustment expense as of										
End of policy year	11,146	12,863	11,922	11,846	10,321	12,300	13,159	16,970	15,123	14,156
One year later	24,010	23,494	23,067	22,032	22,279	21,954	27,860	32,838	31,619	
Two years later	34,801	34,585	37,673	32,994	38,212	34,527	42,224	50,598		
Three years later	43,864	44,997	44,538	41,881	49,610	44,017	50,745			
Four years later	48,379	49,631	50,017	47,127	55,523	48,863				
Five years later	50,322	51,867	54,902	50,790	58,915					
Six years later	51,125	53,474	56,069	53,808						
Seven years later	51,423	54,173	57,323							
Eight years later	51,484	54,818								
Nine years later	52,058									
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	62,342	66,740	70,705	72,033	69,092	69,809	77,590	96,174	88,684	92,025
One year later	65,545	64,655	65,589	65,418	69,463	63,910	74,521	92,937	98,316	
Two years later	62,727	62,537	65,151	62,380	72,909	63,711	73,834	98,294		
Three years later	59,235	59,700	62,032	58,836	69,754	58,465	70,819			
Four years later	55,907	57,468	62,533	59,061	67,669	56,877				
Five years later	55,374	57,241	61,465	48,275	67,813					
Six years later	54,240	56,798	59,482	58,072						
Seven years later	54,085	56,353	59,624							
Eight years later	54,069	57,573								
Nine years later	53,924									
7) (Decrease) increase in estimated net incurred claims and allocated claims adjustment expense from end of policy year	(8,418)	(9,167)	(11,081)	(13,961)	(1,279)	(12,932)	(3,756)	2,120	9,632	-

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:

	2024				2023			
	Liability	Property	Mine Subsidence	Total	Liability	Property	Mine Subsidence	Total
Unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at beginning of fiscal year	$ 356,430	$ 8,494	$ 1,756	$ 366,680	$ 274,686	$ 8,946	$ 1,663	$ 285,295
Incurred claims and claims adjustment expense								
Provision for insured events of the current fiscal year	81,244	8,708	2,073	92,025	78,817	8,538	1,329	88,684
Increase in provision for insured events of prior fiscal years	9,187	1,794	266	11,247	80,394	1,628	547	82,569
Total incurred claims and claims adjustment expense	90,431	10,502	2,339	103,272	159,211	10,166	1,876	171,253
Payments								
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the current fiscal year	11,535	1,935	686	14,156	11,461	3,549	113	15,123
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the prior fiscal years	153,757	8,545	1,428	163,730	66,006	7,069	1,670	74,745
Total claims and claims adjustment expense payments	165,292	10,480	2,114	177,886	77,467	10,618	1,783	89,868
Total unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at end of the fiscal year	$ 281,569	$ 8,516	$ 1,981	$ 292,066	$ 356,430	$ 8,494	$ 1,756	$ 366,680

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
BRIM's proportionate (percentage) of the net pension asset (liability)	0.0976%	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)	$ 4	$ (148)	$ 894	$ (533)	$ (214)	$ (249)	$ (331)	$ (766)	$ (467)	$ (367)
BRIM's covered payroll	$ 1,635	$ 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	-0.24%	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) *	100.05%	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.

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contribution	$ 149	$ 154	$ 156	$ 158	$ 152	$ 142	$ 138	$ 123	$ 149	$ 127
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(149)	(154)	(156)	(158)	(152)	(142)	(138)	(123)	(149)	(127)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 1,714	$ 1,635	$ 1,606	$ 1,635	$ 1,573	$ 1,432	$ 1,275	$ 1,013	$ 1,100	$ 878
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	8.69%	9.42%	9.71%	9.66%	9.66%	9.92%	10.82%	12.14%	13.55%	14.00%

See notes to required supplementary information.

Note 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)

Note 2. Changes in Assumptions

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

	2023-2020
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
Withdrawal rates:	
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 asset (liability) in RHBT
Last Six Fiscal Years
(in thousands except percentages)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
BRIM's proportionate (percentage) of the net OPEB asset (liability)	0.0165%	0.0179%	0.0204%	0.0256%	0.0236%	0.0219%	0.0208%
BRIM's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability)	$ 26	$ (20)	$ 6	$ (113)	$ (391)	$ (470)	$ (512)
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset (liability) associated with BRIM	11	(7)	1	(25)	(80)	(97)	(105)
Total	$ 37	$ (27)	$ 7	$ (138)	$ (471)	$ (567)	$ (617)
BRIM's covered-employee payroll	$ 906	$ 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	-2.87%	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) *	109.66%	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)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Statutorily required contribution	$ -	$ 27	$ 21	$ 37	$ 39	$ 45	$ 44	$ 43
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	-	(27)	(21)	(37)	(39)	(45)	(44)	(43)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 953	$ 906	$ 1,036	$ 1,081	$ 1,109	$ 1,040	$ 905	$ 812
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	0%	3%	2%	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%

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

Statistical Section

Screech Owls – Screech owls are small owls with ear tufts and a facial disk. They are known for their shrill calls and have a bark-like coloring that helps them camouflage. They are nocturnal and have lemon-yellow eyes.

Statistical Section Narrative

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

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

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

Schedule 2 – Premiums by Line of Business for the Past Ten Years
Schedule 3 – Top 10 State Agency Premiums and Top 20 Senate Bill 3 Premiums for Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2015
Schedule 4 – Investment Income and Premium Revenue

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

Schedule 5 – Principal Employers Current Year and Nine Years Ago
Schedule 6 – Demographic and Economic Indicators Calendar Years 2014 through 2023

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

Schedule 7 – Full-Time Equivalent Employees Fiscal Year 2024
Schedule 8 – Claims Dollars Incurred by Customer Type for Fiscal Years 2015 through 2024
Schedule 9 – Losses Incurred by Coverage Fiscal Years 2015 through 2024
Schedule 10 – Industry Averages Compared to BRIM
Schedule 11 – Projected Ultimate Retained Losses for State Agencies and Senate Bill 3
Schedule 12 – Listing of Coverages in Effect for Fiscal Year 2024

SCHEDULE 1

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Operating Revenues					
Premiums	$ 115,334	$ 95,502	$ 86,099	$ 83,238	$ 82,567
Less Excess Coverage/Reinsurance Premiums	(14,989)	(8,969)	(4,758)	(4,438)	(6,915)
Net Operating Revenues	100,345	86,533	81,341	78,800	75,652
Operating Expenses					
Claims and Claims Adjustment Expense	104,272	171,253	168,122	70,259	65,349
General and Administrative	6,038	5,847	5,008	4,811	5,034
Total Operating Expenses	110,310	177,100	173,130	75,070	70,383
Operating Income (loss)	(9,965)	(90,567)	(91,789)	3,730	5,269
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)					
Interest Income	16,996	7,986	(33,670)	28,845	22,818
OPEB nonoperating income	19	(22)	(6)	11	24
Legislative Reappropriation	--	--	--	(13,500)	--
Total Nonoperating Revenue	17,015	7,964	(33,676)	15,356	22,842
Change in Net Assets (Deficiency)	7,050	(82,603)	(125,465)	19,086	28,111
Net Assets (Deficiency) at Year-End					
Restricted	38,024	32,363	75,988	80,155	78,617
Unrestricted	37,827	36,438	75,416	196,714	179,166
Total Net Assets (Deficiency)	$ 75,851	$ 68,801	$ 151,404	$ 276,869	$ 257,783

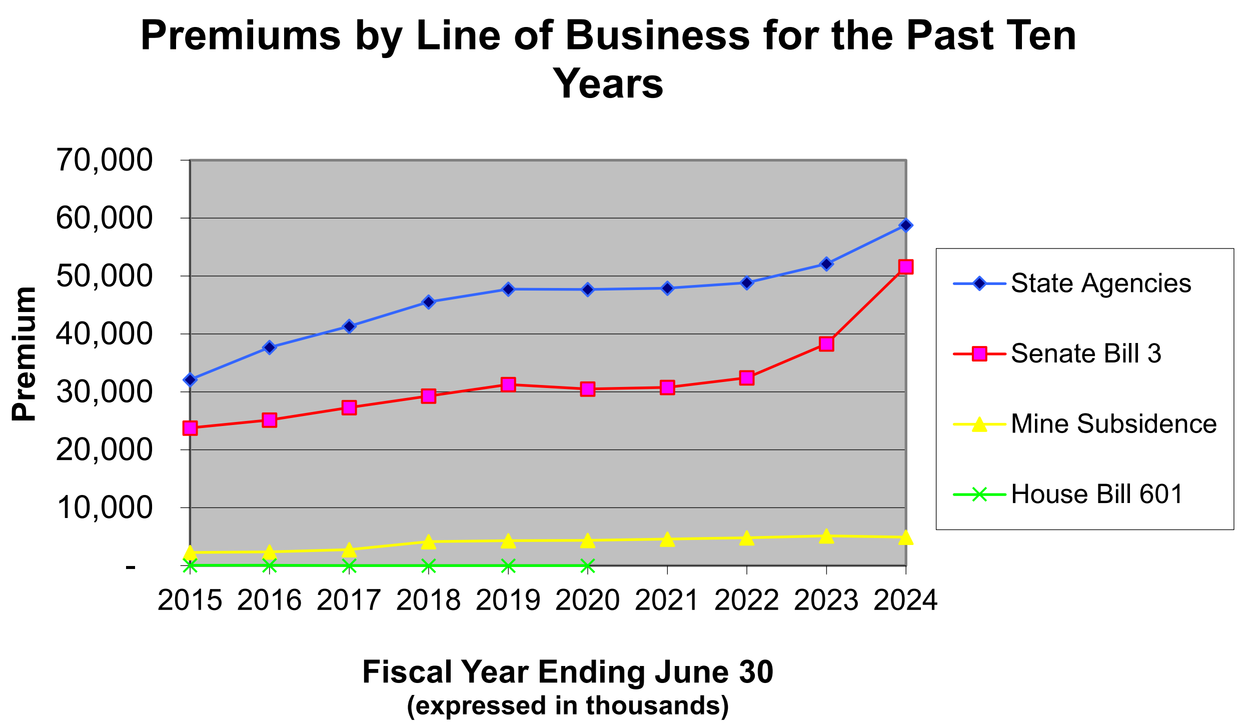
Source: Compiled from BRIM's internal accounting records

SCHEDULE 1 *(cont'd)*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Operating Revenues					
Premiums	$ 83,301	$ 78,951	$ 71,368	$ 65,293	$ 58,204
Less Excess Coverage/Reinsurance Premiums	(6,627)	(6,518)	(6,681)	(6,909)	(6,197)
Net Operating Revenues	76,674	72,433	64,687	58,384	52,007
Operating Expenses					
Claims and Claims Adjustment Expense	80,169	57,393	59,149	63,753	68,145
General and Administrative	4,519	4,410	4,200	3,905	3,541
Total Operating Expenses	84,688	61,803	63,349	67,658	71,686
Operating Income (loss)	(8,014)	10,630	1,338	(9,274)	(19,679)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)					
Interest Income	21,044	6,712	9,841	7,413	4,833
OPEB nonoperating income	30	--	--	--	--
Legislative Reappropriation	--	--	(2,810)	--	--
Payment to transfer HB601 estimated future IBNR	--	--	--	--	(750)
Total Nonoperating Revenue	21,074	6,712	7,031	7,413	4,083
Change in Net Assets (Deficiency)	13,060	17,342	8,369	(1,861)	(15,596)
<u>Net Assets (Deficiency) at Year-End</u>					
Restricted	72,466	66,865	61,063	57,123	55,428
Unrestricted	157,206	149,747	138,265	133,836	137,392
Total Net Assets (Deficiency)	$ 229,672	$ 216,612	$ 199,328	$ 190,959	$ 192,820

Source: Compiled from BRIM's internal accounting records

SCHEDULE 2



Fiscal Year	State Agencies	Senate Bill 3	Mine Subsidence	House Bill 601
2015	$32,118	$23,779	$2,263	$44
2016	$37,687	$25,146	$2,398	$60
2017	$41,304	$27,305	$2,759	$0
2018	$45,516	$29,306	$4,129	$0
2019	$47,713	$31,286	$4,302	$0
2020	$47,675	$30,524	$4,368	$0
2021	$47,884	$30,782	$4,572	$0
2022	$48,856	$32,419	$4,824	$0
2023	$52,094	$38,269	$5,139	$0
2024	$58,805	$51,619	$4,910	$0

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

Source: BRIM's internal financial statements.

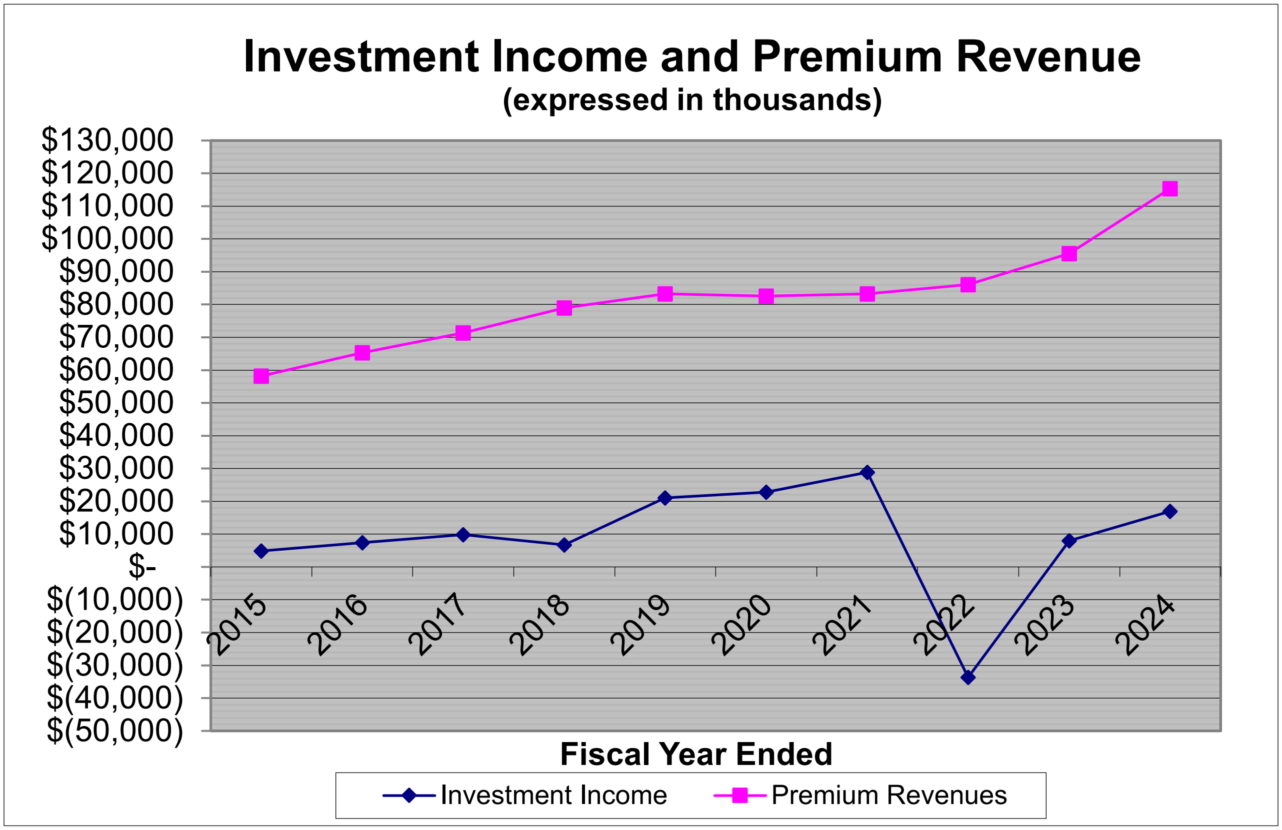
SCHEDULE 3

Top 10 State Agency Premiums and Top 20 Senate Bill 3 Premiums for Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2015

	Top 10 State Agency Premiums for Fiscal Year 2024		Top 10 State Agency Premiums for Fiscal Year 2015	
1	WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY	$ 14,299,986	WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY	$ 6,012,720
2	DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS	6,559,275	STATE POLICE, WEST VIRGINIA	5,498,551
3	STATE POLICE, WEST VIRGINIA	5,759,335	DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS	4,905,838
4	MARSHALL UNIVERSITY	5,045,354	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN RESOURCES	3,329,566
5	DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS	4,819,520	MARSHALL UNIVERSITY	1,968,509
6	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES	4,304,222	DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS	1,231,479
7	WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CORP.	3,006,301	REGIONAL JAIL & CORR. FAC. AUTHORITY	583,248
8	REGIONAL JAIL & CORR. FAC. AUTHORITY	2,147,249	WEST VIRGINIA PARKWAYS AUTHORITY	556,765
9	WEST VIRGINIA PARKWAYS AUTHORITY	1,082,835	GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION	532,337
10	WEST VIRGINIA STATE PARKS	899,796	WEST VIRGINIA STATE PARKS	494,670
	Total Top Ten	**$ 47,923,873**	Total Top Ten	**$25,113,685**
	Total State Premium Billing for 2024	**$ 61,892,620**	Total State Premium Billing for 2015	**$33,255,477**
	% of top 10 in relation to all state agency billings	**77.43%**	% of top 10 in relation to all state agency billings	**75.52%**

	Top 20 SB 3 Premiums for Fiscal Year 2024		Top 20 SB 3 Premiums for Fiscal Year 2015	
1	KANAWHA COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	$ 3,772,642	KANAWHA COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	$ 1,611,593
2	BERKELEY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	2,038,239	RALEIGH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	724,035
3	CABELL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	1,737,609	CITY OF ST. ALBANS	597,412
4	RALEIGH COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	1,485,244	BERKELEY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	595,280
5	ST ALBANS, CITY OF	1,297,376	PUTNAM COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	492,963
6	WOOD COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	1,223,290	HARRISON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	448,215
7	HARRISON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	1,164,740	MERCER COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	430,606
8	PUTNAM COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	1,156,808	WAYNE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	406,699
9	MERCER COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	1,147,584	WOOD COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	387,613
10	MONONGALIA COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	1,126,916	MINGO COUNTY COMMISSION	371,405
11	WAYNE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	1,115,963	CABELL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	359,644
12	FAYETTE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	1,013,367	MARION COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	355,378
13	JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	877,794	LOGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	347,156
14	MARION COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	852,040	MONONGALIA COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	330,801
15	OHIO COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	789,303	JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	307,799
16	MINGO COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	723,551	MINGO COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	296,178
17	LOGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	700,583	OHIO COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	284,425
18	MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	593,482	GREENTRIER COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	275,406
19	MASON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	579,316	FAYETTE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	272,117
20	KANAWHA VALLEY REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION	576,440	MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	269,200
	Total Top Twenty	**$ 23,972,288**	Total Top Twenty	**$ 9,163,925**
	Total SB 3 Premium Billing for 2024	**$ 55,930,351**	Total SB 3 Premium Billing for 2015	**$25,503,715**
	% of top 20 in relation to total SB 3 billings	**42.86%**	% of top 20 in relation to total SB 3 billings	**35.93%**

SCHEDULE 4



Fiscal Year	Investment Income	Premium Revenue
2015	$4,833	$58,204
2016	$7,413	$65,291
2017	$9,841	$71,368
2018	$6,712	$78,951
2019	$21,044	$83,301
2020	$22,818	$82,567
2021	$28,845	$83,238
2022	$(33,670)	$86,099
2023	$7,986	$95,502
2024	$16,996	$115,334

This chart illustrates a comparison of investment income and premium revenue for the most recent ten years. Overall investment returns since 2014 have been impacted by the lower interest rate environment. An improving equity market helped to offset lower fixed income earnings through 2021. Year 2022 was a challenging year for both fixed income and equity investments. Rising interest rates led to negative returns in our fixed income investments, while increased volatility in the equities markets also led to negative returns. For the earlier fiscal years shown above, favorable trends in insured events allowed BRIM to provide some relief in premiums charged. Years 2023 and 2024 reflected more overall favorable market conditions. More recently, actuarially projected increases in claims losses have required BRIM to increase premiums. Amounts are expressed in thousands of dollars.

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

SCHEDULE 5

Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Estimated as of June 30, 2024			Estimated as of June 30, 2015		
Major West Virginia Employers	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total Employed	Major West Virginia Employers	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total Employed
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	75,000 - 79,999	10.44%	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	75,000 - 79,999	9.89%
STATE GOVERNMENT	45,000 - 49,999	6.28%	STATE GOVERNMENT	40,000 - 44,999	5.51%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	25,000 - 29,999	3.43%	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	20,000 - 24,999	3.03%
WVU MEDICINE	More than 10,000	1.32%	WAL-MART ASSOCIATES, INC.	10,000 - 13,000	1.83%
VANDALIA HEALTH	More than 10,000	1.32%	WEST VIRGINIA UNITED HEALTH SYSTEMS	7,000 - 9,999	1.30%
WAL-MART ASSOCIATES, INC.	More than 10,000	1.32%	CHARLESTON AREA MEDICAL CENTER	5,000 - 6,999	0.92%
MARSHALL HEALTH	5,000 - 9,999	1.32%	KROGER	3,000 - 4,999	0.66%
KROGER	2,500 - 4,999	0.66%	MYLAN PHARMACEUTICALS	3,000 - 4,999	0.66%
CONTURA ENERGY	2,500 - 4,999	0.66%	MURRAY AMERICAN ENERGY	1,000 - 2,999	0.39%
WVNH EMP	2,500 - 4,999	0.66%	ST. MARY'S MEDICAL CENTER	1,000 - 2,999	0.39%
LOWE'S HOME CENTERS, INC.	2,500 - 4,999	0.66%	LOWE'S HOME CENTERS	1,000 - 2,999	0.39%
TOYOTA MOTOR MANUFACTURING	2,500 - 4,999	0.66%	CABELL HUNTINGTON HOSPITAL	1,000 - 2,999	0.39%
AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED NAT. RES.	1,000 - 2,499	0.33%	RES-CARE	1,000 - 2,999	0.39%
Actual Total	219,793		Actual Total	195,210	

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

SCHEDULE 6

Demographic and Economic Indicators
Calendar Years 2019-2023

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Population					
West Virginia	1,770,071	1,775,156	1,782,259	1,793,716	1,792,147
Change	-0.29%	-0.40%	-0.64%	0.09%	-0.76%
National	334,914,895	333,287,557	332,915,073	331,002,651	328,239,523
Change	0.49%	0.11%	0.58%	0.84%	0.33%
Total Personal Income					
West Virginia (in millions)	95,075	90,560	85,840	80,706	75,835
Change	4.99%	5.50%	6.36%	6.42%	2.74%
National (in millions)	23,903,100	22,718,600	20,798,900	19,770,457	18,542,262
Change	5.21%	9.23%	5.20%	6.62%	4.09%
Per Capita Personal Income*					
West Virginia	52,826	50,134	48,488	44,994	42,315
Change	5.37%	3.39%	7.77%	6.33%	3.53%
National	70,156	67,760	63,629	59,729	56,490
Change	3.54%	6.49%	6.53%	5.73%	3.75%
Median Age	**42.6**	**41.9**	**42.7**	**41.9**	**42.9**
Educational Attainment					
9th Grade or Less	3.00%	3.20%	3.20%	4.20%	4.20%
Some High School, No Diploma	8.00%	8.40%	8.29%	8.10%	8.70%
High School Diploma	39.70%	40.50%	39.58%	40.20%	40.20%
Some College, No Degree	25.30%	19.63%	19.63%	17.90%	17.90%
Associate, Bachelor's or Graduate Degree	24.00%	28.27%	27.02%	29.60%	29.00%
Labor Force and Employment (people in thousands)					
Civilian Labor Force	790	783	790	785	797
Employed	756	754	748	702	758
Unemployed	34	26	42	83	39
Unemployment Rate	4.3%	3.3%	5.3%	10.5%	4.90%
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers Employed in West Virginia					
Goods Producing Industries (people in thousands)					
Mining	21.1	22.2	19.3	19.8	22.4
Construction	34.8	31.9	33.1	29.9	36
Manufacturing-Durable Goods	25.8	25.7	26.4	28.1	28.3
Manufacturing-NonDurable Goods	20.4	20	20.3	17.7	18.7
Total Goods Producing Industries	**102.1**	**99.8**	**99.1**	**95.5**	**105.4**
Non-Goods Producing Industries (people in thousands)					
Trade	122.4	122.5	143.1	122.8	127.4
Service	343.2	330.9	319	320.5	334.8
State and Local Government	126.4	122.5	125.5	125.5	127.9
Federal Government	25.9	25	25	23.4	24.0
Total Non-Goods Producing Industries	**617.9**	**600.9**	**612.6**	**592.2**	**614.1**
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	**720**	**700.7**	**711.7**	**687.7**	**719.5**

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

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

SCHEDULE 6 *(cont'd)*

Demographic and Economic Indicators
Calendar Years 2014-2018

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Population					
West Virginia	1,805,832	1,836,843	1,831,102	1,844,128	1,850,326
Change	-1.69%	0.31%	-0.71%	-0.33%	-0.27%
National	327,167,434	325,719,178	323,127,513	320,896,618	317,297,938
Change	0.44%	0.80%	0.70%	1.13%	1.08%
Total Personal Income					
West Virginia (in millions)	73,810	70,680	67,062	67,786	66,729
Change	4.43%	5.40%	-1.07%	1.58%	4.32%
National (in millions)	17,813,035	16,817,207	16,364,400	15,594,003	14,680,500
Change	5.92%	2.77%	4.94%	6.22%	9.54%
Per Capita Personal Income*					
West Virginia	40,873	38,644	36,624	36,758	36,644
Change	5.77%	5.52%	-0.36%	0.31%	6.29%
National	54,446	51,631	49,246	48,112	46,038
Change	5.45%	4.84%	2.36%	4.50%	7.84%
Median Age	**42.8**	**42.3**	**41.8**	**41.9**	**41.9**
Educational Attainment					
9th Grade or Less	4.70%	5.60%	4.60%	4.60%	6.15%
Some High School, No Diploma	9.40%	8.30%	10.30%	10.30%	10.20%
High School Diploma	40.60%	40.10%	40.20%	40.20%	44.10%
Some College, No Degree	18.50%	21.30%	16.30%	16.30%	13.40%
Associate, Bachelor's or Graduate Degree	26.80%	24.60%	28.60%	28.60%	26.10%
Labor Force and Employment (people in thousands)					
Civilian Labor Force	783	785	783	780	789
Employed	743	743	736	732	737
Unemployed	40	42	47	48.6	52
Unemployment Rate	5.10%	5.30%	6.00%	6.20%	6.6
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers Employed in West Virginia					
Goods Producing Industries (people in thousands)					
Mining	22.7	22.8	20.3	25.9	30.3
Construction	47.5	33.5	30.1	32.5	33.7
Manufacturing-Durable Goods	28.5	27.8	27.9	28.6	28.7
Manufacturing-NonDurable Goods	19	18.8	18.8	19	19.1
Total Goods Producing Industries	**117.7**	**102.9**	**97.1**	**106**	**111.8**
Non-Goods Producing Industries (people in thousands)					
Trade	129.3	132.8	133.3	135	109.4
Service	332.8	360.9	361.3	371.1	388.9
State and Local Government	127.1	131	132.6	128.7	128.6
Federal Government	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.2	23.3
Total Non-Goods Producing Industries	**612.7**	**648.2**	**650.7**	**658.0**	**650.2**
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	**730.4**	**751.1**	**747.8**	**764.0**	**762.0**

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

SCHEDULE 7

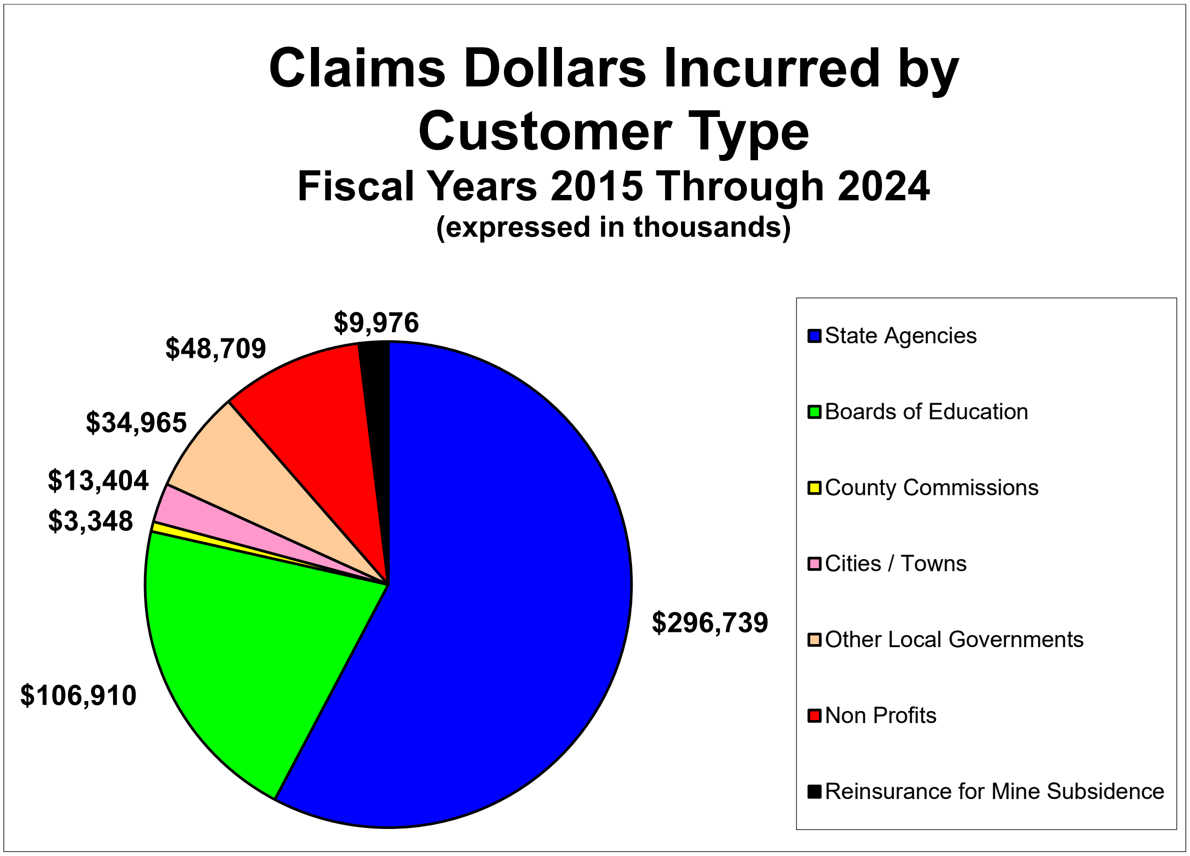
Full-time Equivalent Employees as of Fiscal Year-End*

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Administration	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Finance	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Claims	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	4	5
Underwriting	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
Loss Control	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Information Systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	3
Privacy	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	--	--
Total Employees	26	27	27	27	26	25	25	24	22	22

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

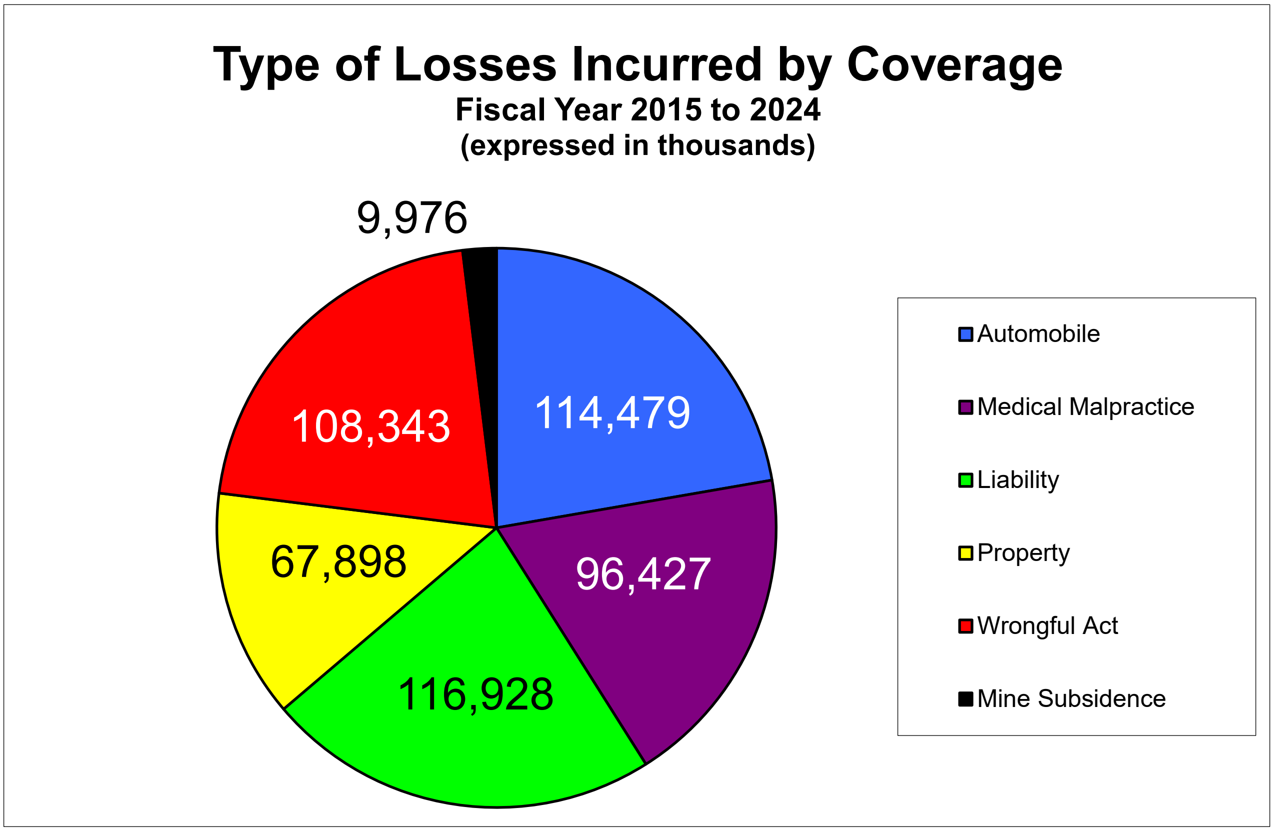
Source: Information compiled from the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management's internal data.

SCHEDULE 8



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

SCHEDULE 9



Loss Category:

Automobile refers to injuries and physical damage claims resulting from the use of automobiles.

Medical Malpractice refers to claims arising out of professional medical encounters.

Liability refers to incidents such as slips and falls, highway maintenance, alleged negligence in the oversight of property and programs.

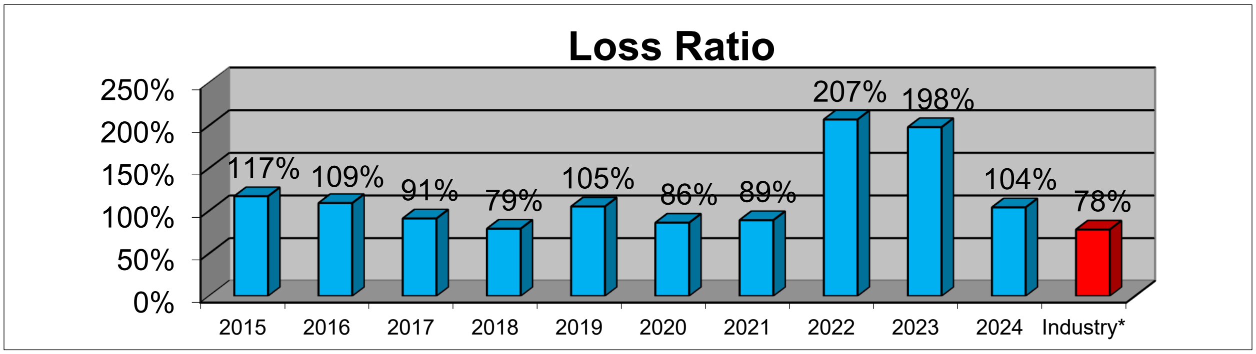
Property refers to damage to dwellings and structures covered under the policy.

Wrongful acts generally fall in the personal injury area and refer to things such as alleged employment discrimination, defamation, and civil rights' violations.

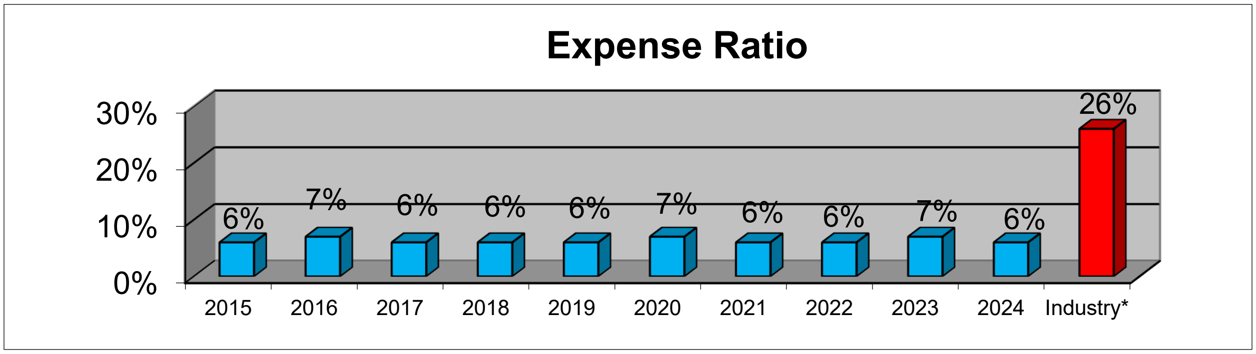
Mine subsidence is dwelling insurance up to a specified maximum for damage caused by the collapse of underground coal mines.

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

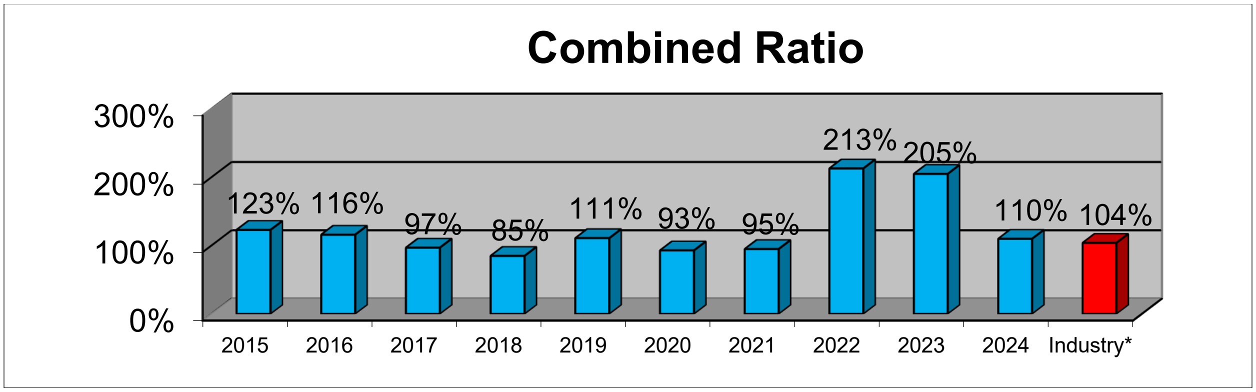
SCHEDULE 10
Industry Averages Compared to BRIM



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



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

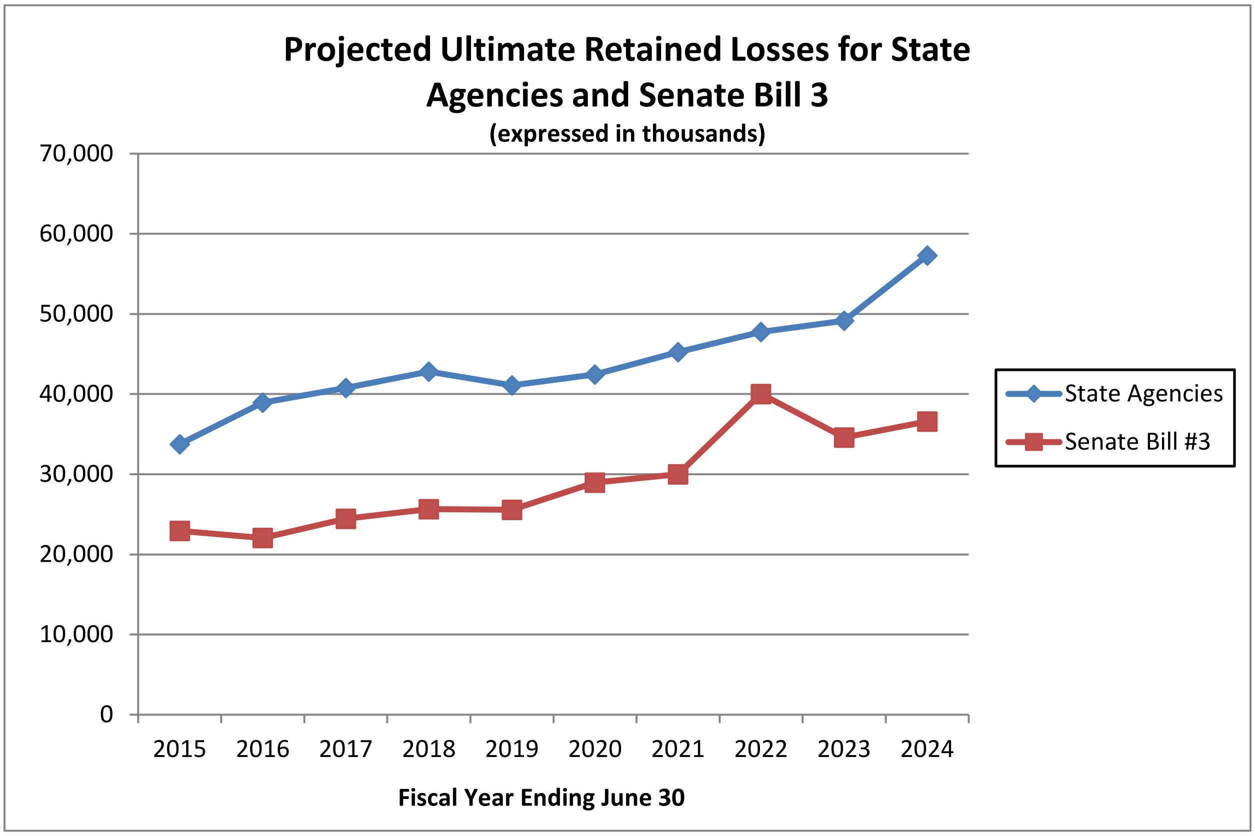


The combined ratio is a measure used in the property/casualty insurance business to show the profitability of the industry's underwriting in percentage terms. The combined ratio is the sum of the loss ratio and expense ratio. It represents the percentage of each premium dollar spent on claims and expenses. When the combined ratio is above 100 percent the industry experiences an underwriting loss, meaning that claims payments and the cost of settling claims, such as defending policyholders in court, exceeded premiums collected. In most years, underwriting losses are offset by investment income from a number of sources, among them capital and surplus accounts and reserves for losses.

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

Source: Insurance Services Office

SCHEDULE 11



Fiscal Year	State Agencies	Senate Bill 3
2015	$33,762	$22,943
2016	$38,960	$22,046
2017	$40,796	$24,468
2018	$42,802	$25,639
2019	$41,097	$25,582
2020	$42,441	$28,981
2021	$45,257	$30,009
2022	$47,757	$40,031
2023	$49,155	$34,586
2024	$57,308	$36,606

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

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

SCHEDULE 12

Listing of Coverages in Effect for Fiscal Year 2024

LIABILITY	LIMIT OF LIABILITY
Automobile Liability Policy No.: CA 728-11-88 Company: National Union Fire Insurance Co.	$1,000,000 per occurrence
Cyber Liability (State) Policy No.: UMR B1262F10687323 Company: Arthur J. Gallagher International	$25,000,000 per occurrence
Cyber Liability (Boards of Education) Policy No.: 01-340-73-82 Policy No.: P03CY0000038830 Company: Arthur J. Gallagher International	$10,000,000 per occurrence $5,000.000 excess
General Liability Policy No.: GL 991-17-59 Company: National Union Fire Insurance Co.	$1,000,000 per occurrence
Aircraft Liability Policy No.: AV003380147-21 Company: National Union Fire Insurance Co.	$1,000,000 per occurrence
Unmanned Aircraft Liability Policy No.: UMO28176638-09 Company: National Union Fire Insurance Co.	$1,000,000 per occurrence
Excess Liability-Bd. of Education Policy No.: N3-A3-RL-000029-00 Company: Princeton Excess and Surplus Lines Ins. Co.	$5,000,000 per occurrence or claim

PROPERTY			LIMIT OF LIABILITY
Blanket Property			$20,000,000 primary layer; $1,000,000 deductible
Policy No.: N1-A3-PP-000033-01 Company: Munich Re	$	4,500,000	
Policy No.: 0313-4553-1A Company: AWAC	$	3,500,000	
Policy No.: B0507UP2305413 Company: Lloyds of Lond	$	6,000,000	
Policy No.: B0507UP2205413 Company: Westchester	$	1,500,000	
Policy No.: D3913657002 Company: Beazley	$	1,500,000	
Policy No.: 0161383648 Company: Lexington	$	1,500,000	
Policy No.: 061384442 Company: Lexington	$	500,000	
Policy No.: MAF760728-23 Company: AXIS	$	1,000,000	
Policy No.: NHD935021 Company: RSUI			$105,000,000 in excess of $20,000,000

SCHEDULE 12 *(cont'd)*

Listing of Coverages in Effect for Fiscal Year 2024

PROPERTY	LIMIT OF LIABILITY
Policy No.: 0062502553 Company: Lexington	$25,000,000 in excess of $125,000,000 $25,000,000 in excess of $150,000,000
Policy No.: ESP1046649-00 Company: Arch	$12,500,000
Policy No.: 795023100 Company: Intact	$6,000,000
Policy No.: BRPSLPTWV01100-080146-01 Company: Remington	$5,000,000
Policy No.: PX00WVY23 Company: Aspen	$1,500,000
Policy No.: B0507UP2203382 Company: Chubb	$125,000,000 in excess of $175,000,000
Boiler and Machinery Policy No.: YB2L9L469170033 Company: Liberty Mutual Insurance	$5,000,000 per equipment covered in excess of $1,000,000
Public Insurance Official Position Schedule Bond Bond No.: 106128156 Company: Travelers	Variable amounts as set by Statute

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


STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE 20 1863
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