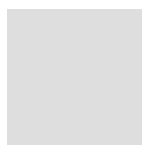
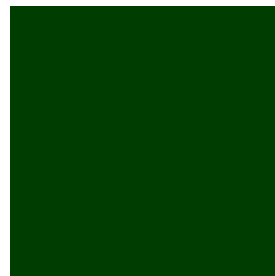
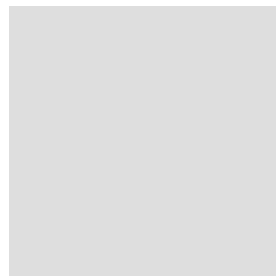
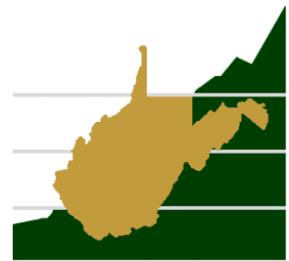


West Virginia Investment Management Board

Financial Statements

April 30, 2019



Financial Statements – Unaudited

April 30, 2019

Order of Presentation

Domestic Equity

International Qualified

International Nonqualified

International Equity

Short-Term Fixed Income

Total Return Fixed Income

Core Fixed Income

TIPS

TRS Annuity

Private Markets

Hedge Fund

Financial Statements - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

Domestic Equity Pool

Financial Statements - Unaudited April 30, 2019

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Domestic Equity Pool

Statement of Net Position - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets

Investments, at fair value:		
Equity investments	\$	4,694,251
Money market mutual fund		22,098
Securities lending collateral		224,146
Receivables:		
Investments sold		35,799
Dividends and other investment income		1,127
		<hr/>
Total assets		4,977,421

Liabilities

Accrued expenses		859
Payable for investments purchased		1,256
Payable upon return of securities loaned		224,146
		<hr/>
Total liabilities		226,261
		<hr/>
Net position	\$	<u><u>4,751,160</u></u>

Unit data

Units outstanding		154,173,162
Net position, unit price	\$	<u><u>30.82</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Domestic Equity Pool

Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited
Period Ended April 30, 2019*
(Amounts in thousands)

	Month	Year To Date
Investment income		
Net increase in fair value of investments	\$ 179,429	\$ 304,696
Interest, dividends, and other investment income	1,753	32,699
Securities lending income	593	4,838
Total investment income	181,775	342,233
Expenses		
Investment advisor fees	(150)	(1,346)
Custodian bank fees	(8)	(88)
Management and other allocated fees	(109)	(1,174)
Securities lending expenses	(495)	(4,016)
Total expenses	(762)	(6,624)
Net investment income	181,013	335,609
Unit transactions		
Proceeds from sale of units	9	341,914
Amount paid for repurchase of units	(79,078)	(490,956)
Net decrease from unit transactions	(79,069)	(149,042)
Increase in net position	101,944	186,567
Net position, beginning of period	4,649,216	4,564,593
Net position, end of period	\$ 4,751,160	\$ 4,751,160

**The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.*

Domestic Equity Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the Pool. They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool's objective is to exceed, net of external investment management fees, the Russell 3000 Stock Index over three- to five-year periods. Assets are managed by AJO, BlackRock, INTECH Investment Management, LLC, and Westfield Capital Management.

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment Valuation - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month 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.
- Fixed income securities are valued according to prices furnished by independent pricing services to the Pool's 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 appropriate to the specific security type.
- Repurchase agreements and time deposits are valued at cost, provided such amount approximates fair value.

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

Repurchase Agreements - In connection with transactions in repurchase agreements, it is the IMB's policy that its designated custodian or mutual third party take possession of the underlying collateral securities, the fair value of which exceeds the principal amount of the repurchase transaction at all times. If the seller defaults, and the fair value of the collateral declines, realization of the collateral by the IMB may be delayed or limited.

Domestic Equity Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Securities Lending - The IMB, through its lending agent, the Bank of New York Mellon (BNYM), loans securities of the Pool to various brokers on a temporary basis. Each transaction for U.S. securities is secured by collateral based on the market value of the securities loaned. The required collateral percentage varies based on the type of collateral received. The required percentage for cash collateral and non-cash collateral consisting of debt obligations and securities issued by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities is at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. The required percentage of non-cash collateral consisting of equity securities is at least 107 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. Cash collateral received is invested in repurchase agreements, money market mutual funds, and time deposits. Such investments, except for repurchase transactions, are made at the risk of the Pool and, as such, the Pool is liable for investment losses. The lending agent contractually indemnifies the IMB for any repurchase agreement investment losses. Investments made with cash are reported at fair value on the Statement of Net Position. Securities loaned remain on the Statement of Net Position. The IMB has the right under the lending agreement to recover the securities from the borrower on demand. The IMB receives compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. Securities lending income and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The IMB also continues to receive dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the Statement of Changes in Net Position as a net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

Investment Transactions - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

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

Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant transactions are executed at the unit price at the time of the purchase or redemption.

Distributions to Participants - The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

Expenses - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool.

Income Taxes - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of April 30, 2019.

NOTE 3. 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:

Domestic Equity Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

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.

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 judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of April 30, 2019:

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Commingled equity fund	\$ 1,974,699	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,974,699
Common stock	2,719,552	-	-	2,719,552
Money market mutual fund	22,098	-	-	22,098
Securities lending collateral	-	224,146	-	224,146
Total	<u>\$ 4,716,349</u>	<u>\$ 224,146</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,940,495</u>

NOTE 4. SECURITIES LENDING

The following table presents the amounts of various accounts related to securities lending at April 30, 2019:

	Fair Value
Securities on loan	\$ 635,894
Collateral received:	
Cash	\$ 224,146
Non-cash	445,576
Total collateral received	<u>\$ 669,722</u>

BNYM, as agent for the IMB, loans the IMB's securities to various counterparties. These transactions are executed under Master Securities Lending Agreements (MSLA) which permit BNYM under certain circumstances, such as defaults, to offset amounts payable to the same counterparty against amounts to be received and thus create one single net payment due to or from the counterparty. The amounts listed in the above table represent all securities loaned which are subject to a MSLA on a net payment basis. The IMB has elected not to offset the fair value of the securities on loan against the liability for the return of the collateral on the Statement of Net Position.

Domestic Equity Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 5. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at April 30, 2019:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Account Value</u>
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 1,980,063
Public Employees' Retirement System	1,760,772
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund	255,072
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund	174,126
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	170,871
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	59,164
Judges' Retirement System	54,390
State Police Retirement System	52,260
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B	51,909
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency	40,825
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund	36,516
Public Employees Insurance Agency	30,157
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	23,828
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	21,430
Wildlife Endowment Fund	16,374
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool	7,963
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool	5,203
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust	3,009
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System	2,600
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund	2,032
Berkeley County Development Authority	1,569
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds	1,027
Total	<u>\$ 4,751,160</u>

Financial Statements - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

International Qualified Pool

Financial Statements - Unaudited April 30, 2019

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International Qualified Pool

Statement of Net Position - Unaudited
April 30, 2019
(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets

Investment in commingled equity fund at fair value \$ 1,305,600

Liabilities

Accrued expenses 61

Net position \$ 1,305,539

Unit data

Units outstanding 17,362,197

Net position, unit price \$ 75.19

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

International Qualified Pool

Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited
Period Ended April 30, 2019*
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Year To Date</u>
Investment income		
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	\$ 31,290	\$ (19,839)
Expenses		
Investment advisor fees	(559)	(5,500)
Management and other allocated fees	<u>(31)</u>	<u>(342)</u>
Total expenses	<u>(590)</u>	<u>(5,842)</u>
Net investment income (loss)	30,700	(25,681)
Unit transactions		
Proceeds from sale of units	35	2,020
Amount paid for repurchase of units	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,684)</u>
Net increase from unit transactions	<u>35</u>	<u>336</u>
Increase (decrease) in net position	30,735	(25,345)
Net position, beginning of period	<u>1,274,804</u>	<u>1,330,884</u>
Net position, end of period	<u><u>\$ 1,305,539</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,305,539</u></u>

**The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.*

International Qualified Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's International Qualified Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool invests in The Silchester International Investors International Value Equity Group 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. Only "qualified participants" (as defined by the *Internal Revenue Code*) may invest in the Pool. Silchester invests in a diversified developed country, non-U.S. equity, bottom-up value oriented portfolio of securities 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.

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment Valuation - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Commingled investment funds are valued on the last business day of each month at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator. Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined are valued at fair value in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

Investment Transactions - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis.

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

Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant transactions are executed at the unit price at the time of the purchase or redemption.

Distributions to Participants - The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

International Qualified Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Expenses - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of the investment fund in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such fund.

Income Taxes - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of April 30, 2019.

NOTE 3. 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.

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 judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

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 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.

NOTE 4. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at April 30, 2019:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Account Value</u>
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 631,459
Public Employees' Retirement System	559,780
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund	55,733
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	18,381
Judges' Retirement System	17,070
State Police Retirement System	15,623
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	6,537
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System	624
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds	332
Total	<u>\$ 1,305,539</u>

Financial Statements - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

International Nonqualified Pool

Financial Statements - Unaudited April 30, 2019

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International Nonqualified Pool

Statement of Net Position - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets

Investment in commingled equity fund at fair value	\$	211,019
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Liabilities

Accrued expenses		<u>10</u>
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Net position	\$	<u>211,009</u>
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Unit data

Units outstanding		3,065,942
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Net position, unit price	\$	<u>68.82</u>
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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

International Nonqualified Pool

Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited

Period Ended April 30, 2019*

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Year To Date</u>
Investment income		
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	\$ 5,027	\$ (3,386)
Expenses		
Investment advisor fees	(103)	(1,012)
Management and other allocated fees	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(55)</u>
Total expenses	<u>(108)</u>	<u>(1,067)</u>
Net investment income (loss)	4,919	(4,453)
Unit transactions		
Proceeds from sale of units	630	11,386
Amount paid for repurchase of units	<u>(624)</u>	<u>(11,332)</u>
Net increase from unit transactions	<u>6</u>	<u>54</u>
Increase (decrease) in net position	4,925	(4,399)
Net position, beginning of period	<u>206,084</u>	<u>215,408</u>
Net position, end of period	<u>\$ 211,009</u>	<u>\$ 211,009</u>

*The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed.
See accompanying notes to financial statements.

International Nonqualified Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's International Nonqualified Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool invests in 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 developed country, non-U.S. equity, bottom-up value oriented portfolio of securities 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.

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment Valuation - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Commingled investment funds are valued on the last business day of each month at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator. Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined are valued at fair value in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

Investment Transactions - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis.

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

Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant transactions are executed at the unit price at the time of the purchase or redemption.

Distributions to Participants - The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

International Nonqualified Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Expenses - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of the investment fund in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such fund.

Income Taxes - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of April 30, 2019.

NOTE 3. 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.

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 judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

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 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.

International Nonqualified Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 4. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at April 30, 2019:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Account Value</u>
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund	\$ 83,006
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	56,442
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B	16,933
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency	13,296
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund	11,967
Public Employees Insurance Agency	9,759
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	7,735
Wildlife Endowment Fund	5,407
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool	2,613
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool	1,702
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust	979
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund	660
Berkeley County Development Authority	510
Total	<u>\$ 211,009</u>

Financial Statements - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

International Equity Pool

**Financial Statements - Unaudited
April 30, 2019**

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International Equity Pool

Statement of Net Position - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets

Investments, at fair value:	
Equity investments	\$ 3,186,334
Money market mutual fund	42,615
Securities lending collateral	75,416
Cash	14,606
Receivables:	
Investments sold	11,018
Dividends and other investment income	20,670
	<hr/>
Total assets	3,350,659

Liabilities

Accrued expenses	5,944
Accrued capital gains taxes	1,260
Payable for investments purchased	13,276
Payable upon return of securities loaned	75,416
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	95,896
	<hr/>
Net position	\$ 3,254,763
	<hr/> <hr/>

Unit data

Units outstanding	103,444,995
Net position, unit price	\$ 31.46
	<hr/> <hr/>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

International Equity Pool

Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited
Period Ended April 30, 2019*
(Amounts in thousands)

	Month	Year To Date
Investment income		
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	\$ 71,665	\$ (70,816)
Interest, dividends, and other investment income	9,936	74,127
Securities lending income	263	2,774
Total investment income	81,864	6,085
Expenses		
Investment advisor fees	(1,417)	(13,790)
Custodian bank fees	(172)	(1,481)
Management and other allocated fees	(76)	(832)
Securities lending expenses	(95)	(1,161)
Total expenses	(1,760)	(17,264)
Net investment income (loss)	80,104	(11,179)
Unit transactions		
Proceeds from sale of units	109	419,847
Amount paid for repurchase of units	(22,649)	(140,733)
Net increase (decrease) from unit transactions	(22,540)	279,114
Increase in net position	57,564	267,935
Net position, beginning of period	3,197,199	2,986,828
Net position, end of period	\$ 3,254,763	\$ 3,254,763

**The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.*

International Equity Pool

Notes to Financial Statements

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's International Equity Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool invests in the equities of international companies. Assets are managed by Acadian Asset Management, LLC, Axiom International Investors, LLC, Brandes Investment Partners, L.P., LSV Asset Management, and Oberweis Asset Management, Inc. The objective of the Pool is to exceed, net of external investment management fees, Morgan Stanley Capital International's All Country World Free Ex US Index over three- to five-year periods.

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment Valuation - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month 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.
- Equity securities that trade in non-U.S. markets are valued in U.S. dollars using period end spot market exchange rates as supplied by the Pool's custodian.
- Fixed income securities are valued according to prices furnished by independent pricing services to the Pool's 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 appropriate to the specific security type.
- Repurchase agreements and time deposits are valued at cost, provided such amount approximates fair value.

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

International Equity Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign Currency - Amounts denominated in or expected to settle in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates reported by the Pool's custodian, Bank of New York Mellon, on the following basis:

- Market value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities - at the closing rate of exchange at the valuation date.
- Purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses - at the rate of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions.

Repurchase Agreements - In connection with transactions in repurchase agreements, it is the IMB's policy that its designated custodian or mutual third party take possession of the underlying collateral securities, the fair value of which exceeds the principal amount of the repurchase transaction at all times. If the seller defaults, and the fair value of the collateral declines, realization of the collateral by the IMB may be delayed or limited.

Securities Lending - The IMB, through its lending agent, the Bank of New York Mellon (BNYM), loans securities of the Pool to various brokers on a temporary basis. Each transaction for international securities is secured by collateral based on the market value of the securities loaned. The required collateral percentage varies based on the type of collateral received. The required percentage for cash collateral and non-cash collateral consisting of debt obligations and securities issued by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities is 105 percent unless the foreign securities loaned are denominated and payable in U.S. Dollars, then the collateral shall be at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. The required percentage of non-cash collateral consisting of equity securities is at least 107 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. Cash collateral received is invested in repurchase agreements, money market mutual funds, and time deposits. Such investments, except for repurchase transactions, are made at the risk of the Pool and, as such, the Pool is liable for investment losses. The lending agent contractually indemnifies the IMB for any repurchase agreement investment losses. Investments made with cash are reported at fair value on the Statement of Net Position. Securities loaned remain on the Statement of Net Position. The IMB has the right under the lending agreement to recover the securities from the borrower on demand. The IMB receives compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. Securities lending income and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The IMB also continues to receive interest or dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the Statement of Changes in Net Position as a net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

Foreign Currency Spot Contracts - A foreign currency contract is an agreement between two parties to exchange different currencies at a specified exchange rate at an agreed upon future date. The managers, as listed in Note 1, enter into such contracts to correspond to investment transactions trading in foreign currencies. Risks associated with such contracts include movement in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar and the ability of the counterparty to perform. These contracts have relatively short durations and are valued at the prevailing market exchange rates at month end.

Investment Transactions - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

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

Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant transactions are executed at the unit price at the time of the purchase or redemption.

Distributions to Participants - The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

International Equity Pool

Notes to Financial Statements

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Expenses - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool.

Income Taxes - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for U.S. federal or state income taxes is required as of April 30, 2019.

In certain foreign countries the Pool's dividend income and capital gains may be taxable. Taxes on dividend income are generally withheld from the payments and as a result there is no provision recorded for these taxes. In certain cases there may be a full or partial reclaim available for the withheld taxes. Capital gains taxes, if any, on sales of securities may be assessed and paid concurrent with the sale or upon the filing of a return with the taxing authority. In countries where the IMB is liable for capital gains taxes, the IMB will estimate and accrue a capital gains tax liability for unrealized gains on securities held in such countries. The outstanding reclaims and accrued capital gains taxes are reported on the Statement of Net Position. Dividend income is reported net of non-reclaimable taxes withheld on the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments is reported net of capital gains taxes on the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

NOTE 3. 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.

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 judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

International Equity Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of April 30, 2019:

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Common stock	\$ 3,141,294	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,141,294
Money market mutual fund	42,615	-	-	42,615
Preferred stock	45,040	-	-	45,040
Securities lending collateral	-	75,416	-	75,416
Total	<u>\$ 3,228,949</u>	<u>\$ 75,416</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,304,365</u>

NOTE 4. SECURITIES LENDING

The following table presents the amounts of various accounts related to securities lending at April 30, 2019:

	Fair Value
Securities on loan	<u>\$ 423,057</u>
Collateral received:	
Cash	\$ 75,416
Non-cash	<u>392,734</u>
Total collateral received	<u>\$ 468,150</u>

BNYM, as agent for the IMB, loans the IMB's securities to various counterparties. These transactions are executed under Master Securities Lending Agreements (MSLA) which permit BNYM under certain circumstances, such as defaults, to offset amounts payable to the same counterparty against amounts to be received and thus create one single net payment due to or from the counterparty. The amounts listed in the above table represent all securities loaned which are subject to a MSLA on a net payment basis. The IMB has elected not to offset the fair value of the securities on loan against the liability for the return of the collateral on the Statement of Net Position.

International Equity Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 5. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at April 30, 2019:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Account Value</u>
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 1,359,052
Public Employees' Retirement System	1,209,776
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund	172,314
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund	118,599
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	114,041
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	40,837
Judges' Retirement System	37,396
State Police Retirement System	36,645
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B	35,192
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency	27,682
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund	24,651
Public Employees Insurance Agency	20,320
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	16,094
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	14,962
Wildlife Endowment Fund	11,196
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool	5,356
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool	3,492
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust	2,038
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System	1,983
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund	1,376
Berkeley County Development Authority	1,065
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds	696
Total	<u>\$ 3,254,763</u>

Financial Statements - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

Short-Term Fixed Income Pool

Financial Statements - Unaudited April 30, 2019

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Short-Term Fixed Income Pool

Statement of Net Position - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets

Investments, at amortized cost:

U.S. Treasury and government agency bonds	\$	88,652
Commercial paper		5,998
Repurchase agreement		23,925
Cash		1
Accrued interest receivable		<u>2</u>

Total assets 118,578

Liabilities

Accrued expenses		<u>34</u>
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Net position \$ 118,544

Unit data

Units outstanding		118,543,737
Net position, unit price	\$	<u>1.00</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Short-Term Fixed Income Pool

Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited
Period Ended April 30, 2019*
(Amounts in thousands)

	Month	Year To Date
Investment income	\$ 335	\$ 2,862
Expenses		
Investment advisor fees	(6)	(64)
Custodian bank fees	(1)	(9)
Management and other allocated fees	(5)	(42)
Total expenses	(12)	(115)
Net investment income	323	2,747
Distributions to unitholders	(323)	(2,747)
Unit transactions		
Proceeds from sale of units	144,549	1,205,351
Reinvestment of distributions	323	2,747
Amount paid for repurchase of units	(121,959)	(1,307,823)
Net increase (decrease) from unit transactions	22,913	(99,725)
Increase (decrease) in net position	22,913	(99,725)
Net position, beginning of period	95,631	218,269
Net position, end of period	\$ 118,544	\$ 118,544

**The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.*

Short-Term Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's Short-Term Fixed Income Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The main objective of the Pool is to maintain sufficient liquidity to fund withdrawals by the participant plans and to invest cash contributions until such time as the money can be transferred to other asset classes without sustaining capital losses. JP Morgan Investment Advisors, Inc. manages the Pool. The Pool's investment objective, net of external investment management fees, is to meet or exceed the Citigroup 90-Day Treasury Bill Index.

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment Valuation - The IMB reports its investments at amortized cost provided such amounts approximate fair value in accordance with GASB Statements No. 72 and No. 79. The basic premise underlying the use of the amortized cost method of valuation is that high-quality, short-term debt securities held until maturity will eventually return to their amortized cost value, regardless of any current disparity between the amortized cost value and market value, and would not ordinarily be expected to fluctuate significantly in value. The Pool values its securities at amortized cost so long as the deviation between the amortized cost and current market value remains minimal and results in the computation of a share price that represents fairly the stable net position value per share of \$1. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Repurchase Agreements - In connection with transactions in repurchase agreements, it is the IMB's policy that its designated custodian or mutual third party take possession of the underlying collateral securities, the fair value of which exceeds the principal amount of the repurchase transaction at all times. If the seller defaults, and the fair value of the collateral declines, realization of the collateral by the IMB may be delayed or limited.

Investment Transactions - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income, including the accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums, is accrued daily as earned. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

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

Short-Term Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions – The unit price of the Pool is calculated daily by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Managements' policy is for the Pool to maintain a stable unit price of \$1 per unit. If the calculated unit price rounds to \$1, then participant transactions are executed at this price.

Distributions to Participants – Daily net investment income is declared as a dividend and distributed to the participants of the Pool on the last day of the month. Distributions are paid in the form of reinvestments in the Pool and have been included in distributions to unitholders and reinvestment of distributions as presented on the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

Expenses - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool.

Income Taxes - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of April 30, 2019.

NOTE 3. 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 established 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.

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 judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investments in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of April 30, 2019:

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Commercial paper	\$ -	\$ 5,998	\$ -	\$ 5,998
Repurchase agreement	-	23,925	-	23,925
U.S. Government agency bonds	-	53,699	-	53,699
U.S. Treasury bonds	-	34,953	-	34,953
Total	\$ -	\$ 118,575	\$ -	\$ 118,575

Short-Term Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 4. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at April 30, 2019:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Account Value</u>
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	\$ 44,993
Public Employees' Retirement System	20,415
Teachers' Retirement System	20,108
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund	10,316
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	7,691
West Virginia Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund	6,671
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool	2,311
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool	1,463
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund	1,309
State Police Retirement System	1,162
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund	672
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	462
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System	311
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	254
Judges' Retirement System	234
Wildlife Endowment Fund	130
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds	42
Total	<u>\$ 118,544</u>

Financial Statements - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Financial Statements - Unaudited April 30, 2019

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Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Statement of Net Position - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets

Investments, at fair value:	
Fixed income investments	\$ 2,182,249
Derivative instruments	9,015
Money market mutual fund	36,620
Equity investments	10,887
Securities lending collateral	144,715
Cash	52,446
Receivables:	
Interest, dividends, and other investment income	18,980
Investments sold	17,116
	<hr/>
Total assets	2,472,028

Liabilities

Investments in derivative instruments at fair value	22,754
Accrued expenses	1,812
Payable for investments purchased	19,313
Payable upon return of securities loaned	144,715
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	188,594
	<hr/>
Net position	\$ 2,283,434
	<hr/> <hr/>

Unit data

Units outstanding	147,987,325
Net position, unit price	\$ 15.43
	<hr/> <hr/>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited
Period Ended April 30, 2019*
(Amounts in thousands)

	Month	Year To Date
Investment income		
Net increase in fair value of investments	\$ 4,007	\$ 35,124
Interest, dividends, and other investment income	7,994	79,724
Securities lending income	312	3,185
Total investment income	12,313	118,033
Expenses		
Investment advisor fees	(421)	(4,278)
Custodian bank fees	(16)	(175)
Management and other allocated fees	(54)	(619)
Securities lending expenses	(283)	(2,798)
Total expenses	(774)	(7,870)
Net investment income	11,539	110,163
Unit transactions		
Proceeds from sale of units	25,147	175,600
Amount paid for repurchase of units	(5,572)	(367,803)
Net increase (decrease) from unit transactions	19,575	(192,203)
Increase (decrease) in net position	31,114	(82,040)
Net position, beginning of period	2,252,320	2,365,474
Net position, end of period	\$ 2,283,434	\$ 2,283,434

**The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.*

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's Total Return Fixed Income Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The main objective of the Pool is to generate investment income, provide stability and diversification, but not at the expense of total return. Dodge & Cox, Franklin Templeton Investments, and Western Asset Management Company manage the Pool. The Pool's investment objective, net of external investment management fees, is to meet or exceed the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Universal Bond Index.

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment Valuation - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 4 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month as follows:

- Fixed income securities are valued according to prices furnished by independent pricing services to the Pool's 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 appropriate to the specific security type.
- 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.
- Futures and option contracts are valued at the last settlement price established each day by the exchange on which they are traded.
- Credit default and interest rate swaps are valued at the last settlement price established each day by the exchange on which they are traded, are based on market values received from third parties, or are determined by valuation models.
- Foreign currency forward contracts are valued at the difference between the forward contract amount and the month-end forward exchange rate.
- Repurchase agreements and time deposits are valued at cost, provided such amount approximates fair value.

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

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign Currency - Amounts denominated in or expected to settle in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates reported by the Bank of New York Mellon on the following basis:

- Market value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities - at the closing rate of exchange at the valuation date.
- Purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses - at the rate of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions.

Option Contracts - The IMB may purchase or write bond, currency, or index option contracts that have recognized liquidity and are actively traded on major exchanges or are executed with major dealers. These option contracts give the purchaser (seller) of the contract the right to buy (call) or sell (put) the security, or settle cash for an index option, underlying the contract at an agreed upon price (strike price) during, or at the conclusion of, a specified period of time.

Premiums paid upon the purchase of an option contract are recorded as an asset and subsequently adjusted to market value. Upon exercising a purchased option, a gain or loss is recorded equal to the difference between the market value of the underlying instrument and the strike price of the option, minus premiums paid. If the option expires unexercised, a loss is recognized in the amount of the premiums paid for the option.

Premiums received when option contracts are written are recorded as a liability and subsequently adjusted to market value. If a written option contract expires unexercised, a gain is recorded equal to the amount of the premiums received. The difference between the premiums received and the amount paid to effect a closing transaction is also recorded as a gain or loss. When a written option is exercised, a gain or loss is recorded equal to the difference between the market value of the underlying instrument and the strike price of the option, minus premiums received.

Written option contracts are used to enhance investment returns and reduce portfolio convexity when implied volatility is high. Purchased option contracts are used to increase portfolio convexity when implied volatility is low, to implement certain yield curve strategies, or to hedge sector exposure.

When writing put options, there is risk that a loss may be incurred if the market price of the underlying instrument decreases and the option is exercised. This loss is determined by market conditions and cannot be specifically limited. The risk associated with writing call options is the loss of potential profit if the market price of the security increases and the option is exercised. Purchased put or call options bear the risk of loss of the premium paid if market conditions are not favorable to exercise the option. There may also be risk that the value of the option contract does not correlate perfectly with movements of the underlying instrument due to certain market distortions.

The IMB limits its exposure to credit risk by only buying or selling options traded on major exchanges, or executed with major dealers. There is a risk of the inability to enter into a closing transaction if a liquid secondary market does not exist. The IMB maintains sufficient levels of cash or cash equivalents to meet cash flow obligations.

Repurchase Agreements - In connection with transactions in repurchase agreements, it is the IMB's policy that its designated custodian or mutual third party take possession of the underlying collateral securities, the fair value of which exceeds the principal amount of the repurchase transaction at all times. If the seller defaults, and the fair value of the collateral declines, realization of the collateral by the IMB may be delayed or limited.

Securities Lending - The IMB, through its lending agent, the Bank of New York Mellon, loans securities of the Pool to various brokers on a temporary basis. Each transaction for international and domestic securities is secured by collateral based on the market value of the securities loaned. The required collateral percentage varies based on the type of collateral received and the type of security loaned. For U.S. securities, the required percentage of cash collateral and non-cash collateral consisting of debt obligations and securities issued by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities is at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned plus accrued income. For international securities, the required collateral is at least 105 percent of the market value of the securities on loan unless the foreign securities loaned are denominated and payable in U.S. Dollars, then the collateral shall be at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. Cash collateral

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

received is invested in repurchase agreements, money market mutual funds, and time deposits. Such investments, except for repurchase transactions, are made at the risk of the Pool and, as such, the Pool is liable for investment losses. The lending agent contractually indemnifies the IMB for any repurchase agreement investment losses. Investments made with cash are reported at fair value on the Statement of Net Position. Securities loaned remain on the Statement of Net Position. The IMB has the right under the lending agreement to recover the securities from the borrower on demand. The IMB receives compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. Securities lending income and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The IMB also continues to receive interest or dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the Statement of Changes in Net Position as a net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

Futures Contracts - A futures contract is an agreement between a buyer or a seller and the clearinghouse of a futures exchange in which the parties agree to buy or sell a commodity, financial instrument or index at a specified future date and price. Upon entering into a financial futures contract, the IMB is required to pledge to the broker an amount of cash, U.S. government securities, or other assets, equal to a certain percentage of the contract amount (initial margin deposit). Cash (variation margin) is received from or paid to the broker on a daily basis for the fluctuations of the underlying securities or index. The IMB records futures at fair market value.

Interest rate futures may be used to enhance portfolio yields, manage portfolio duration, or as an alternative investment of cash.

The market risk associated with holding interest rate futures results from changes in the market value of the contractual positions due to changes in the value of the underlying instruments or indices. Investment risk associated with these futures contracts arises because the value of the futures contracts may not correlate perfectly with changes in the values of the underlying instruments or indices due to market distortions.

Other risks associated with futures contracts are liquidity risk and credit risk. Liquidity risk arises when there is insufficient trading in a particular futures contract. Credit risk arises from the potential inability of counterparties to meet the terms of the contracts. The IMB's managers generally only utilize futures contracts that are traded on major exchanges or are executed with major dealers. The major exchanges assume the risk of a counterparty default and generally require an initial margin deposit of cash or securities.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts - A foreign currency forward contract is an agreement between two parties to exchange different currencies at a specified exchange rate at an agreed upon future date. The IMB enters into such contracts to take advantage of the relative changes in currency exchange rates. Risks associated with such contracts include movement in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar and the ability of the counterparty to perform. These contracts are valued at the prevailing market exchange rates at month end.

Credit Default Swaps - Credit default swaps are agreements between counterparties to transfer the credit risk of referenced debt securities. The buyer of the credit default swap gains protection against a negative credit event such as a default or credit rating downgrade and the seller assumes the credit risk and is obligated to pay upon the occurrence of such an event. Credit default swap agreements are marked-to-market daily. Upfront payments received or made by the Pool on credit default swap agreements are capitalized. Periodic payments received or paid are recorded as interest income. Payments received or made as a result of a credit event or termination of the contract are recognized, net of a proportional amount of the upfront payment, in net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

Credit default swaps are instruments which allow for the full or partial transfer of third party credit risk, with respect to a particular entity or entities, from one counterparty to the other. A seller of credit default swaps is selling credit protection or assuming credit risk with respect to the underlying entity or entities. If a credit event occurs, as defined under the terms of the swap agreement, the seller of protection will either (i) pay to the buyer of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and take delivery of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index or (ii) pay a net settlement amount in the form of cash or securities equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index. The Notional Principal reflects the

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

maximum potential amount the seller of protection could be required to pay if a credit event occurs. The seller of protection receives periodic premium payments from the counterparty and may also receive or pay an upfront premium adjustment to the stated periodic premium.

Interest Rate Swaps - Interest rate swaps represent agreements between counterparties to exchange cash flows based on the difference between a fixed and floating interest rate, applied to a notional principal amount for a specified period. A basis swap is a type of interest rate swap that exchanges one floating rate for another. Upfront payments received or made by the Pool on interest rate swap agreements are capitalized. Interest is paid or received periodically.

Asset-Backed Securities - The Pool invests in various asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, and structured corporate debt. The securities are reported at fair value, which is determined by a third party pricing service based on asset portfolio pricing models and other sources. The Pool invests in these securities to enhance yields on investments. Changes in market interest rates affect the cash flows of these securities and may result in changes in fair value. The overall return or yield on these securities depends on the changes in the interest and principal payment pattern and market value of the underlying assets.

Investment Transactions - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

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

Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant transactions are executed at the unit price at the time of the purchase or redemption.

Distributions to Participants – The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

Expenses - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of other investment funds in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such funds.

Income Taxes - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of April 30, 2019.

In certain foreign countries, the Pool's interest income and capital gains may be taxable. Taxes on interest income are generally withheld from the payments and as a result there is no provision recorded for these taxes. In certain cases, there may be a full or partial reclaim available for the withheld taxes. Capital gains taxes, if any, on sales of securities may be assessed and paid concurrent with the sale or upon the filing of a return with the taxing authority. In countries where the IMB is liable for capital gains taxes, the IMB will estimate and accrue a capital gains tax liability for unrealized gains on securities held in such countries. The outstanding reclaims and accrued capital gains taxes are reported on the Statement of Net Position. Interest income is reported net of non-reclaimable taxes withheld on the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments is reported net of capital gains taxes on the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 3. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments held in the Pool include foreign exchange contracts, futures, options, credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, and basis swaps. None of these derivative financial instruments are designated as hedging instruments under GASB Statement No. 53; they are used to implement portfolio strategy, capture valuation opportunities, and to exploit market inefficiencies. The primary risks managed by using these derivative financial instruments include interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and market price risks. See Note 2 for additional information on the Pool's purpose for entering into derivatives and for discussion on the risks associated with investing in these derivatives.

The Pool, through its investment managers, is a party to International Swap and Derivative Association, Inc. (ISDA) Master Agreements (MA) that may allow the netting of counterparty's obligations against those of the Pool in the event of a default by the counterparty. The Pool is required to disclose the positions held at period-end that were entered into pursuant to agreements that allow for such netting.

The table below presents the fair value and the year to date net increase (decrease) in fair value of derivative financial instruments outstanding as of April 30, 2019:

Derivative Type	Fair Value	Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments
Forwards:		
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ 80	\$ 1,519
Futures contracts:		
Fixed income futures long	3,208	11,628
Fixed income futures short	(8,009)	(20,191)
Options contracts:		
Fixed income options purchased	1,354	(11,246)
Fixed income options written	(1,524)	13,050
Credit default swaptions purchased	-	(741)
Credit default swaptions written	-	108
Interest rate swaptions purchased	-	(491)
Swaps:		
Basis swaps	40	345
Credit default swaps	(3,826)	328
Interest rate swaps	(5,087)	1,544
Total return swaps	25	861
Total	<u>\$ (13,739)</u>	<u>\$ (3,286)</u>

Credit Risk

For financial reporting purposes, the Pool does not offset derivative assets and derivative liabilities that are subject to netting arrangements in the Statement of Net Position. The following table presents the Pool's derivative assets net of amounts available for offset under a netting provision and net of related collateral received by the Pool as of April 30, 2019:

Derivative Type	Derivative Assets Subject to a MA	Derivatives Available for Offset	Non-Cash Collateral Received	Cash Collateral Received	Net Exposure
Foreign currency forwards	\$ 141	\$ -	\$ (46)	\$ (70)	\$ 25
Swaps	1,281	(62)	(1,126)	-	93
Total	<u>\$ 1,422</u>	<u>\$ (62)</u>	<u>\$ (1,172)</u>	<u>\$ (70)</u>	<u>\$ 118</u>

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 3. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

At April 30, 2019, the Pool had pledged cash, net of amounts received from counterparties, of \$35,609 to cover margin requirements on open derivative contracts and counterparties had deposited, in segregated accounts, securities with a fair value of \$1,260 in connection with open derivative contracts.

Foreign currency forward contracts, certain swaps, and swaptions are exposed to counterparty credit risk. The IMB reviews available ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch and reports the rating indicative of the greatest degree of risk.

The following table provides the credit ratings for the Pool's derivative investments that are subject to counterparty credit risk as of April 30, 2019:

Derivative Type	Counterparty Rating	Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts	BBB	\$ 367
Credit default swaps	A	44

Interest Rate Risk

The following table provides the time to maturity for investment derivatives that are subject to interest rate risk as of April 30, 2019:

Derivative Type	Investment Maturities (in years)				
	Fair Value	Under-1	1-5	6-10	10+
Futures contracts:					
Fixed income futures long	\$ 3,208	\$ 1,939	\$ 1,269	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed income futures short	(8,009)	(5,808)	(2,201)	-	-
Options contracts:					
Fixed income options purchased	1,354	1,354	-	-	-
Fixed income options written	(1,524)	(956)	(568)	-	-
Swaps:					
Basis swaps	40	-	-	40	-
Interest rate swaps	(5,087)	1,175	(2,495)	(815)	(2,952)
Total	<u>\$ (10,018)</u>	<u>\$ (2,296)</u>	<u>\$ (3,995)</u>	<u>\$ (775)</u>	<u>\$ (2,952)</u>

Interest rate and basis swaps are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. The following tables provide detailed information on derivative financial instruments that are highly sensitive to interest rate changes.

At April 30, 2019, the open positions in interest rate swaps denominated in U.S. dollars were as follows:

Maturity Date	Reference Rate	Notional	Fair Value
4/26/2022	Receive Fixed 2.25%, Pay Floating 3-Month Libor	\$ 119,482	\$ 62
2/15/2036	Receive Fixed 3.00%, Pay Floating 3-Month Libor	9,956	458
12/31/2025	Receive Floating 3-Month Libor, Pay Fixed 2.25%	28,768	222
4/26/2023	Receive Floating 3-Month Libor, Pay Fixed 2.30%	121,723	(32)
1/31/2026	Receive Floating 3-Month Libor, Pay Fixed 2.50%	99,252	(741)
8/15/2044	Receive Floating 3-Month Libor, Pay Fixed 2.75%	12,240	(60)
5/15/2044	Receive Floating 3-Month Libor, Pay Fixed 2.88%	14,208	(406)
5/15/2044	Receive Floating 3-Month Libor, Pay Fixed 3.00%	7,400	(385)
12/31/2025	Receive Floating Fed Funds, Pay Fixed 2.25%	37,192	(295)
		<u>\$ 450,221</u>	<u>\$ (1,177)</u>

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 3. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

At April 30, 2019, the open positions in interest rate swaps denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

Maturity Date	Reference Rate	Notional (USD)	Fair Value
4/6/2022	Receive Fixed 7.33%, Pay Floating MXN TIIE	\$ 64,028	\$ (1,051)
4/5/2021	Receive Fixed 7.35%, Pay Floating MXN TIIE	93,398	(1,282)
1/2/2020	Receive Fixed 8.41%, Pay Floating Brazil CDI	39,438	1,174
10/30/2021	Receive Floating 3-Month GBP Libor, Pay Fixed 1.39%	36,606	(100)
10/26/2021	Receive Floating 6-Month GBP Libor, Pay Fixed 1.27%	29,841	(92)
4/19/2047	Receive Floating 6-Month JPY Libor, Pay Fixed 0.79%	42,226	(2,559)
		<u>\$ 305,537</u>	<u>\$ (3,910)</u>

At April 30, 2019, the open position in a basis swap was as follows:

Maturity Date	Reference Rate	Notional	Fair Value
6/19/2024	Receive Floating Fed Funds plus 0.25%, Pay Floating 3-Month Libor	\$ 52,059	\$ 40

Foreign Currency Risk

The Pool has foreign currency forward contracts, futures contracts, and swap contracts that are denominated in foreign currencies and exposed to foreign currency risks. The amounts at fair value (in U.S. dollars) of derivative investments in foreign currencies as of April 30, 2019, are as follows:

Currency	Foreign Currency Forward Contracts	Futures Contracts	Swap Contracts	Total
Australian Dollar	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8
Brazil Real	55	-	1,174	1,229
British Pound	18	82	(192)	(92)
Euro Currency Unit	193	(4,642)	-	(4,449)
Japanese Yen	41	-	(2,559)	(2,518)
Mexican Peso	(30)	-	(2,333)	(2,363)
Russian Ruble	(205)	-	-	(205)
Total foreign denominated derivatives	<u>80</u>	<u>(4,560)</u>	<u>(3,910)</u>	<u>(8,390)</u>
U.S. Dollar	-	(241)	(4,938)	(5,179)
Total	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ (4,801)</u>	<u>\$ (8,848)</u>	<u>\$ (13,569)</u>

NOTE 4. 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:

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

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.

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 judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

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 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 April 30, 2019. All of the Pool's investments in other funds were valued using the net asset value per share, as such they have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy.

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Corporate ABS residual	\$ -	\$ 4,072	\$ -	\$ 4,072
Corporate asset backed issues	-	83,912	-	83,912
Corporate CMO	-	40,008	-	40,008
Corporate preferred securities	10,874	-	-	10,874
Foreign asset backed issues	-	26,584	-	26,584
Foreign corporate bonds	-	293,187	-	293,187
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	367	-	367
Foreign equity investments	13	-	-	13
Foreign government bonds	-	312,310	-	312,310
Futures contracts	5,017	-	-	5,017
Money market mutual fund	36,620	-	-	36,620
Municipal bonds	-	41,894	-	41,894
Options contracts purchased	1,354	-	-	1,354
Repurchase agreement	-	9,000	-	9,000
Securities lending collateral	-	144,715	-	144,715
Short term investments	-	6,058	-	6,058
Swaps	-	2,277	-	2,277
U.S. corporate bonds	-	426,729	-	426,729
U.S. Government agency bonds	-	34,256	-	34,256
U.S. Government agency CMO	-	57,888	-	57,888
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	-	5,655	-	5,655
U.S. Government agency MBS	-	329,738	-	329,738
U.S. Government agency TBAs	-	1,105	-	1,105
U.S. Treasury bonds	-	226,988	-	226,988
U.S. Treasury inflation protected securities	-	43,228	-	43,228
Total	<u>\$ 53,878</u>	<u>\$ 2,089,971</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,143,849</u>
Commingled debt funds				239,637
Total				<u>\$ 2,383,486</u>

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ -	\$ (287)	\$ -	\$ (287)
Futures contracts	(9,818)	-	-	(9,818)
Options contracts written	(1,524)	-	-	(1,524)
Swaps	-	(11,125)	-	(11,125)
Total	<u>\$ (11,342)</u>	<u>\$ (11,412)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (22,754)</u>

The Pool's investments in commingled debt funds were measured at the NAV as of April 30, 2019. 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.

NOTE 5. SECURITIES LENDING

The following table presents the amounts of various accounts related to securities lending at April 30, 2019:

	Fair Value
Securities on loan	\$ 179,006
Collateral received:	
Cash	\$ 144,715
Non-cash	39,453
Total collateral received	<u>\$ 184,168</u>

The Bank of New York Mellon (BNYM), as agent for the IMB, loans the IMB's securities to various counterparties. These transactions are executed under Master Securities Lending Agreements (MSLA) which permit BNYM under certain circumstances, such as defaults, to offset amounts payable to the same counterparty against amounts to be received and thus create one single net payment due to or from the counterparty. The amounts listed in the above table represent all securities loaned which are subject to a MSLA on a net payment basis. The IMB has elected not to offset the fair value of the securities on loan against the liability for the return of the collateral on the Statement of Net Position.

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 6. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at April 30, 2019:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Account Value</u>
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 665,855
Public Employees' Retirement System	597,897
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	300,948
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B	174,751
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund	95,139
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund	67,176
Public Employees Insurance Agency	65,858
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund	57,479
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund	55,380
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency	54,704
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	36,996
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	20,883
State Police Retirement System	18,892
Judges' Retirement System	18,700
West Virginia Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund	13,514
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool	12,088
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool	7,978
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	7,671
Wildlife Endowment Fund	5,844
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund	2,701
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System	1,027
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust	875
Berkeley County Development Authority	597
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds	481
Total	<u>\$ 2,283,434</u>

Financial Statements - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

Core Fixed Income Pool

Financial Statements - Unaudited April 30, 2019

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Core Fixed Income Pool

Statement of Net Position - Unaudited
April 30, 2019
(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets

Investments, at fair value:		
Fixed income investments	\$	966,178
Money market mutual fund		20,184
Securities lending collateral		86,523
Receivables:		
Interest, dividends, and other investment income		4,447
Investments sold		287
		<hr/>
Total assets		1,077,619

Liabilities

Accrued expenses		439
Payable for investments purchased		728
Payable upon return of securities loaned		86,523
		<hr/>
Total liabilities		87,690
		<hr/>
Net position	\$	989,929

Unit data

Units outstanding		87,568,893
Net position, unit price	\$	11.30

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Core Fixed Income Pool

Statement of Change in Net Position - Unaudited
Period Ended April 30, 2019*
(Amounts in thousands)

	Month	Year To Date
Investment income		
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	\$ (2,315)	\$ 22,285
Interest, dividends, and other investment income	2,568	26,371
Securities lending income	185	1,960
Total investment income	438	50,616
Expenses		
Investment advisor fees	(96)	(956)
Custodian bank fees	(5)	(55)
Management and other allocated fees	(23)	(270)
Securities lending expenses	(173)	(1,799)
Total expenses	(297)	(3,080)
Net investment income	141	47,536
Unit transactions		
Proceeds from sale of units	12,042	94,900
Amount paid for repurchase of units	(2,112)	(194,517)
Net increase (decrease) from unit transactions	9,930	(99,617)
Increase (decrease) in net position	10,071	(52,081)
Net position, beginning of period	979,858	1,042,010
Net position, end of period	\$ 989,929	\$ 989,929

**The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.*

Core Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's Core Fixed Income Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

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

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment Valuation - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month as follows:

- Fixed income securities are valued according to prices furnished by independent pricing services to the Pool's 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 appropriate to the specific security type.
- 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.
- Repurchase agreements and time deposits are valued at cost, provided such amount approximates fair value.

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

Repurchase Agreements - In connection with transactions in repurchase agreements, it is the IMB's policy that its designated custodian or mutual third party take possession of the underlying collateral securities, the fair value of which exceeds the principal amount of the repurchase transaction at all times. If the seller defaults, and the fair value of the collateral declines, realization of the collateral by the IMB may be delayed or limited.

Core Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Securities Lending - The IMB, through its lending agent, the Bank of New York Mellon (BNYM), loans securities of the Pool to various brokers on a temporary basis. Each transaction for international and domestic securities is secured by collateral based on the market value of the securities loaned. The required collateral percentage varies based on the type of collateral received and the type of security loaned. For U.S. securities, the required percentage of cash collateral and non-cash collateral consisting of debt obligations and securities issued by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities is at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned plus accrued income. For international securities, the required collateral is at least 105 percent of the market value of the securities on loan unless the foreign securities loaned are denominated and payable in U.S. Dollars, then the collateral shall be at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. Cash collateral received is invested in repurchase agreements, money market mutual funds, and time deposits. Such investments, except for repurchase transactions, are made at the risk of the Pool and, as such, the Pool is liable for investment losses. The lending agent contractually indemnifies the IMB for any repurchase agreement investment losses. Investments made with cash are reported at fair value on the Statement of Net Position. Securities loaned remain on the Statement of Net Position. The IMB has the right under the lending agreement to recover the securities from the borrower on demand. The IMB receives compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. Securities lending income and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The IMB also continues to receive interest or dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the Statement of Changes in Net Position as a net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

Asset-Backed Securities - The Pool invests in various asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, and structured corporate debt. The securities are reported at fair value, which is determined by a third-party pricing service based on asset portfolio pricing models and other sources. The Pool invests in these securities to enhance yields on investments. Changes in market interest rates affect the cash flows of these securities and may result in changes in fair value. The overall return or yield on these securities depends on the changes in the interest and principal payment pattern and market value of the underlying assets.

Investment Transactions - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

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

Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant transactions are executed at the unit price at the time of the purchase or redemption.

Distributions to Participants - The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

Expenses - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool.

Income Taxes - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of April 30, 2019.

Core Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 3. 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.

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 judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of April 30, 2019:

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Corporate asset backed issues	\$ -	\$ 131,196	\$ -	\$ 131,196
Corporate CMO	-	33,896	-	33,896
Corporate CMO interest-only	-	316	-	316
Corporate CMO principal-only	-	78	-	78
Foreign asset backed issues	-	2,779	-	2,779
Foreign corporate bonds	-	67,349	-	67,349
Foreign government bonds	-	3,880	-	3,880
Money market mutual fund	20,184	-	-	20,184
Municipal bonds	-	9,446	-	9,446
Securities lending collateral	-	86,523	-	86,523
U.S. Corporate bonds	-	176,791	-	176,791
U.S. Government agency bonds	-	18,975	-	18,975
U.S. Government agency CMO	-	113,321	-	113,321
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	-	2,072	-	2,072
U.S. Government agency CMO principal-only	-	5,041	-	5,041
U.S. Government agency MBS	-	160,449	-	160,449
U.S. Treasury bonds	-	240,145	-	240,145
U.S. Treasury inflation protected securities	-	444	-	444
Total	<u>\$ 20,184</u>	<u>\$ 1,052,701</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,072,885</u>

Core Fixed Income Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 4. SECURITIES LENDING

The following table presents the amounts of various accounts related to securities lending at April 30, 2019:

	<u>Fair Value</u>
Securities on loan	\$ 86,413
Collateral received:	
Cash	\$ 86,523
Non-cash	1,911
Total collateral received	<u>\$ 88,434</u>

The BNYM, as agent for the IMB, loans the IMB's securities to various counterparties. These transactions are executed under Master Securities Lending Agreements (MSLA) which permit BNYM under certain circumstances, such as defaults, to offset amounts payable to the same counterparty against amounts to be received and thus create one single net payment due to or from the counterparty. The amounts listed in the above table represent all securities loaned which are subject to a MSLA on a net payment basis. The IMB has elected not to offset the fair value of the securities on loan against the liability for the return of the collateral on the Statement of Net Position.

NOTE 5. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at April 30, 2019:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Account Value</u>
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 286,519
Public Employees' Retirement System	256,984
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	129,481
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B	75,109
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund	40,938
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund	28,875
Public Employees Insurance Agency	28,311
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund	24,715
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund	23,804
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency	23,513
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	15,900
West Virginia Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund	13,554
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	9,010
State Police Retirement System	8,291
Judges' Retirement System	8,036
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool	5,196
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool	3,432
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	3,302
Wildlife Endowment Fund	2,515
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund	1,162
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System	441
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust	377
Berkeley County Development Authority	257
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds	207
Total	<u>\$ 989,929</u>

Financial Statements - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

TIPS Pool

Financial Statements - Unaudited April 30, 2019

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TIPS Pool

Statement of Net Position - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets

Investment in commingled bond fund at fair value	\$	396,152
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Liabilities

Accrued expenses		<u>41</u>
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Net position	\$	<u>396,111</u>
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Unit data

Units outstanding		33,926,595
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Net position, unit price	\$	<u>11.68</u>
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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

TIPS Pool

Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited
Period Ended April 30, 2019*
(Amounts in thousands)

	Month	Year To Date
Investment income		
Net increase in fair value of investments	\$ 1,330	\$ 8,881
Interest, dividends, and other investment income	-	1
Total investment income	1,330	8,882
Expenses		
Investment advisor fees	(5)	(55)
Custodian bank fees	-	(1)
Management and other allocated fees	(10)	(103)
Total expenses	(15)	(159)
Net investment income	1,315	8,723
Unit transactions		
Proceeds from sale of units	992	20,158
Amount paid for repurchase of units	(981)	(24,004)
Net increase (decrease) from unit transactions	11	(3,846)
Increase in net position	1,326	4,877
Net position, beginning of period	394,785	391,234
Net position, end of period	\$ 396,111	\$ 396,111

**The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.*

TIPS Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's TIPS Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool's objective is to match the performance of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Inflation Protection Index on an annualized basis over rolling three-year to five-year periods, gross of fees. The Pool invests in the BlackRock U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Fund B (BlackRock). BlackRock invests primarily in a portfolio of debt securities with the objective of closely approximating the total rate of return for all outstanding U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities with a maturity of one year or greater.

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment Valuation - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

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. Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

Investment Transactions - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

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

Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant transactions are executed at the unit price at the time of the purchase or redemption.

Distributions to Participants - The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

Expenses - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool.

TIPS Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income Taxes - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of April 30, 2019.

NOTE 3. 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.

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 judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of April 30, 2019:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Commingled bond fund	\$ 396,152	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 396,152

NOTE 4. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at April 30, 2019:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Account Value</u>
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	\$ 112,406
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B	102,288
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund	96,357
Public Employees Insurance Agency	35,431
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund	24,035
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	15,598
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool	5,245
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool	3,420
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund	1,331
Total	<u>\$ 396,111</u>

Financial Statements - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

TRS Annuity Pool

Financial Statements - Unaudited April 30, 2019

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TRS Annuity Pool

Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited
Period Ended April 30, 2019*
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Year To Date</u>
Investment income	\$ -	\$ -
Expenses		
Professional service fees	-	(100)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(100)</u>
Net investment loss	<u>-</u>	<u>(100)</u>
Capital transactions		
Contributions by TRS	8	230
	<u>8</u>	<u>230</u>
Increase in net position	8	130
Net position, beginning of period	<u>(8)</u>	<u>(130)</u>
Net position, end of period	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

**The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.*

TRS Annuity Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the TRS Annuity Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool held an investment contract issued by the Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company (VALIC) strictly for the benefit of the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). On December 10, 2008, the IMB assumed responsibility for this investment as part of the restructuring of the Teachers' Defined Contribution (TDC) plan, a separate retirement plan administered solely by the Consolidated Public Retirement System (CPRB), whereby certain TDC participants elected to transfer the ownership of their individual TDC retirement accounts to the TRS in exchange for current participation in the TRS defined benefit plan. The final amount transferred under the contract was \$248,293.

The IMB initially requested the immediate redemption of the entire balance but VALIC denied the request, claiming the amounts were subject to withdrawal restrictions. Effective April 23, 2009, the IMB, while reserving its rights under the contract, executed the appropriate forms with VALIC to elect to withdraw funds under the Five Year Equal Annual Installment method. By making this election, the guaranteed minimum annual yield of 4.5 percent became the fixed rate for this contract. The first four withdrawals of \$55,058 each occurred on May 4, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. The final withdrawal of \$55,191 occurred on May 8, 2013. On that date, all remaining income, net of all management fees, was distributed to TRS and all units of ownership in the Pool were redeemed.

In response to VALIC's refusal to allow the IMB to liquidate the contract in its entirety, the IMB sued VALIC. A three-judge Business Court arbitration panel issued its decision on April 28, 2017, and no recovery was awarded to the IMB. An appeal was filed with the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and it has issued an opinion affirming the decision of the arbitration panel. The legal fees associated with this litigation were paid by the Pool. The funding for the payment of these expenses were from contributions by the TRS into the TRS Annuity Pool. No other management fees are charged to the Pool and none have been charged since the final withdrawal on May 8, 2013. This matter is finalized, and the TRS Annuity Pool is closed effective April 30, 2019.

TRS Annuity Pool

Notes to Financial Statements

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment Valuation - The investment contract held by this Pool was the sole investment of the Pool and it was fully redeemed on May 8, 2013. However, the Pool was kept open so that all on-going expenses associated with the investment contract could be properly reported and charged to the TRS.

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

Income Taxes - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of April 30, 2019.

Financial Statements - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

Private Markets Pool

Financial Statements - Unaudited April 30, 2019

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Private Markets Pool

Statement of Net Position - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets

Investments, at fair value:	
Alternative investments	\$ 3,865,122
Equity investments	218,144
Fixed income investments	11,994
Money market mutual fund	104,305
Securities lending collateral	5,081
Cash	1,832
Receivables:	
Investments sold	1,321
Interest, dividends, and other investment income	563
	<hr/>
Total assets	4,208,362

Liabilities

Accrued expenses	760
Payable for investments purchased	1,179
Payable upon return of securities loaned	5,081
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	7,020
	<hr/>
Net position	\$ 4,201,342

Unit data

Units outstanding	230,495,970
Net position, unit price	<u>\$ 18.23</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Private Markets Pool

Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited
Period Ended April 30, 2019*
(Amounts in thousands)

	Month	Year To Date
Investment income		
Net increase in fair value of investments	\$ 32,600	\$ 171,295
Income from partnerships and funds	15,314	97,722
Interest, dividends, and other investment income	500	6,654
Fund closing interest	598	916
Securities lending income	16	158
Total investment income	49,028	276,745
Expenses		
Investment advisor fees	(85)	(812)
Custodian bank fees	(6)	(71)
Management and other allocated fees	(99)	(1,076)
Professional service fees - direct	(108)	(1,125)
Management fees - external	(1,315)	(4,154)
Fund closing costs	-	(2,806)
Securities lending expenses	(5)	(60)
Total expenses	(1,618)	(10,104)
Net investment income	47,410	266,641
Unit transactions		
Proceeds from sale of units	2,113	101,395
Amount paid for repurchase of units	(14,822)	(318,194)
Net decrease from unit transactions	(12,709)	(216,799)
Increase in net position	34,701	49,842
Net position, beginning of period	4,166,641	4,151,500
Net position, end of period	\$ 4,201,342	\$ 4,201,342

**The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.*

Private Markets Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the Pool. They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool holds the IMB's investments in a commingled equity fund, opportunistic income funds, private equity funds, real estate investment trusts (REITs), and real estate limited partnerships and funds. The selection of investments in the Private Markets Pool are approved by the Board of Trustees or by its established committees.

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment Valuation - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month as follows:

- Investments in private equity partnerships, real estate limited partnerships and funds, opportunistic income funds, and other private funds are not securities for which market quotations are readily available. The IMB has concluded that the net asset value reported by the general partners or fund administrators approximates the fair value of these investments and consequently these investments are carried at net asset value as a practical expedient for fair market value. Due to the nature of the investments held by the funds, changes in market conditions and the economic environment may significantly impact the net asset value of the funds and, consequently, the fair value of the IMB's interests in the funds. Although a secondary market exists for these investments, it is not active and individual transactions are typically not observable. When transactions do occur in this limited secondary market, they may occur at discounts to the reported net asset value. It is therefore reasonably possible that if the IMB were to sell these investments in the secondary market a buyer may require a discount to the reported net asset value, and the discount could be significant. The IMB believes that the net asset value of such investments is a reasonable estimate of fair value as of April 30, 2019.
- Equity securities are valued at the last sale price or official closing price reported in the market in which they are primarily traded.
- Equity securities that trade in non-U.S. markets are valued in U.S. Dollars using period end spot market exchange rates as supplied by the Pool's custodian.
- Fixed income securities are valued according to prices furnished by independent pricing services to the Pool's 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 appropriate to the specific security type.

Private Markets Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- 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.
- Repurchase agreements and time deposits are valued at cost, provided such amount approximates fair value.

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

Repurchase Agreements - In connection with transactions in repurchase agreements, it is the IMB's policy that its designated custodian or mutual third party take possession of the underlying collateral securities, the fair value of which exceeds the principal amount of the repurchase transaction at all times. If the seller defaults, and the fair value of the collateral declines, realization of the collateral by the IMB may be delayed or limited.

Securities Lending - The IMB, through its lending agent, the Bank of New York Mellon (BNYM), loans securities of the Pool to various brokers on a temporary basis. Each transaction for international and domestic securities is secured by collateral based on the market value of the securities loaned. The required collateral percentage varies based on the type of collateral received and the type of security loaned. For U.S. securities, the required percentage of cash collateral and non-cash collateral consisting of debt obligations and securities issued by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities is at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned plus accrued income, if applicable. For international securities, the required percentage is 105 percent unless the foreign securities loaned are denominated and payable in U.S. Dollars, then the collateral shall be at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. Loans of equity securities may also be collateralized by equity securities and the required percentage of non-cash collateral consisting of equity securities is at least 107 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. Cash collateral received is invested in repurchase agreements, money market mutual funds, and time deposits. Such investments, except for repurchase transactions, are made at the risk of the Pool and, as such, the Pool is liable for investment losses. The lending agent contractually indemnifies the IMB for any repurchase agreement investment losses. Investments made with cash are reported at fair value on the Statement of Net Position. Securities loaned remain on the Statement of Net Position. The IMB has the right under the lending agreement to recover the securities from the borrower on demand. The IMB receives compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. Securities lending income and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The IMB also continues to receive interest or dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the Statement of Changes in Net Position as a net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

Foreign Currency - Amounts denominated in or expected to settle in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates reported by the Bank of New York Mellon on the following basis:

- Market value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities - at the closing rate of exchange at the valuation date.
- Purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses - at the rate of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions.

Foreign Currency Spot Contracts - A foreign currency contract is an agreement between two parties to exchange different currencies at a specified exchange rate at an agreed upon future date. These contracts, when entered into, correspond to investment transactions trading in foreign currencies. Risks associated with such contracts include movement in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar and the ability of the counterparty to perform. These contracts have relatively short durations and are valued at the prevailing market exchange rates at month end.

Investment Transactions - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

Private Markets Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Income from Partnerships - Income from private equity partnerships, real estate partnerships, opportunistic income funds, and other private funds are recognized when distributed to the partners.

Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant transactions are executed at the unit price at the time of the purchase or redemption.

Distributions to Participants - The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

Expenses - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. Direct investment-related costs include fees charged by external managers that are outside of their respective partnership or fund, the custodian bank, legal counsel, and the consultant. Other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size.

The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of other investment funds in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such funds.

Income Taxes - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of April 30, 2019.

In certain foreign countries the Pool's dividend income and capital gains may be taxable. Such taxes are generally withheld from the payments of these types of income and as a result there is no provision recorded for these taxes. In certain cases there may be a full or partial reclaim available for the withheld taxes. The outstanding reclaims are reported on the Statement of Net Position. Dividend income is reported net of non-reclaimable taxes withheld on the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

NOTE 3. 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 established 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 with redemption terms that are not short term.

Private Markets Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

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 judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

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. 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 April 30, 2019. All of the Pool's investments in private equity partnerships, real estate limited partnerships and funds, opportunistic income funds, and other private funds were valued using the NAV. As such, they have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy table.

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Commingled equity fund	\$ 80,396	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,396
Foreign common stock	39,494	-	-	39,494
Money market mutual fund	104,305	-	-	104,305
Securities lending collateral	-	5,081	-	5,081
U.S. common stock	85,519	-	-	85,519
U.S. corporate bonds	-	11,994	-	11,994
U.S. preferred stock	12,735	-	-	12,735
Total	<u>\$ 322,449</u>	<u>\$ 17,075</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 339,524</u>
Opportunistic income funds				544,172
Private equity partnerships				1,638,486
Real estate limited partnerships and funds				1,682,464
Total				<u>\$ 4,204,646</u>

The following table presents information on investments measured at the NAV as of April 30, 2019:

Strategies	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Contractual Termination Date Range (a)	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Opportunistic income:					
Middle Market Loan Funds (b)	\$ 305,871	\$ 50,168	N/A	N/A	N/A
Real Estate Income Funds (c)	238,301	111,654	2021 to 2029	Quarterly	45 days
Private equity partnerships:					
Corporate Finance - Buyout (d)	987,124	611,266	2019 to 2034	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance - Distressed Debt (e)	63,958	14,566	2019 to 2020	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance - Growth Equity (f)	52,350	24,826	2020 to 2027	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance - Hard Assets (g)	102,390	59,712	2019 to 2028	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance - Mezzanine (h)	71,667	49,851	2020 to 2028	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance - Turnaround (i)	77,476	56,214	2019 to 2026	N/A	N/A
Venture Capital (j)	283,521	103,265	2023 to 2034	N/A	N/A
Real estate limited partnerships and funds:					
Core Funds (k)	975,729	32,850	2020 to 2022	Quarterly	30-60 days
Opportunistic Funds (l)	257,456	210,550	2019 to 2028	N/A	N/A
Value Funds (m)	449,279	451,618	2020 to 2028	N/A	N/A
Total	<u>\$ 3,865,122</u>	<u>\$ 1,776,540</u>			

Private Markets Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

- (a) Investments without standard redemption frequencies cannot be redeemed until termination of the partnership.
- (b) Middle Market Loan Funds seek to generate current income while preserving capital primarily through investments in senior secured loans to middle market companies domiciled in North America.
- (c) Real Estate Income Funds invest in U.S. commercial real estate mortgage and debt investments.
- (d) Corporate Finance - Buyout funds acquire controlling or influential interests in companies.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Corporate Finance - Growth Equity funds invest in companies to expand or restructure operations, enter new markets, or finance an acquisition.
- (g) Corporate Finance – Hard Assets funds acquire controlling or influential interests in companies operating in natural resources or infrastructure.
- (h) Corporate Finance - Mezzanine funds acquire or issue subordinated debentures frequently in businesses controlled by the General Partner, but in another Fund.
- (i) 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.
- (j) Venture Capital funds make investments in early stage through late stage companies, frequently start-ups in technology or healthcare.
- (k) 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. These assets 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.
- (l) 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.
- (m) 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.

NOTE 4. SECURITIES LENDING

The following table presents the amounts of various accounts related to securities lending at April 30, 2019:

	Fair Value
Securities on loan	\$ 18,881
Collateral received:	
Cash	\$ 5,081
Non-cash	14,841
Total collateral received	<u>\$ 19,922</u>

BNYM, as agent for the IMB, loans the IMB's securities to various counterparties. These transactions are executed under Master Securities Lending Agreements (MSLA) which permit BNYM under certain circumstances, such as defaults, to offset amounts payable to the same counterparty against amounts to be received and thus create one single net payment due to or from the counterparty. The amounts listed in the above table represent all securities loaned which are subject to a MSLA on a net payment basis. The IMB has elected not to offset the fair value of the securities on loan against the liability for the return of the collateral on the Statement of Net Position.

Private Markets Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 5. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at April 30, 2019:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Account Value</u>
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 1,909,425
Public Employees' Retirement System	1,687,607
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund	238,573
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund	168,269
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	56,053
Judges' Retirement System	51,731
State Police Retirement System	49,114
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	20,225
Wildlife Endowment Fund	15,617
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System	2,413
Berkeley County Development Authority	1,467
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds	848
Total	<u>\$ 4,201,342</u>

Financial Statements - Unaudited

April 30, 2019

Hedge Fund Pool

Financial Statements - Unaudited April 30, 2019

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Hedge Fund Pool

Statement of Net Position - Unaudited
April 30, 2019
(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets

Investments, at fair value:		
Hedge funds	\$	2,138,603
Money market mutual fund		12,812
Receivables:		
Investment funds redeemed		14,766
Accrued interest and dividends		<u>151</u>
	Total assets	2,166,332

Liabilities

Accrued expenses		<u>171</u>
	Net position	<u>\$ 2,166,161</u>

Unit data

Units outstanding		142,648,748
Net position, unit price	\$	<u><u>15.19</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Hedge Fund Pool

Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited
Period Ended April 30, 2019*
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Year To Date</u>
Investment income		
Net increase in fair value of investments	\$ 19,885	\$ 38,003
Interest, dividends, and other investment income	<u>19</u>	<u>437</u>
Total investment income	19,904	38,440
Expenses		
Professional service fees - direct	(36)	(355)
Custodian bank fees	-	(1)
Management and other allocated fees	<u>(51)</u>	<u>(578)</u>
Total expenses	<u>(87)</u>	<u>(934)</u>
Net investment income	19,817	37,506
Unit transactions		
Proceeds from sale of units	23	103,115
Amount paid for repurchase of units	<u>(756)</u>	<u>(214,618)</u>
Net decrease from unit transactions	<u>(733)</u>	<u>(111,503)</u>
Increase (decrease) in net position	19,084	(73,997)
Net position, beginning of period	<u>2,147,077</u>	<u>2,240,158</u>
Net position, end of period	<u>\$ 2,166,161</u>	<u>\$ 2,166,161</u>

*The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed.
See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Hedge Fund Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's Hedge Fund Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool was established to hold the IMB's investments in hedge funds. Albourne America, LLC has been retained by the IMB to provide consulting services for this investment strategy.

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment Valuation - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month as follows:

- Investments in hedge funds are not securities for which market quotations are readily available. The IMB has concluded that the net asset value reported by the underlying funds approximates the fair value of these investments and consequently these investments are carried at net asset value as a practical expedient for fair market value. These investments are redeemable with the fund at net asset value under the original terms of the agreements and operations of the underlying fund. However, it is possible that these redemption rights may be restricted or eliminated by the funds in the future in accordance with the underlying fund agreements. Due to the nature of the investments held by the funds, changes in market conditions and the economic environment may significantly impact the net asset value of the funds and, consequently, the fair value of the IMB's interests in the funds. Although a secondary market exists for these investments, it is not active and individual transactions are typically not observable. When transactions do occur in this limited secondary market, they may occur at discounts to the reported net asset value. It is therefore reasonably possible that if the IMB were to sell these investments in the secondary market a buyer may require a discount to the reported net asset value, and the discount could be significant. The IMB believes that the net asset value of such investments is a reasonable estimate of fair value as of April 30, 2019.
- 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.

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

Investment Transactions - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

Hedge Fund Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant transactions are executed at the unit price at the time of the purchase or redemption.

Distributions to Participants - The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

Expenses - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of other investment funds in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such funds.

Income Taxes - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of April 30, 2019.

NOTE 3. 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 established 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 with redemption terms that are not short term.

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 judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

Hedge Fund Pool

Notes to Financial Statements (Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

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. 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 April 30, 2019. 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.

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money market mutual fund	\$ 12,812	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,812
Hedge funds				2,138,603
Total				\$ 2,151,415

The following table presents information on investments measured at the NAV as of April 30, 2019:

Hedge Fund Strategies	Fair Value	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Directional (a)	\$ 223,001	Monthly, Quarterly	3 to 30 days
Equity long/short (b)	268,037	Monthly, Quarterly, Every 3 years	30 to 60 days
Event-driven (c)	36,538	Quarterly	65 days
Long-biased (d)	61,405	Monthly	90 days
Multi-strategy (e)	1,262,419	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	3 to 95 days
Relative-value (f)	287,203	Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly	5 to 60 days
Total	\$ 2,138,603		

- (a) Directional strategies employ various techniques to forecast the direction of segments of the market and then invest in either long or short positions to take advantage of that. 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 is an investing strategy, used primarily by hedge funds, that 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. Investments representing approximately 60 percent of the fair value of the investments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.
- (c) Event-driven managers 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 strategies 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 44 percent of the fair value of the investments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

Hedge Fund Pool

Notes to Financial Statements

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

- (f) Relative-value managers 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 37 percent of the fair value of the investments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

NOTE 4. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at April 30, 2019:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Account Value</u>
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 811,301
Public Employees' Retirement System	718,297
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	185,608
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund	98,718
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund	70,647
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund	52,590
Public Employees Insurance Agency	47,249
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency	42,382
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	32,845
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	23,559
Judges' Retirement System	21,885
State Police Retirement System	20,427
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool	11,453
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	8,485
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool	7,335
Wildlife Endowment Fund	6,644
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund	2,793
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust	1,935
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System	1,001
Berkeley County Development Authority	602
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds	405
Total	<u>\$ 2,166,161</u>