KANSAS EASTERN REGION INSURANCE TRUST

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

December 31, 2022 and 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Trustees Kansas Eastern Region Insurance Trust Kansas City, Missouri

Opinions

We have audited the statutory financial statements of Kansas Eastern Region Insurance Trust (KERIT), which comprise the statutory statements of admitted assets, liabilities and surplus as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related statutory statements of revenues, expenses and changes in surplus and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the statutory financial statements.

Unmodified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the accompanying statutory financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the statutory financial position of KERIT as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting described in *Note* 1

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the "Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" section of our report, the statutory financial statements do not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the statutory financial position of KERIT as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, or the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Statutory Financial Statements" section of our report. We are required to be independent of KERIT and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described in *Note 1* to the statutory financial statements, the statutory financial statements are prepared by KERIT in accordance with the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Kansas Insurance Department, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, to meet the requirements of Kansas' statutes. The effects on the statutory financial statements of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in *Note 1* and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material and pervasive.



Board of Trustees Kansas Eastern Region Insurance Trust Page 2

Responsibilities of Management for the Statutory Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the statutory financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Kansas Insurance Department. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the statutory financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about KERIT's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that these statutory financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Statutory Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

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

Board of Trustees Kansas Eastern Region Insurance Trust Page 3

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

FORVIS, LLP

Kansas City, Missouri May 10, 2023

Kansas Eastern Region Insurance Trust Statutory Statements of Admitted Assets, Liabilities and Surplus December 31, 2022 and 2021

Admitted Assets	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$ 3,645,498	\$ 3,573,438
Accrued interest receivable	7,742,465 30,258	7,680,530 21,786
Contributions receivable	54,999	133,287
Reinsurance recoverable on paid claims	14,490	14,169
Total admitted assets	\$ 11,487,710	\$ 11,423,210
Liabilities and Surplus		
Liabilities:		
Claim reserves	\$ 3,881,368	\$ 3,887,380
Reserve for unallocated loss adjustment expenses	128,080	121,861
Accrued insurance tax liabilities	218,983	223,210
Accounts payable	18,481	43,559
Advanced contributions	333,356	478,184
Excess contributions	32,006	36,373
Total liabilities	4,612,274	4,790,567
Surplus:		
Members' fund balance - unrestricted	6,875,436	6,632,643
Total liabilities and surplus	\$ 11,487,710	\$ 11,423,210

Kansas Eastern Region Insurance Trust Statutory Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Surplus For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Revenues:		
Contributions earned (net of excess insurance premiums of		
\$369,454 in 2022 and \$350,985 in 2021)	\$ 2,864,356	\$ 2,790,239
Expenses:		
Incurred losses and recoveries	1,709,654	1,749,213
Administrative expenses	448,311	429,916
Insurance taxes	73,156	28,352
Refunds of contributions	492,839	514,045
Total expenses	2,723,960	2,721,526
Underwriting gain	140,396	68,713
Investment income	164,134	91,393
Excess of revenues over expenses	304,530	160,106
Change in nonadmitted assets	(61,737)	70,755
Surplus:		
Members' fund balance - beginning of year	6,632,643	6,401,782
Members' fund balance - end of year	\$ 6,875,436	\$ 6,632,643

Kansas Eastern Region Insurance Trust Statutory Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Contributions collected, net of excess insurance	\$ 2,942,644	\$ 2,688,643
Net investment income received	185,628	146,318
Losses and loss adjustment expenses paid	(1,715,987)	(1,819,806)
Insurance taxes paid	(77,383)	(35,124)
General and administrative expenses paid	(528,907)	(404,566)
Refunds of contributions paid	(642,034)	(514,045)
Net cash provided by operating activities	163,961	61,420
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale or maturity of investments	908,099	2,799,288
Cost of investments acquired	(1,000,000)	(3,267,901)
Net cash (used for) investing activities	(91,901)	(468,613)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	72,060	(407,193)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	3,573,438	3,980,631
Cash and each aguivalents, and of year	Ć 2.64F.400	ć 2.572.420
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 3,645,498	\$ 3,573,438

1. Reporting Entity and Significant Accounting Policies

A. The Reporting Entity

The Kansas Eastern Region Insurance Trust (KERIT) was formed on November 1, 1986 as a self-insurance program to cover workers' compensation claims for its members. Members of the Trust, located primarily in eastern Kansas, includes cities, counties and a park and recreation district.

KERIT's general objectives are to provide a self-insured program for local governments; to improve the loss prevention program to reduce claims and accidents; to reduce costs through sound and equitable claim management practices; and to provide excess insurance at a discount based on volume and lower risk exposure.

Local governments joining the Trust must remain members a minimum of three years; a member may withdraw from the Trust after that time by giving written notice at least 90 days prior to January 1. The Board of Trustees may grant approval to cities and counties applying for membership in the Trust under such terms and conditions as the Board may, from time to time, determine.

Trust underwriting and rate-setting policies have been established after consultation with the service agent, Thomas McGee Group, and in accordance with state workers' compensation laws and the Kansas Insurance Department regulations. Trust members are subject to additional contribution assessments in the event of deficiencies and may receive a refund of contributions from those claim years when revenues exceeded expenses. The Board of Trustees must specifically authorize refunds of contributions.

KERIT has contracted with Thomas McGee Group to provide a coordinated underwriting, loss control, marketing and claims program. KERIT also contracts with the Mid-America Regional Council for accounting services. KERIT has no employees.

B. Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with statutory accounting principles prescribed or permitted by the Kansas Insurance Department which vary, in some respects, from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). KERIT has adopted the codification principles which provide a comprehensive basis of statutory accounting and reporting and which have been approved by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) and adopted by the Kansas Insurance Department. "Prescribed" statutory accounting practices include state laws, regulations, and general administrative rules, as well as a variety of publications of the NAIC. "Permitted" statutory accounting practices include all

accounting practices that are not prescribed, but are allowed by the domiciliary state insurance department. The most significant differences between prescribed statutory accounting practices and GAAP are as follows:

 Investments are valued on a basis prescribed by the NAIC. Under GAAP for governmental entities, investments are carried at fair value and changes in fair values are recognized in the operating statement. The balances under both methods are shown below:

	2022	2021	Increase/ Decrease		
Investments - NAIC Investments - GAAP	\$ 7,742,465 6,968,004	\$ 7,680,530 7,646,625	\$ 61,935 (678,621)		
Difference	\$ 774,461	\$ 33,905	\$ 740,556		

 Certain assets designated as "nonadmitted assets" have been charged to members' fund balance. Under GAAP, those assets would have been reported at the lower of cost or net realizable value. KERIT's principal nonadmitted assets are prepaid expenses and unbilled supplemental assessments. Nonadmitted assets were as follows:

	20		2022 202		Increase/ Decrease		
Prepaid expenses Unbilled supplemental assessments	\$	14,462 462,924	\$	13,529 402,120	\$	933 60,804	
Difference	\$	477,386	\$	415,649	\$	61,737	

Assets, Liabilities and Surplus

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash consists of interest-bearing accounts at financial institutions. Cash equivalents, those with original maturities of three months or less, consist of money market mutual funds which are redeemable upon demand, pay interest daily, and hold a constant \$1 per share value.

Investments – Investment carrying values have been determined in accordance with the methods prescribed by the NAIC. Bonds are reported at amortized cost, which is calculated using the effective interest method. Investment income is recorded when earned. Realized capital gains and losses are recognized upon the sale of securities using the specific identification method. A decline in a security's net realizable value that is other than temporary is treated as a realized loss in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in surplus and the cost basis of the security is reduced to its estimated fair value.

Excess Insurance Recoverables – KERIT uses excess insurance agreements to reduce its exposure to large losses. Excess insurance permits recovery of a portion of losses from the excess insurers, although it does not discharge the primary liability of KERIT as direct insurer of the risks and KERIT thus remains contingently liable for amounts which excess carriers might be unable to pay. The excess insurance recoverables based on paid claims as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are shown below:

	Dec	•		December 31, 2021	
Specific excess insurance recoverable on paid claims	\$	14,490	\$	14,169	

Claim Reserves – KERIT establishes claim liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost: 1) of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and 2) of claims that have been incurred but not reported. Such liabilities are based on complex factors, such as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards, and while management believes the amounts are adequate, the ultimate liability may be in excess of or less than the amount provided.

Claim liabilities are estimated periodically, using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency, and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claims costs is implicit in the calculations because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflect past inflation and on other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience. Claim liabilities are not discounted to their estimated present values.

Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the fiscal year they become known. The claim reserves have been reduced by \$1,436,185 and \$1,466,359 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, for the excess insurance recoverable for unpaid claims.

The excess insurance agreement is with Safety National Casualty Corporation and is rated A+ Superior by A.M. Best Company.

Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses – This reserve recognizes the future cost of claims administration for all open claims and incurred but not reported claims.

Advanced Contributions – Contributions are often collected in advance of the claim year. The contributions are calculated using underwriting criteria for workers' compensation as required by state statute. Advanced contributions represent amounts paid by KERIT members prior to the effective coverage date.

Excess Contributions – Contributions are billed and collected in advance and recognized as revenue over the period for which insurance protection is provided. The contributions are calculated using estimates of each member's payroll. After the end of the claim year, the contributions are recalculated using actual payroll information, resulting in either additional contributions due to KERIT or a liability for excess contributions received. The excess contributions were \$32,006 and \$36,373, respectively, at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Members' Fund Balance – Members' fund balance is maintained on a claim year basis. The membership of any given claim year can change depending upon the governmental entities participating in the KERIT program. As discussed above, KERIT is an assessable pool and members participating in a given claim year will be assessed additional contributions if expenses exceed revenues for such claim year. To the extent that revenues exceed expenses in a given claim year after all or nearly all related claims have been settled and the Board of Trustees authorizes a full or partial distribution of the surplus for the claim year, members participating in such claim year will be entitled to receive a refund of contributions.

The member's fund balance is the net of the cumulative operating surplus/(deficit), supplemental assessments and refunds of contributions. The accumulated members' fund balance was \$6,875,436 and \$6,632,643 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Revenues and Expenses

Contributions – Contributions are billed in advance and recognized as revenue over the period for which insurance protection is provided. Contributions are calculated using underwriting criteria for workers' compensation coverage.

Incurred Losses and Recoveries – Incurred losses and recoveries represent the expense of providing workers' compensation benefits as mandated by state workers' compensation laws and Kansas Insurance Department regulations. The incurred losses and recoveries include:

Paid claims
Claim reserves
Incurred but not reported claims and loss development reserves
Excess insurance recoveries and other recoveries

Refunds of Contributions – Refunds of contributions are distributions to the members of excess members' fund balance. To the extent that revenues exceed expenses in a given claim year after all or nearly all related claims have been settled and the Board of Trustees authorizes a full or partial distribution of the surplus for the claim year, members participating in such claim year will be entitled to receive a refund of contributions.

Statement of Cash Flows – For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes deposit accounts. There were no noncash capital or financing activities during fiscal years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Federal and State Income Taxes – In the opinion of legal counsel, KERIT is not subject to income taxes under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with NAIC statutory accounting practices requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the statutory financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Self-Insured Retention and Excess Insurance

KERIT uses excess insurance agreements to reduce its exposure to large workers' compensation losses. Excess insurance permits recovery of a portion of losses from the excess insurers, although it does not discharge the primary liability of KERIT as direct insurer of the risks.

KERIT retains responsibility for the payment of claims within specified self-insured retention limits prior to the application of coverage provided by its excess insurance. The following chart reflects the self-insured retention amounts and the excess insurance limits at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

		2022		2021	
Self-insured retention:					
Specific reinsurance	\$	550,000	\$	550,000	
Aggregate reinsurance		-		-	
Limits:					
Specific reinsurance	9	Statutory		Statutory	
Aggregate reinsurance		-		-	
Loss fund revenues (Note 1)		2,357,677		2,316,759	
Estimated incurred claims and expenses		2,344,603		2,350,655	

Note 1: For each claim year, KERIT allocates 70 percent of the contributions to a loss fund and the remaining 30 percent to an administrative fund. The loss fund revenues shown above include 70 percent of contributions and any supplemental contribution assessments to cover deficiencies.

3. Reconciliation of Claim Reserves

Claim reserves are based upon estimates of the ultimate cost of claims that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The changes in claim reserves from the beginning of the year are as follows:

	2022	2021
Claim reserves at beginning of year, net of recoveries	\$ 3,887,380	\$ 3,958,802
Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses: Provision for insured events of the current year Decrease in provision for insured events of prior years Total incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses	2,344,603 (634,949) 1,709,654	2,350,654 (601,441) 1,749,213
Payments:		
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of the current year	758,036	747,732
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of prior years	957,630	1,072,903
Total payments, net of recoveries	1,715,666	1,820,635
Claim reserves at end of year, net of recoveries	\$ 3,881,368	\$ 3,887,380

As a result of changes in estimates, the provision for unpaid claims and claim adjustment decreased by \$634,949 and \$601,441 in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

KERIT maintains various deposit accounts to handle the cash receipts, disbursements and idle cash balance. Uninsured balances of approximately \$3.4 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department. KERIT has an arrangement with the bank to automatically transfer funds on a daily basis from the short-term investments account to the two checking accounts as checks are processed and posted to the checking accounts.

December 31, 2022	Carrying Value
Cash (outstanding checks) Cash equivalents	\$ (52,897) 3,698,395
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,645,498
December 31, 2021	Carrying Value
December 31, 2021 Cash (outstanding checks) Cash equivalents	

5. Investments

KERIT's trust agreement and bylaws contain no provision regarding deposits or the type of investments that may be purchased. The state of Kansas restricts the types of investments that KERIT may purchase. Permitted investments include government and corporate obligations, stocks, real estate and a variety of other securities and debt instruments, although many of the options are available only if a number of specified criteria are satisfied.

KERIT's Board-approved investment policy allows investments in the following:

- 1. U.S. Treasury securities (bills, notes or bonds) or securities guaranteed by the U.S. Government;
- 2. Securities issued by agencies of the U.S. Government (including mortgage-backed securities) but not necessarily guaranteed by the U.S. Government;
- 3. Federally insured certificates of deposit in banks; or
- 4. Agency-issued pass-through mortgage-backed securities with stated maturities of up to 30 years.

KERIT's investments are solely in U.S. government agency bonds and certificate of deposits, which are not considered to have credit risk. Fair values of investments are generally based on quotes supported by an independent pricing service. Investment balances at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

December 31, 2022	Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. Government sponsored agency obligations Certificates of deposit	\$ 6,752,465 990,000	\$ - -	\$ (774,461)	\$ 5,978,004 990,000
Total	\$ 7,742,465	\$ -	\$ (774,461)	\$ 6,968,004
December 31, 2021	Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. Government sponsored agency obligations Certificates of deposit	\$ 6,200,530 1,480,000	\$ 32,160	\$ (66,064)	\$ 6,166,626 1,480,000
Total	\$ 7,680,530	\$ 32,160	\$ (66,064)	\$ 7,646,626

Certain investments in the statutory financial statements have a fair value less than their cost. Total fair value of these investments at December 31, 2022 was \$5,978,004, which is approximately 52% of KERIT's cash and invested assets at December 31, 2022. These changes primarily resulted from market fluctuations and changes in interest rates. As of December 31, 2021, securities totaling \$5,032,880 were in a loss position.

Based on evaluation of available evidence, including recent changes in market conditions, credit rating information and information obtained from regulatory filings, management believes the declines in fair value for these securities are temporary.

Should the impairment of any of these securities become other than temporary, the cost basis of the investment will be reduced and the resulting loss recognized in net income in the period the other-than-temporary impairment is identified. During 2022 and 2021, there were no investments where the impairment was considered other than temporary.

The following tables show KERIT's investments' gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

			Decembe	er 31, 2022		
	Less than	12 Months	12 Monti	ns or More	To	tal
		Unrealized		Unrealized		Unrealized
Description of Securities	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses
Bonds						
U.S. Government sponsored agency obligation securities	\$ 1,793,217	\$ (68,889)	\$ 4,184,787	\$ (705,572)	\$ 5,978,004	\$ (774,461)
			Decembe	er 31, 2021		
	Less than	12 Months	12 Monti	ns or More	To	otal
		Unrealized		Unrealized		Unrealized
Description of Securities	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses
Bonds						
U.S. Government sponsored agency obligation securities	\$ 4,286,348	\$ (65,526)	\$ 746,532	\$ (538)	\$ 5,032,880	\$ (66,064)

The carrying value and fair value of bonds at December 31, 2022, by contractual maturity, is as follows. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain borrowers have the right to call or repay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Carrying Value	Fair Value	
Years to maturity			
One to less	\$ 1,245,000	\$ 1,232,270	
After one through five	2,813,021	2,520,799	
After five through ten	2,436,090	2,080,328	
Due after ten years	1,248,354_	1,134,607	
Total investments	\$ 7,742,465	\$ 6,968,004	

Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments during 2022 and 2021 were \$908,099 and \$2,799,288, respectively. Included in investment income is gross losses of \$11,220 and \$25,844 during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

6. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are periodically measured at fair value, such as when impaired, or, for certain bonds when carried at the lower of cost or market.

The fair value of an asset is the amount at which that asset could be bought or sold in a current transaction between willing parties, that is, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The fair value of a liability is the amount at which that liability could be incurred or settled in a current transaction between willing parties, that is, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Fair values are based on quoted market prices when available. When market prices are not available, fair value is generally estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, incorporating current market inputs for similar financial instruments with comparable terms and credit quality (matrix pricing). In instances where there is little or no market activity for the same or similar instruments, KERIT estimates fair value using methods, models and assumptions that management believes market participants would use to determine a current transaction price. These valuation techniques involve some level of management estimation and judgment which becomes significant with increasingly complex instruments or pricing models. Where appropriate, adjustments are included to reflect the risk inherent in a particular methodology, model or input used.

KERIT's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value have been classified for disclosure purposes, based on a hierarchy defined by SSAP 100R, *Fair Value Measurements*. The hierarchy gives the highest ranking to fair values determined using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest ranking to fair values determined using methodologies and models with unobservable inputs (Level 3). An asset's or a liability's classification is based on the lowest level input that is significant to its measurement. For example, a Level 3 fair value measurement may include inputs that are both observable (Levels 1 and 2) and unobservable (Level 3). The levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- **Level 1** Values are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets accessible at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices from those willing to trade in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by market data for the term of the instrument. Such inputs include market interest rates and volatilities, spreads and yield curves.
- Level 3 Certain inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity) and significant to the fair value measurement. Unobservable inputs reflect KERIT's best estimate of what hypothetical market participants would use to determine a transaction price for the asset or liability at the reporting date.

The carrying amounts and fair values of KERIT's financial instruments at December 31 are as follows:

	2022							
Financial Instruments - Assets	Admitted Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
U.S. Government sponsored agency obligations	\$ 6,752,465	\$ 5,978,004	\$ -	\$ 5,978,004	\$ -			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,645,498	3,645,498	3,645,498	-	-			
Certificate of deposit	990,000	990,000	990,000					
Total financial instruments	\$ 11,387,963	\$ 10,613,502	\$ 4,635,498	\$ 5,978,004	\$ -			
			2021					
Financial Instruments - Assets	Admitted Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
U.S. Government sponsored agency obligations	\$ 6,200,530	\$ 6,166,626	\$ -	\$ 6,166,626	\$ -			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,573,438	3,573,438	3,573,438	-	-			
Certificate of deposit	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000					
Total financial instruments	\$ 11,253,968	\$ 11,220,064	\$ 5,053,438	\$ 6,166,626	\$ -			

7. Service Agency Agreement

KERIT has entered into separate agreements with two companies whereby KERIT is to receive administrative, accounting, loss control and claims management services for the workers' compensation program for service fees. For fiscal years 2022 and 2021, these fees totaled \$333,153 and \$337,586, respectively.

8. Structured Settlements

In 2004, KERIT entered into a structured settlement with Medicare to cover future medical costs for a claim. As part of the settlement, KERIT purchased an annuity to cover costs up to \$77,047. The present value of the annuity is \$28,392. Should the life insurer fail to perform under the terms of the annuity, KERIT would then be liable to make payments up to the covered medical costs.

	Licensed in KERIT's State	Statement Value (i.e. Present Value)		
Life Insurance Company and Location	of Domicile?	of	Annuity	
The Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. of Alabama				
Formerly known as Liberty Life Assurance Co. of Boston	No	\$	28,392	

9. Risk Management

KERIT is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, trustee automobile travel, and errors and omissions. KERIT does not own property or have employees. KERIT has purchased commercial errors and omissions, fidelity bond, and automobile coverages. There have been no claims on any of the purchased coverages since inception.

10. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through May 10, 2023, which is the date the statutory financial statements were available to be issued.



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Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Information

Board of Trustees Kansas Eastern Region Insurance Trust Kansas City, Missouri

Our 2022 audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the 2022 basic statutory financial statements as a whole. The statutory financial statements were prepared on the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Kansas Insurance Department. The accompanying supplemental schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, listed in the table of contents, are presented for the purpose of complying with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' Instructions to Annual Audited Financial Reports and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual and are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the 2022 basic statutory financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 2022 basic statutory financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the 2022 basic statutory financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the statutory financial statements or to the statutory financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the 2022 basic statutory financial statements as a whole.

FORVIS, LLP

Kansas City, Missouri May 10, 2023



Investment Risk Interrogatories

December 31, 2022

- 1. The Trust's total admitted assets as reported on the Statutory Statements of Admitted Assets, Liabilities and Surplus at December 31, 2022 was \$11,487,710.
- 2. Following are the largest exposures to a single issuer/borrower/investment excluding U.S. Government and U.S. Government Sponsored Agency Obligations:

	Description of		Percentage of Total Admitted
Issuer	Issuer Exposure		Assets
Discover	Certificate of Deposit	\$ 245,000	2.13%
Goldman Sachs	Certificate of Deposit	245,000	2.13%
State Bank India	Certificate of Deposit	250,000	2.18%
Texas Ex	Certificate of Deposit	250,000	2.18%

3. KERIT's total admitted assets held in bonds by NAIC rating at December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	Bonds			Preferre	ed Stocks	
NAIC Rating	Amount	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets	NAIC Rating	Am	ount	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets
NAIC - 1 NAIC - 2 NAIC - 3 NAIC - 4 NAIC - 5 NAIC - 6	\$ 7,742,465	67.4%	P/PSF - 1 P/PSF - 2 P/PSF - 3 P/PSF - 4 P/PSF - 5 P/PSF - 6	\$	-	0%
	\$ 7,742,465	67.4%	,	\$	-	0%

Investment Risk Interrogatories (Continued) December 31, 2022

- 4.-11. The Trust did not have foreign investment exposure at December 31, 2022.
 - 12. The Trust did not hold any investments with contractual sales restrictions at December 31, 2022.
 - 13. The Trust did not hold equity interests at December 31, 2022.
 - 14. The Trust did not hold any investments in nonaffiliated, privately placed equities at December 31, 2022.
 - 15. The Trust did not hold any investments in general partnership interests at December 31, 2022.
- 16.-17. The Trust did not hold any investments in mortgage loan interests at December 31, 2022.
 - 18. The Trust did not hold any investments in real estate at December 31, 2022.
 - 19. The Trust did not have any potential exposure for investments in mezzanine real estate loans during 2022.
 - 20. The Trust's admitted assets were not subject to any security lending agreements, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, dollar repurchase agreements or dollar reverse repurchase agreements during 2022.
 - 21. The Trust did not own any warrants not attached to other financial instruments, options, caps and floors at December 31, 2022.
 - 22. The Trust did not have any potential exposure for collars, swaps and forwards during 2022.
 - 23. The Trust did not have any potential exposure for futures contracts during 2022.

Summary Investment Schedule

December 31, 2022

	Gross Inv	estments		Admitted Ass	ets as Reported		
	Holdi				al Statement		
	1	2	3	4 Securities Lending Reinvested Collateral	5 Total (Col 3+4)	6	
Investment Categories	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Amount	Amount	Percentage	
Long-Term Bonds							
U.S. governments	\$ 6,752,465	59.3%	\$ 6,752,465	\$ -	\$ 6,752,465	59.3%	
All other governments	-	0.0%	ψ 0,752,105 -	-	φ 0,732,103 -	0.09	
U.S. states, territories and possessions, etc. guaranteed		0.0%				0.09	
U.S. political subdivisions of states, territories, and		0.0%				0.09	
possessions, guaranteed	_	0.0%	-	_	_	0.09	
	-		-	-	-		
U.S. special revenue and special assessment obligations,	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	
etc. non-guaranteed	=	0.0%	-	-	=	0.0%	
Industrial and miscellaneous	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	
Hybrid securities	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.09	
Parent, subsidiaries and affiliates	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.09	
SVO identified funds	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.09	
Unaffiliated bank loans	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	
Certificates of deposit	990,000	8.7%	990,000	_	990,000	8.7%	
Total long-term bonds	7,742,465	68.0%	7,742,465		7,742,465	68.09	
Preferred stocks	7,7 12,103	00.070	7,7 12,103		7,7 .2, .03	00.07	
Industrial and miscellaneous (Unaffiliated)		0.0%				0.09	
Parent, subsidiaries and affiliates		0.0%				0.09	
Total preferred stocks	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	
Common stocks		0.00/				0.00	
Industrial and miscellaneous Publicly traded (Unaffiliated)	=	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	
Industrial and miscellaneous Other (Unaffiliated)	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.09	
Parent, subsidiaries and affiliates Publicly traded	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.09	
Parent, subsidiaries and affiliates Other	=	0.0%	=	-	=	0.09	
Mutual funds	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.09	
Unit investment trusts	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.09	
Closed-end fund	_	0.0%	_	_	_	0.09	
Total common stocks		0.0%				0.09	
Mortgage loans		0.070				0.07	
		0.0%				0.09	
Farm mortgages	-		-	-	-		
Residential mortgages	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	
Commercial mortgages	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	
Mezzanine real estate loans		0.0%				0.09	
Total mortgage loans	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.09	
Real estate							
Properties occupied by company	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.09	
Properties held for production of income	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.09	
Properties held for sale	_	0.0%	-	_	_	0.09	
Total real estate		0.0%				0.09	
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments							
Cash	3,645,498	32.0%	3,645,498		3,645,498	32.0%	
Cash equivalents	3,043,438		3,043,436	-	3,043,436		
·	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.09	
Short-term investments		0.0%				0.09	
Total cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	3,645,498	32.0%	3,645,498	-	3,645,498	32.0%	
Contract loans	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	
Derivatives	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	
Other invested assets	-	0.0%	=	-	-	0.0%	
Receivables for securities	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.09	
Securities Lending	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	
Other invested assets	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	
Total invested assets	\$ 11,387,963	100%	\$ 11,387,963	\$ -	\$ 11,387,963	100%	
							

Schedule of Reinsurance Disclosures December 31, 2022

1.	Has the reporting entity reinsured any risk with any other entity under quota share reinsurance contract that includes a provision that would limit the reinsurer's losses below the stated quota share percentage (e.g., a deductible, a loss ratio corridor, a loss cap, an aggregate limit or any similar provisions)?	Yes ()	No (X)
2.	If yes, indicate the number of reinsurance contracts containing such provisions.	Yes ()	No ()
3.	If yes, does the amount of reinsurance credit taken reflect the reduction in quota share coverage caused by any applicable limiting provision(s)?	Yes ()	No ()
4.	Has this reporting entity reinsured any risk with any other entity and agreed to release such entity from liability, in whole or in part, from any loss that may occur on the risk, or portion thereof, reinsured?	Yes ()	No (X)
5.	If yes, give full information.		
6.	Has the reporting entity ceded any risk under any reinsurance contract (or under multiple contracts with the same reinsurer or its affiliates) for which during the period covered by the statement: (i) it recorded a positive or negative underwriting result greater than 5% of prior year-end surplus as regards policyholders or it reported calendar year written premium ceded or year-end loss and loss expense reserves ceded greater than 5% of prior year-end surplus as regards policyholders; (ii) it accounted for that contract as reinsurance and not as a deposit; and (iii) the contract(s) contain one or more of the following features or other features that would have similar results:		
	(a) A contract term longer than two years and the contract is noncancelable by the reporting entity during the contract term;		

(c) Aggregate stop loss reinsurance coverage;

reinsurer, or an affiliate of the reinsurer;

(d) A unilateral right by either party (or both parties) to commute the reinsurance contract, whether conditional or not, except for such provisions which are only triggered by a decline in the credit status of the other party;

(b) A limited or conditional cancellation provision under which cancellation triggers an obligation by the reporting entity, or an affiliate of the reporting entity, to enter into a new reinsurance contract with the

(e) A provision permitting reporting of losses, or payment of losses, less frequently than on a quarterly basis (unless there is no activity during the period); or

Schedule of Reinsurance Disclosures (Continued) December 31, 2022

(†)	Payment schedule, accumulating retentions from multiple years or any		
	features inherently designed to delay timing of the reimbursement to the		
	ceding entity.	Yes ()	No(X)

- 7. Has the reporting entity during the period covered by the statement ceded any risk under any reinsurance contract (or under multiple contracts with the same reinsurer or its affiliates) for which during the period covered by the statement it recorded a positive or negative underwriting result greater than 5% of prior year-end surplus as regards policyholders or it reported calendar year written premium ceded or year-end loss and loss expense reserves ceded greater than 5% of prior year-end surplus as regards policyholders; excluding cessions to approved pooling arrangements or to captive insurance companies that are directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with (i) one or more unaffiliated policyholders of the reporting entity, or (ii) an association of which one or more unaffiliated policyholders of the reporting entity is a member where:
 - (a) The written premium ceded to the reinsurer by the reporting entity or its affiliates represents fifty percent (50%) or more of the entire direct and assumed premium written by the reinsurer based on its most recently available financial statements; or
 - (b) Twenty-five percent (25%) or more of the written premium ceded to the reinsurer has been retroceded back to the reporting entity or its affiliates in separate reinsurance contract.

Yes () No (X)

- 8. If yes to 6 or 7, please provide the following information:
 - (a) The aggregate financial statement impact gross of all such ceded reinsurance contracts on the balance sheet and statement of income.

	Financial Impact						
		(1) As Reported	(2) Reinsurance Effect	(3) Restated Without Reinsurance			
A01.	Assets						
A02.	Liabilities						
A03.	Surplus as regards to policyholders						
A04.	Net income						

(B) Summary of Reinsurance Contract Terms	(C) Management's Objectives

Schedule of Reinsurance Disclosures (Continued) December 31, 2022

(b)	A summary of the	reinsurance	contract	terms	and	indicate	whether	it
	applies to the conf	racts meeting	the crite	ria in 6	or 7;			

- (c) A brief discussion of management's principal objectives entering into the reinsurance contract including the economic purpose to be achieved; and
- 9. Except for transactions meeting the requirements of paragraph 32 of SSAP No. 62, Property and Casualty Reinsurance, has the reporting entity ceded any risk under any reinsurance contract (or multiple contracts with the same reinsurer or its affiliates) during the period covered by the financial statement, and either:
 - (a) Accounted for that contract as reinsurance (either prospective or retroactive) under statutory accounting principles ("SAP") and as a deposit under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"); or
 - (b) Accounted for that contract as reinsurance under GAAP and as a deposit under SAP?

 Yes () No (X)

10. If yes to 9, explain why the contract(s) is treated differently for GAAP and SAP.