Report of Independent Auditors and
Consolidated Financial Statements

KFF

December 31, 2022 and 2021

MOSSADAMS

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Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Trustees
KFF

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of KFF (The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of activities and changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of KFF as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in their net assets and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 KFF'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 consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about KFF's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Moss Adams LLP

San Francisco, California
June 26, 2023

Consolidated Financial Statements

KFF
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 11,646,874	$ 33,630,482
Receivable for unsettled investment transactions	3,290,635	22,123,439
Receivable for investment income, net	113,861	23,330
Investments, at fair value	784,257,595	983,687,487
Contributions receivable, net	16,019,245	15,776,865
Accounts receivable, prepaids, and other assets	2,612,298	2,685,367
Operating lease right of use assets	11,002,252	13,064,582
Property and equipment, net	30,733,206	32,621,170
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 859,675,966	$ 1,103,612,722
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable, accrued benefits, and other liabilities	$ 8,423,765	$ 7,815,398
Payable for unsettled investment transactions	40,889	16,185
Postretirement liability	25,394,801	37,782,382
Operating lease liabilities	11,861,191	13,881,142
Bonds payable	100,000,000	100,000,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	145,720,646	159,495,107
NET ASSETS		
Without donor restrictions		
Undesignated	656,068,763	895,472,054
Designated by the Board for budget reserve fund	32,690,000	26,200,000
	688,758,763	921,672,054
With donor restrictions		
Purpose and time restrictions	24,732,865	22,049,183
Purpose restrictions	463,692	396,378
	25,196,557	22,445,561
TOTAL NET ASSETS	713,955,320	944,117,615
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	$ 859,675,966	$ 1,103,612,722

See accompanying notes.

KFF
Consolidated Statements of Activities and Changes in Net Assets
Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS		
Investment income		
Interest and dividends	$ 1,335,921	$ 907,465
Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains on investments	(195,514,241)	254,128,572
Rental and other income	3,980	302,962
Investment expense	(4,694,037)	(5,194,756)
Net investment (loss) income	(198,868,377)	250,144,243
Net assets released from restrictions	17,766,838	16,289,766
Contributions of cash and other financial assets	14,730	12,747,536
Contributions of nonfinancial assets (in-kind)	8,206,417	5,182,524
Sublease rental income and other income	100	215,055
Total net investment (loss) income, net assets released from restrictions, contributions, sublease rental income, and other income	(172,880,292)	284,579,124
Expenses		
Program activities - direct charitable expenses		
Salaries and benefits	32,845,400	29,085,009
Social impact media	11,124,101	8,397,779
Consultants, contractors, and survey fieldwork	8,793,657	7,702,430
Rent, building, and occupancy	5,580,245	5,307,607
Interest	3,527,470	3,355,188
Web development, maintenance, and other technology	1,904,155	1,844,358
Conferences, travel, and other costs	1,339,113	928,410
	65,114,141	56,620,781
Administrative expenses		
Salaries and benefits	5,528,263	4,468,607
Rent, building, and occupancy	641,684	2,054,744
Professional fees, interest, travel, and other costs	1,681,423	1,451,650
	7,851,370	7,975,001
Fundraising expenses		
Salaries and benefits	527,013	220,853
Rent, occupancy, interest, and other costs	226,203	184,225
	753,216	405,078
Federal, state, and local tax expense	764,948	1,775,794
Total expenses	74,483,675	66,776,654
Change in postretirement liability - health care benefit plan	14,450,676	3,777,548
Change in net assets without donor restrictions	(232,913,291)	221,580,018
Net assets without donor restrictions, beginning of year	921,672,054	700,092,036
Net assets without donor restrictions, end of year	688,758,763	921,672,054
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS		
Contributions of cash and other financial assets	20,517,834	15,765,479
Net assets released from restrictions	(17,766,838)	(16,289,766)
Change in net assets with donor restrictions	2,750,996	(524,287)
Net assets with donor restrictions, beginning of year	22,445,561	22,969,848
Net assets with donor restrictions, end of year	25,196,557	22,445,561
CHANGE IN TOTAL NET ASSETS	(230,162,295)	221,055,731
TOTAL NET ASSETS, beginning of year	944,117,615	723,061,884
TOTAL NET ASSETS, end of year	$ 713,955,320	$ 944,117,615

See accompanying notes.

KFF
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Change in total net assets	$ (230,162,295)	$ 221,055,731
Adjustments to reconcile change in total net assets to net cash used in operating activities		
Net realized and unrealized losses (gains) on investments	195,514,241	(254,128,572)
Depreciation and amortization	2,189,392	2,194,490
Discount on contributions receivable	332,032	(85,491)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	49,401	1,038
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Contributions receivable	(574,412)	778,340
Accounts receivable, prepaids, and other assets	73,069	578,671
Accounts payable, accrued benefits, and other liabilities	608,367	654,287
Postretirement liability	(12,387,581)	(1,497,489)
Net cash used in operating activities	(44,357,786)	(30,448,995)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of investments	(90,613,152)	(128,409,801)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	94,528,803	137,614,970
Decrease in receivable for unsettled investment transactions	18,832,804	45,797,667
Increase (decrease) in payable for unsettled investment transactions	24,704	(5,624,049)
Increase in net receivable for investment income	(90,531)	(8,050)
Purchases of property and equipment	(308,450)	(289,767)
Net cash provided by investing activities	22,374,178	49,080,970
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from line of credit	22,000,000	16,000,000
Payments on line of credit	(22,000,000)	(16,000,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	-
(Decrease) increase in cash and equivalents	(21,983,608)	18,631,975
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	33,630,482	14,998,507
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	$ 11,646,874	$ 33,630,482
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid for interest	$ (4,930,476)	$ (5,245,364)
Cash paid for taxes on unrelated business income and local taxes	$ (1,643,565)	$ (949,533)

See accompanying notes.

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization – The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation is a highly specialized health policy research and health communications organization, headquartered in San Francisco, California and operating in Washington, D.C. and numerous other states, that provides timely information on health issues to policymakers, the media, and the public in the United States of America and globally.

Principles of consolidation – The accompanying consolidated financial statements include The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and several wholly owned subsidiaries, including Darrin Capital Management and KF Fintech LLC, both founded in 2016 (collectively, "KFF"). Darrin Capital Management is located in Mauritius and holds private equity investments in India. KF Fintech LLC is a Delaware limited liability company and is the sole trustee of KF PS Trust, a Delaware statutory trust that was founded in 2016. KF PS Trust invests in fixed income investments and real assets. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions among these entities have been eliminated.

Basis of presentation – The consolidated financial statements are presented on the basis of net assets without donor restrictions and net assets with donor restrictions in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Cash and cash equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of cash and money market funds. KFF considers investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Estimated fair value of financial instruments – The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, investment receivables, accounts receivable, prepaids, and other assets, contributions receivable that are expected to be collected within one year, accounts payable, accrued benefits, and other liabilities approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these items. Contributions receivable that are expected to be collectible in future years are initially recorded at fair value using present value techniques incorporating risk-adjusted discount rates designed to reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset. Investments and derivative financial instruments are reflected at estimated fair value as described below.

Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement*, defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value 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). Market price observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of instrument, the characteristics specific to the instrument, and the state of the marketplace (including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants). Instruments with readily available actively quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices in an orderly market will generally have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

Instruments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories based on inputs:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical instruments as of the reporting date. The type of instruments that would generally be included in Level 1 include listed equity securities. As required by ASC Topic 820, KFF, to the extent that it holds such instruments, does not adjust the quoted price for these instruments, even in situations where KFF holds a large position and a sale could reasonably impact the quoted price.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are observable for the instruments, either directly or indirectly, as of the reporting date. Some are quoted prices in markets with limited activity and some are not the same as those used in Level 1. In the case of the latter, fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. The types of instruments that would generally be included in this category include unlisted derivative financial instruments or publicly traded securities with limited trading activity.

Level 3 – Pricing inputs are unobservable for the instrument and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the instrument. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant judgment or estimation by KFF. The types of instruments that would generally be included in this category include equity securities issued by private entities.

NAV –Pricing inputs are based on capital statements provided by entities that qualify under U.S. GAAP and calculate fair value using net asset value per share (“NAV”) or its equivalent.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the determination of which category within the fair value hierarchy is appropriate for any given instrument is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. KFF’s assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the instrument.

KFF’s Valuation Committee (the “Committee”) is responsible for establishing valuation policy, reviewing ongoing compliance, and overseeing valuation procedures. The Committee meets at least annually to review the valuation policy and make decisions on any valuations requiring the Committee’s attention.

Investments – Investments are reflected on the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with changes in unrealized gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value reflected in the consolidated statements of activities and changes in net assets as net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments.

Equity and fixed income securities that are classified as Level 1 are publicly traded investments in active markets and are reported at the market closing price as determined in good faith by KFF.

Investments in managers investing in equity and fixed income securities, hedge funds, private equity, and real assets (the “Investee Funds”) are reported at fair value. Fair value is based on the information provided by the Investee Funds, which reflects KFF’s share of the fair value of the net assets of the Investee Fund. If KFF determines, based on its own due diligence and investment valuation procedures, that the valuation for any Investee Fund based on information provided by the management of such Investee Fund does not represent fair value, KFF will estimate the fair value of the Investee Fund in good faith and in a manner that it reasonably chooses in accordance with KFF’s valuation policy as determined by the Committee. In addition, KFF invests directly into fixed income and equity securities of public and private companies. These investments are valued by the Committee (see Notes 2 and 3).

The values assigned to investments are based upon available information and do not necessarily represent amounts that might ultimately be realized, since such amounts depend on future circumstances and cannot be reasonably determined until the individual positions are liquidated.

Investment transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis for publicly traded investments or upon closing of the transaction for private investments.

Derivative financial instruments – KFF may use derivative financial instruments (“derivatives”) in order to gain strategic exposure to certain financial markets, or as a risk management tool to hedge exposures within the portfolio. Derivatives are recorded at their estimated fair value in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 3). As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, KFF’s derivatives consist entirely of interest rate swaps (see Note 5). Changes in the underlying value of derivatives are recorded in net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments.

Contributions receivable, net – Contributions receivable consist of unconditional promises to give. Unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected in future years are recorded at the present value of their estimated future cash flows. Management believes the contributions receivable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, approximate their net present value. Contributions receivable of approximately $16,019,000 are net of unamortized discounts of approximately $443,000 as of December 31, 2022, and are expected to be received as follows: $8,972,000 in 2023, $5,388,000 in 2024, $2,076,000 in 2025, and $26,000 in 2026. Contributions receivable of approximately $15,777,000 are net of unamortized discounts of approximately $111,000 as of December 31, 2021, and are expected to be received as follows: $10,975,000 in 2022, $3,637,000 in 2023, and $1,276,000 in 2024. At December 31, 2022, six of KFF’s donors made up 84% of the contributions receivable balance. At December 31, 2021 six of KFF’s donors made up 87% of the contributions receivable balance. An allowance for uncollectible contributions receivable is established based upon estimated losses related to specific accounts. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, KFF had no allowances on the contributions receivable. There were no conditional contributions receivable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Property and equipment, net – Property and equipment is recorded at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and amortization. KFF’s policy is to capitalize all property and equipment additions over $5,000. Depreciation and amortization are provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 3 to 40 years. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. No such impairment was recorded during 2022 and 2021.

Net assets – Net assets, revenues, gains and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor or grantor imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

Net assets without donor restrictions – Net assets available for use in general operations and not subject to donor (or certain grantor) restrictions. The governing board has designated, from net assets without donor restrictions, net assets for a budget reserve fund.

Net assets with donor restrictions – Net assets subject to donor imposed (or certain grantor imposed) restrictions. Some donor-imposed restrictions are temporary in nature, such as those that will be met by the passage of time or other events specified by the donor. Donor-imposed restrictions are released when a restriction expires, that is, when the stipulated time has elapsed, when the stipulated purpose for which the resource has been restricted has been fulfilled, or both (see Note 8).

Revenue recognition – Contributions are recognized as revenue when received or unconditionally promised. KFF reports contributions as donor restricted support if such contributions are received with donor stipulations that limit the use of the donated assets. When a donor restriction ends or is accomplished, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported as net assets released from restrictions.

Donated goods and services that create or enhance non-financial assets, or that require specialized skills provided by individuals possessing those skills and would typically need to be purchased if not provided by donation, are recorded as in-kind contributions at their estimated fair value on the date of receipt. Such donations are reported as revenue without donor restrictions unless the donor has restricted the donated asset to a specific purpose or time period. Assets donated with explicit restrictions regarding use are reported as revenue with donor restrictions. In-kind donations without donor restrictions consisted of online advertising services, which were fully utilized to promote KFF content and information, and donated office space. In 2022 and 2021, donated online advertising services totaled $8,158,417 and $5,182,524, respectively. KFF's policy is to record the estimated fair value of these contributions based on rates provided by the donors, as the donors set the market rate for their advertising services. In 2022, donated office space was valued at $48,000. KFF did not utilize donated office space in 2021. KFF's policy is to record the estimated fair value of the contributed office space based on the rental rate per square foot for comparable spaces.

Functional allocation of expenses – The costs of direct charitable, administrative, and fundraising expenses have been summarized on a functional basis in the consolidated statements of activities and changes in net assets. The consolidated financial statements report certain categories of expenses that are attributed to program, administrative, fundraising or investment function. Therefore, certain expenses require allocation on a reasonable basis. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the expenses that were allocated include rent, building and occupancy, which were allocated on a square footage basis, as well as salaries and benefits, office expenses, information technology, insurance, conferences, travel and other, which were allocated on the basis of estimated full-time equivalents. Certain interest expense was allocated between program, administrative and fundraising costs based on a percentage of total expenses, excluding interest.

Tax-exempt status – KFF is a public charity, exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and from California franchise and income taxes under Section 23701d of the Revenue and Taxation Code. Single member LLCs owned by KFF and doing business in California are subject to the California minimum tax and gross receipts fee. KF PS Trust is a Delaware statutory trust and is disregarded for both federal and state purposes.

Income taxes – KFF adopted FASB ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*, in 2007. As of December 31, 2022, KFF analyzed the inventory of tax positions taken with respect to all applicable income tax issues for all open tax years (in each respective jurisdiction), including December 31, 2022 and 2021, and concluded that no reserve for uncertain tax positions was required.

Concentrations of credit risk – Financial instruments that potentially subject KFF to credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, investment receivables, accounts receivable, contributions receivable, and investments. KFF maintains cash and cash equivalents with major financial institutions. At times, such amounts may exceed Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limits. KFF's investments have been placed with high-quality counterparties. KFF closely monitors these investments and has not experienced significant credit losses. KFF's management monitors credit levels and the financial condition of its accounts receivable and contributions receivable and believes that an adequate provision for credit losses has been made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Use of estimates – The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP 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 date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications – Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2021 consolidated financial statements to conform to the 2022 consolidated financial statement presentation. These reclassifications had no impact on the change in net assets or net asset balances.

Recent accounting pronouncements – During 2022, KFF adopted the guidance provided in the FASB Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2020-07, *Not-For-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation and Disclosures by Not-For-Profit Entities for Contributed Nonfinancial Assets*, which increases the transparency of contributed nonfinancial assets (in-kind contributions) for not-for-profit organizations through enhancements to presentation and disclosure. KFF retroactively adopted this ASU to January 1, 2021, with additional disclosures in the revenue recognition section in Note 1.

Note 2 – Investments

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, KFF's investments consisted of the following:

	2022	2021
Equity securities	$ 175,617,854	$ 174,470,913
Fixed income securities	23,237,414	32,129,456
Hedge funds	118,155,971	126,309,044
Private equity	419,227,145	607,596,132
Fixed income options and derivatives	(6,219,480)	(17,157,794)
Real assets	54,238,691	60,339,736
	$ 784,257,595	$ 983,687,487

KFF had commitments under partnership agreements to make additional capital contributions to investments of $119,899,475 and $99,895,465 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) recorded for all investments are reported in net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments in the consolidated statements of activities and changes in net assets.

Certain KFF investments are denominated in foreign currencies that may be negatively affected by movements in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and such foreign currencies.

There may also be risk associated with the concentration of investments in one geographic region or in certain industries.

Note 3 – Fair Value Measurements

The levels in the ASC Topic 820 fair value hierarchy into which KFF's investments fall as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	2022	2021
Level 1		
Equities and fixed income securities	$ 66,031,525	$ 62,465,248
Level 2		
Fixed income options and derivatives	(6,219,480)	(17,157,794)
Level 3		
Fixed income securities	10,210,002	11,410,002
Private equity	4,519,448	6,015,512
Real assets	54,238,691	60,339,736
Total level 3	68,968,141	77,765,250
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value		
Equities and fixed income securities	122,613,741	132,725,119
Hedge funds	118,155,971	126,309,044
Private equity	414,707,697	601,580,620
Total investments measured at net asset value	655,477,409	860,614,783
	$ 784,257,595	$ 983,687,487

The equities and fixed income securities category represents investments with managers investing in a diversified pool of publicly traded small, medium, and large capitalization global equities and fixed income securities, along with direct co-investments into privately held assets. The reported fair value of these investments is based on quoted prices in active markets, or is based on information provided by the Committee, or estimated using the net asset value per share of the investment as a practical expedient.

The hedge funds category represents investments with managers investing globally in a variety of asset classes including, but not limited to, debt and equity securities, real estate, structured products, and foreign exchange instruments. Pending market conditions, these managers have latitude to shift investment strategies and security types to exploit market inefficiencies, as well as employ leverage. This mandate often allows managers to be long or short securities in their portfolios. The fair value of investments in this category has been estimated using the net asset value per share of the investment as a practical expedient.

The private equity category represents investments with managers investing in a broad range of foreign and domestic privately-owned companies. Underlying strategies within this category include venture capital, leveraged buyouts, and distressed debt. Post investment, managers work closely with portfolio companies to create value within the businesses through a variety of strategies. Investment periods range from three to six years, with initial distributions expected in years five and six. Managers generally attempt to fully liquidate the portfolio of investments within ten years, although managers may extend the time to liquidate if necessary to benefit the portfolio. The fair values for the majority of these investments are estimated using the net asset value per share of the investment as a practical expedient, with the remaining investment values based on information provided by the Investee Funds or by the Committee.

The fixed income options and derivatives category is comprised of interest rate swap agreements. The fair values of these instruments are based on quotes from the market makers for similar instruments. As such, these investments are classified as Level 2 investments.

The real assets category is comprised of KFF's investments in real estate and natural resources-related private partnerships. The fair values of investments in this category have been determined based on recent appraisal information, net present value of future cash flows, or cost for recent purchases.

The changes in investments classified as Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	Fixed Income Securities	Private Equity	Real Assets	Total Level 3
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ 11,516,501	$ 8,030,305	$ 45,184,952	$ 64,731,758
Purchases and other acquisitions	-	35,026	4,194,576	4,229,602
Sales and other dispositions	(808,492)	(121,229)	(40,300)	(970,021)
Realized appreciation (depreciation)	262,098	(1,198,771)	40,300	(896,373)
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	439,895	(729,819)	10,960,208	10,670,284
Balance, December 31, 2021	11,410,002	6,015,512	60,339,736	77,765,250
Transfer Private Equity Level 3 to Private Equity NAV	-	(1,150,000)	-	(1,150,000)
Purchases and other acquisitions	-	-	7,376,979	7,376,979
Sales and other dispositions	(1,236,952)	(1,531)	(3,993,727)	(5,232,210)
Realized appreciation (depreciation)	-	-	133,100	133,100
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	36,952	(344,533)	(9,617,397)	(9,924,978)
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ 10,210,002	$ 4,519,448	$ 54,238,691	$ 68,968,141

The following table presents the ranges of significant unobservable inputs used to value certain Level 3 assets. While the inputs described below represent the range of inputs utilized as of December 31, 2022, these inputs may change over time, which may have a material effect on the valuation of these types of investments in the future.

Category	Fair Value	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Range	Weighted Average
Private equity	$ 4,519,448	Market comparables	Recent transactions	N/A	N/A
Real assets	44,397,420	Net present value	Discount rate	6% - 15%	13%
		Discount for lack of marketability	Discount rate	10% - 20%	16%
		Market comparables	Capitalization rate	5.25% - 11.75%	8%
	$ 48,916,868				

Investment strategy and redemption information – The following table summarizes the investment strategy types, unfunded commitments, and redemption features of the investment portfolio measured at net asset value as of December 31, 2022. The table does not include any option or derivative investments which are held directly by KFF. KFF had commitments under the associated investment agreements to make additional capital contributions as noted.

	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (if Currently Available)	Redemption Notice Period
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value			
Equities and fixed income securities	$ 15,000,000	Monthly, quarterly, annually	6 to 60 days notice
Hedge funds	$ 23,000,374	Quarterly, semi-annually	60 to 90 days notice
Private equity	$ 81,899,101	Illiquid	-

The levels in the ASC Topic 820 fair value hierarchy into which KFF's receivable for unsettled investment transactions fell as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	2022	2021
Level 1		
Equities and fixed income securities	$ 4,573	$ -
Level 3		
Fixed income securities	-	16,000
Private equity	2,921	62,733
Total Level 3	2,921	78,733
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value		
Equities and fixed income securities	-	18,196,753
Hedge funds	2,458,676	3,000,000
Private equity	824,465	847,953
Total investments measured at net asset value	3,283,141	22,044,706
	$ 3,290,635	$ 22,123,439

Derivatives – KFF may use derivative instruments to manage its exposure to market risks, for income enhancement, and to provide equity exposure without actual ownership of the underlying asset. KFF's management believes the use of such instruments in its investment management program is appropriate in providing for the long-term and short-term financial needs of KFF. Though the use of these instruments reduces certain investment risks and generally adds value to the portfolio, the instruments themselves do involve some investment and counterparty risk. KFF has internal policies to manage its counterparty exposure and actively monitors its margin exposure to any counterparty on a daily basis.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair values of derivatives consisted of the following:

	2022	2021
Fixed income options and derivatives liability	$ (6,219,480)	$ (17,157,794)

Prior to 2015, KFF categorized its interest rate swaps as a derivative liability associated with its 2001 District of Columbia Revenue Bonds ("2001 DC Bonds"). With KFF's 2015 Bond issue and subsequent repayment of its 2001 DC Bonds, the fair value of the interest rate swaps is included in investments (see Note 5).

The estimated fair values of the interest rate swap agreements are based on quotes from the market makers for similar instruments and, therefore, are classified as Level 2 under the ASC Topic 820 fair value hierarchy.

Note 4 – Property and Equipment, Net

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, property and equipment consisted of the following:

	2022	2021
Land	$ 7,463,063	$ 7,463,063
Buildings and improvements	42,693,407	42,596,885
Office furniture and equipment	7,010,960	7,161,080
	57,167,430	57,221,028
Accumulated depreciation	(26,449,990)	(24,764,457)
	30,717,440	32,456,571
Construction in progress	15,766	164,599
Property and equipment, net	$ 30,733,206	$ 32,621,170

Depreciation expense was $2,147,013 and $2,211,933 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and is included in rent, building, and occupancy expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of activities and changes in net assets.

Note 5 – Bonds Payable

In June 2015, KFF issued $100,000,000 in interest-only taxable fixed rate bonds: $65,000,000 of Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation Bond 3.356% 12/1/2025 (the "2025 Bonds") and $35,000,000 of Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation Bond 4.407% 12/1/2045 (the "2045 Bonds"). Interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, was as follows:

	2022	2021
Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation Bond 3.356% 12/1/2025 $65 million	$ 2,181,400	$ 2,181,400
Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation Bond 4.407% 12/1/2045 $35 million	1,542,450	1,542,450
	$ 3,723,850	$ 3,723,850

The proceeds of the new bond issue were used to retire the 2001 DC Bonds and a Northern Trust Loan. The issuance is unsecured and rated AAA by Standard and Poor's at issuance and currently.

Interest rate swap agreements – Prior to 2015, interest rate swap agreements ("Swaps") were used by KFF to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates associated with variable interest rate indebtedness. Under such arrangements, variable rate indebtedness was converted to fixed rates based on a notional principal amount. The Swaps related to the 2001 DC Bonds effectively fixed the interest rate on a notional amount of $42,000,000 at 3.46% for the remaining term of the 2001 DC Bonds (see Note 3). As KFF retired its variable interest rate indebtedness and did not retire its Swaps, these Swaps no longer mitigate an operational risk, but instead reflect an investment thesis predicated on rising interest rates. As such, the Swaps have been reclassified to investments within KFF's investment portfolio. Interest expense related to these Swaps was approximately $924,000 and $1,415,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Note 6 – Line of Credit

KFF has a $40,000,000 revolving line of credit agreement with Bank of America for operational purposes. Throughout 2022, any outstanding balance accrued interest at an annual borrowing rate of the daily Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), plus a SOFR adjustment of 0.11448 percentage points per annum and an interest rate spread of 0.65 percentage points. Throughout 2021, any outstanding balance accrued interest at the annual rate of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") Daily Floating rate plus one percentage point (1.00%), paid on a monthly basis in arears on amounts drawn. Additionally, all undrawn amounts were subject to a commitment fee paid on a quarterly basis of fifteen (15) basis points annually for 2022 and twenty (20) basis points annually for 2021. KFF repaid all outstanding principal in December 2022 and 2021. The $40,000,000 revolving line of credit was renewed on December 9, 2022 with an effective date of January 3, 2023, and an annual borrowing rate of SOFR, plus a SOFR adjustment of 0.11448 percentage points per annum and an interest rate spread of 1.10 percentage points. The renewed agreement includes a commitment fee on undrawn amounts of twenty (20) basis points annually, paid on a quarterly basis, and an expiration date of January 2, 2024. Interest expense for the revolving line of credit was approximately $246,000 and $114,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Note 7 – Federal, State, and Local Taxes

The provision for current and deferred taxes for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, was as follows:

	2022	2021
Provision for federal taxes		
Current expense	$ 208,762	$ 468,054
Deferred expense	588,000	972,600
	796,762	1,440,654
Other state and local taxes (benefit) expense	(31,814)	335,140
	$ 764,948	$ 1,775,794

Note 8 – Net Assets With Donor Restrictions And Net Assets Released From Restrictions

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, net assets with donor restrictions consisted of the following:

	2022	2021
Purpose and time restrictions:		
U.S. health policy analysis and journalism	$ 23,821,760	$ 21,398,240
Social impact media (GTA and GTC programs)	774,105	501,673
Public opinion and survey research	137,000	149,270
Total purpose and time restrictions	24,732,865	22,049,183
Purpose restrictions:		
U.S. health policy analysis and journalism	463,692	396,378
Total purpose restrictions	463,692	396,378
	$ 25,196,557	$ 22,445,561

All net assets with donor restrictions are expected to be released from restrictions by December 31, 2025.

Net assets released from restrictions for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	2022	2021
U.S. health policy analysis and journalism	$ 15,065,538	$ 13,036,370
Social impact media (GTA and GTC programs)	2,589,030	3,090,666
Public opinion and survey research	112,270	162,730
	$ 17,766,838	$ 16,289,766

Note 9 – Employee Retirement and Other Accrued Benefits

KFF provides certain postretirement health care benefits to eligible employees. Estimated cost is accrued over periods of employee service on an actuarially determined basis. KFF has determined that prescription drug benefits included in its postretirement health care plan are actuarially equivalent to Part D of the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003. However, as the amount of subsidy that KFF is eligible for is not material, no reduction has been made to the postretirement obligations included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

KFF amended the postretirement health care benefit plan in 2018 to close the plan to new entrants.

KFF used a December 31 measurement date for its postretirement health care benefit plan.

Obligations and funded status – For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the benefit obligations, fair value of assets, and unfunded status for the postretirement health care benefit plan were as follows:

	2022	2021
Projected benefit obligation as of January 1	$ 47,438,456	$ 47,253,472
Service cost	1,921,819	2,225,995
Interest cost	1,378,553	1,163,568
Benefits paid	(473,000)	(384,000)
Actuarial gain	(16,661,319)	(2,820,579)
Projected benefit obligation as of December 31	33,604,509	47,438,456
Less: Fair value of plan assets as of December 31	8,209,708	9,656,074
Unfunded status	$ 25,394,801	$ 37,782,382

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the decrease in the benefit obligation included a net actuarial gain of approximately $16.7 million, primarily due to the increase in the discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation to 5.00% in 2022 from 2.85% in 2021.

The costs, contributions, expenses paid, and benefits paid for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, for the postretirement health care benefit plan were as follows:

	2022	2021
Benefit cost	$ 2,688,095	$ 2,895,059
Employer contribution	$ 625,000	$ 615,000
Expenses paid	$ -	$ -
Benefits paid	$ (473,000)	$ (384,000)

Amounts not yet reflected in net periodic benefit cost and the cumulative net periodic benefit cost in excess of employer contributions as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, consisted of the following:

	2022	2021
Prior service cost	$ 45,632	$ 109,280
Accumulated (gain) loss	(12,323,238)	2,063,790
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(12,277,606)	2,173,070
Cumulative net periodic benefit cost in excess of employer contributions	37,672,407	35,609,312
Net liability recognized in consolidated statements of financial position	$ 25,394,801	$ 37,782,382

The components of the postretirement health care benefit-related changes other than net periodic benefit cost reflected in the consolidated statements of activities and changes in net assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	2022	2021
Amortization of prior service cost	$ (63,648)	$ (63,648)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	-	-
Net actuarial gain	(14,387,028)	(3,713,900)
	$ (14,450,676)	$ (3,777,548)

Assumptions – The weighted-average assumptions used in computing the projected benefit obligations as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	5.00%	2.85%

The weighted-average assumptions used in computing the net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	2.85%	2.55%
Expected return on plan assets	7.00%	7.00%

The trend rate for health care benefits pre-65/post-65 for 2022 and 2021, is 6.75%/6.5% and 6.25%/6.00%, respectively. In subsequent years, the rate of increase is assumed to decline until an ultimate rate of 4.50% is attained in 2033.

Plan assets – The reconciliation of the changes in the assets of KFF's postretirement health care benefit plan as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, was as follows:

	2022	2021
Fair value as of January 1	$ 9,656,074	$ 7,973,601
Actual (loss) gain on plan assets	(1,598,366)	1,451,473
Employer contributions	625,000	615,000
Expenses paid	-	-
Benefits paid	(473,000)	(384,000)
Fair value as of December 31	$ 8,209,708	$ 9,656,074

Asset classes – The asset allocation of KFF's postretirement health care benefit plan as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, was as follows:

	2022	2021
Level 1		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 833,200	$ 834,042
Marketable equity securities	5,901,512	7,593,595
Fixed income securities	1,474,996	1,228,437
Total Level 1	$ 8,209,708	$ 9,656,074

The plan invests in mutual funds that seek a balanced risk-adjusted return by investing in a portfolio of cash, common stocks, treasuries, corporate bonds, and money market instruments.

Allocation of plan assets may change over time based upon investment manager determination of the relative attractiveness of each security type. KFF periodically assesses allocation of plan assets by investment type and evaluates external sources of information regarding the long-term historical returns and expected future returns for each investment type. KFF's target and actual asset allocation at December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Target Allocation	Actual	Target Allocation	Actual
Cash and cash equivalents	3%	10%	3%	9%
Marketable equity securities	80%	72%	80%	78%
Fixed income securities	15%	18%	15%	13%
Other	2%	0%	2%	0%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Estimated future benefit payments – Anticipated future benefit payments, which reflect future services, to be paid either from future contributions to the plan or directly from plan assets, are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	
2023	$ 618,000
2024	$ 703,000
2025	$ 811,000
2026	$ 931,000
2027	$ 1,072,000
2028-2032	$ 7,510,000

KFF also sponsors a qualified defined contribution pension plan covering substantially all of its employees. The plan is funded by employee and employer contributions. KFF contributes an amount based upon eligible compensation as defined in the plan. Pension expense related to this plan was approximately $4,533,000 and $3,884,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

In addition, accounts payable, accrued benefits, and other liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial position included approximately $1,054,000 and $955,000 of accrued employee benefits associated with certain unfunded executive compensation plans, and approximately $5,425,000 and $5,091,000 of accrued flexible time off and sabbatical leave as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Note 10 – Lease Commitments

In May 2017, KFF entered into a ten-year agreement to lease office space in San Francisco, CA as part of the move of KFF's headquarters to San Francisco in March 2018. The initial lease term commenced on January 1, 2018, and expires ten years after lease commencement date. KFF has the option to renew the lease for two additional ten-year terms. KFF also leased office facilities in Menlo Park, CA under a noncancellable operating lease for a ten-year period, which expired June 30, 2021. KFF had subleased the Menlo Park space to multiple organizations for the remainder of the lease. Rental expense for the office facilities was approximately $2,330,000 and $3,442,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The maturities of lease liabilities with an initial term in excess of one year are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	
2023	$ 2,356,490
2024	2,427,130
2025	2,499,890
2026	2,574,833
2027	2,652,024
Total lease payments	12,510,367
Less: Present value discount	(649,176)
Operating lease liability	$ 11,861,191

Lease Term and Discount Rate

Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)	5
Weighted average discount rate	2.07%

Note 11 – Liquidity and Availability

Financial assets available for general expenditure within one year of the consolidated statements of financial position date at December 31, 2022 and 2021, comprised the following:

	2022	2021
Financial assets, at year end		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 11,646,874	$ 33,630,482
Receivable for unsettled investment transactions	3,290,635	22,123,439
Receivable for investment income, net	113,861	23,330
Contributions receivable, net	16,019,245	15,776,865
Investments, at fair value	784,257,595	983,687,487
	815,328,210	1,055,241,603
Less assets unavailable for general expenditures within one year		
Cash held with donor restrictions, net of amounts expected to be released from restrictions in the following year	(481,004)	(399,508)
Receivable for unsettled transactions and investment income receivable, non-current	(843,570)	(918,546)
Contributions receivable, non-current	(7,326,984)	(4,884,110)
Investments with liquidity restrictions	(578,048,003)	(745,397,472)
Board designated budget reserve fund	(32,690,000)	(26,200,000)
	(619,389,561)	(777,799,636)
Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year	$ 195,938,649	$ 277,441,967

To maintain the real value of its assets and spending over time, KFF uses a formula-based budgeting approach. The formula establishes an annual spending target based on average asset levels over the most recent twelve quarters at an established percentage payout rate. Further, the board has designated $32,690,000 as a budget reserve fund to cushion spending in the event of a prolonged recession. In addition, KFF has a practice of holding liquid investments, redeemable within one year, adequate to cover three years of operating expenses, debt service, and investment commitments. KFF also has available for general expenditures the $40,000,000 line of credit agreement with Bank of America (see Note 6).

Note 12 – Subsequent Events

FASB ASC Topic 855, *Subsequent Events*, requires accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the date of the consolidated statements of financial position, but before the consolidated financial statements are issued.

KFF evaluated subsequent events through June 26, 2023, the date the consolidated financial statements were issued, and determined that no additional disclosures were necessary.

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