IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re:	)	Chapter 11
	)	
LESLIE CONTROLS, INC.,[1]	)	Case No. 10-12199 (CSS)
	)	
Reorganized Debtor.	)	
	)	

NOTICE OF FILING

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on April 29, 2020, the **Leslie Controls, Inc. Asbestos Personal Injury Trust Special-Purpose Financial Statements with Report of Independent Auditors for the Years Ended December 31, 2019, and 2018 and Related Information** were filed electronically by Stutzman, Bromberg, Esserman & Plifka, A Professional Corporation with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, 824 North Market Street, 3rd Floor, Wilmington, Delaware.

Dated: April 29, 2020

STUTZMAN, BROMBERG, ESSERMAN & PLIFKA, A Professional Corporation

By: */s/ Sander L. Esserman*

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COUNSEL FOR THE LESLIE CONTROLS, INC. ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY TRUST

[1] The last four digits of the Debtor's federal tax identification number are 3780.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Andrea L. Ducayet, an attorney, hereby certify that, on April 29, 2020, a true and correct copy of the attached **Leslie Controls, Inc. Asbestos Personal Injury Trust Special-Purpose Financial Statements with Report of Independent Auditors for the Years Ended December 31, 2019, and 2018 and Related Information** were served this day upon the parties listed on the attached Service List via email and electronically through the Court's CM/ECF System.

/s/ Andrea L. Ducayet

Leslie Controls Asbestos Trust Annual Reports, 2019 annual report
ACL Doc 13990 · Page 2 of 26
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Leslie Controls Asbestos Trust Annual Reports, 2019 annual report
ACL Doc 13990 · Page 3 of 26
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LESLIE CONTROLS, INC.
ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY TRUST

Special-Purpose Financial Statements
with
Report of Independent Auditors

Years Ended December 31, 2019, and 2018

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LESLIE CONTROLS, INC.
ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY TRUST

Table of Contents

	Page
Report of Independent Auditors	1 - 2
Financial Statements:	
Special-Purpose Statements of Net Claimants' Equity	3
Special-Purpose Statements of Changes in Net Claimants' Equity	4
Special-Purpose Statements of Cash Flows	5
Notes to Special-Purpose Financial Statements	6 - 16
Supplemental Information:	
Report of Independent Auditor on Supplementary Information	17
Supplemental Schedules of Operating Expenses	18

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Trustee of
Leslie Controls, Inc. Asbestos Personal Injury Trust

We have audited the accompanying special-purpose financial statements of the Leslie Controls, Inc. Asbestos Personal Injury Trust (the Trust), which comprise the special-purpose statements of net claimants' equity as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related special-purpose statements of changes in net claimants' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the special-purpose financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these special-purpose financial statements in accordance with the special-purpose basis of accounting; this includes determining that the special-purpose basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in these circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of special-purpose financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special-purpose financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special-purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the special-purpose financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the special-purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the special-purpose financial statements 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 the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as

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well as evaluating the overall presentation of the special-purpose financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the special-purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net claimants' equity of the Trust as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the changes in net claimants' equity and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with the special-purpose basis of accounting described in Note 2.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 of the special-purpose financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. These special-purpose financial statements are prepared on a special-purpose basis of accounting and are not intended to be a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The special-purpose basis of accounting has been used in order to present the amount of equity presently available to current and future claimants and the changes in equity during the periods. Our opinion is not modified with respect to that matter.

Restriction on Use

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the management of the Trust, the Trustee, the beneficiaries of the Trust and the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

BKM Sowan Horan, LLP

Addison, Texas
April 13, 2020

LESLIE CONTROLS, INC.
ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY TRUST

Special-Purpose Statements of Net Claimants' Equity

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 3,415,902**	$ 3,675,365
Investments at fair value	**50,089,913**	45,973,622
Investment income receivable	**469,585**	470,319
Prepaid expenses	**8,721**	8,212
Total assets	**53,984,121**	50,127,518
LIABILITIES AND NET CLAIMANTS' EQUITY		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**34,081**	110,640
Claims payable	**1,215,407**	1,464,740
Total liabilities	**1,249,488**	1,575,380
Net claimants' equity	**$ 52,734,633**	$ 48,552,138

See accompanying notes to special-purpose financial statements

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LESLIE CONTROLS, INC.
ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY TRUST

Special-Purpose Statements of Changes in Net Claimants' Equity

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
ADDITIONS		
Insurance settlements	**$ 1,266,265**	$ 5,709,000
Investment income (loss), net:		
Interest and dividends	**1,356,529**	1,403,140
Investment advisory fees	**(161,025)**	(155,020)
Realized gain on investments, net	**167,475**	109,413
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net	**4,349,041**	(1,626,827)
Total additions	**6,978,285**	5,439,706
DEDUCTIONS		
Claims expense	**2,210,898**	2,722,417
Claim processing fees and consulting	**93,843**	185,368
Operating expenses	**491,049**	1,322,408
Total deductions	**2,795,790**	4,230,193
Net increase in net claimants' equity	**4,182,495**	1,209,513
Net claimants' equity:		
Beginning of year	**48,552,138**	47,342,625
End of year	**$ 52,734,633**	$ 48,552,138

See accompanying notes to special-purpose financial statements

Leslie Controls Asbestos Trust Annual Reports, 2019 annual report
ACL Doc 13990 · Page 9 of 26
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LESLIE CONTROLS, INC.
ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY TRUST

Special-Purpose Statements of Cash Flows

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net increase in net claimants' equity	**$ 4,182,495**	$ 1,209,513
Adjustments to reconcile net increase to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Net unrealized (gain) loss on investments	**(4,349,041)**	1,626,827
Net realized gain on investments	**(167,475)**	(109,413)
Amortization of bond premiums	**464,032**	321,627
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Investment income receivable	**734**	(241,359)
Prepaid expenses	**(509)**	-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**(76,559)**	15,156
Claims payable	**(249,333)**	47,095
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**(195,656)**	2,869,446
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of investments	**6,527,759**	14,309,484
Purchase of investments	**(6,591,566)**	(17,151,010)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(63,807)**	(2,841,526)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(259,463)**	27,920
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**3,675,365**	3,647,445
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 3,415,902**	$ 3,675,365

See accompanying notes to special-purpose financial statements

Leslie Controls Asbestos Trust Annual Reports, 2019 annual report
ACL Doc 13990 · Page 10 of 26
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LESLIE CONTROLS, INC.
ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY TRUST

Notes to Special-Purpose Financial Statements

Note 1 - Description of the Trust

General

The Leslie Controls, Inc. Asbestos Personal Injury Trust (the Trust) was established on April 28, 2011 (Effective Date) and is a Qualified Settlement Fund (QSF) pursuant to Section 1.468B-1 et seq. of the Treasury Regulations promulgated under section 468B of the Internal Revenue Code. The purpose of the Trust is to (a) assume all liabilities and responsibility for Asbestos Personal Injury (PI) Claims (whether existing as of the Effective Date or arising at any time thereafter), (b) direct the processing, liquidation and payment of all Asbestos PI Claims in accordance with the Asbestos PI Trust Distribution Procedures, (c) preserve, hold, manage and maximize the Asbestos PI Trust Assets for use in paying and otherwise satisfying Asbestos PI Claims and paying Asbestos PI Trust Expenses, and (d) otherwise comply in all respects with the requirements of a trust set forth in section 524(g)(2)(B) of the Bankruptcy Code, all in accordance with the Plan.

The Trust is governed by a Trust Agreement and Trust Distribution Procedures (TDP) that establish the framework and criteria for allowance and payment of asbestos-related claims by the Trust. There are seven disease levels specified in the TDP. Each claimant who meets the medical and exposure requirements of the TDP for a particular disease level may apply for expedited review and a specified payment amount. Claimants also have an alternative, under the TDP, to submit additional documentation and request a more expansive review of their claim (TDP – 5.2b Individual Review Process), in which case claims may be paid within a range of amounts.

The Trust's assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and investments, which, with the earnings (or losses) on such investments, are intended to be totally consumed by the allowance and payment of claims and operation of the Trust. The percentage of the amount of each allowed claim that will actually be paid will be determined by projections of total allowed Asbestos Claims and operational expenses of the Trust, on the one hand, and total assets and net earnings (or losses), on the other. Pursuant to the TDP, the initial payment percentage was established at 40%. Effective May 20, 2014, pursuant to the Amended and Restated Asbestos Trust Distribution Procedures, the Trustee adjusted the payment percentage from 40% to 5%.

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Note 1 - Description of the Trust – (Continued)

Funding

On the Effective Date, the Trust was funded with a total of $76,625,000. These funds consisted of $74,000,000 from CIRCOR International, Inc. (CIRCOR), the parent corporation of Leslie Controls, Inc. (Leslie), and $2,625,000 of proceeds on the settlement between Leslie and Continental Casualty Company. Since the Effective Date through December 31, 2017, the Trust has received additional proceeds from CIRCOR, Leslie, and solvent and insolvent insurers of approximately $19.2 million. During 2019 and 2018, the Trust received proceeds from additional insurers of approximately $1.3 million and $5.7 million. The Trust expects to receive additional payments over several years from insurers. However, the amount and timing of additional payments is unknown.

Termination

Section 8.2 of the Trust Agreement provides that the Trust shall automatically terminate on the date (the Dissolution Date) ninety (90) days after the first to occur of the following events:

- The Trustee decides to dissolve the Trust because (A) the Trustee deems it unlikely that any new Asbestos Claims will be filed against the Trust, (B) all Asbestos PI Claims filed with the Trust have been liquidated and, to the extent possible based upon the funds available to the Trust through the Plan, paid to the extent provided in the Trust Agreement and the Asbestos PI Trust Distribution Procedures or disallowed by a final, non-appealable order, and (C) twelve (12) consecutive months have elapsed during which no new Asbestos PI Claim has been filed with the Trust; or

- If the Trustee has procured and has in place irrevocable insurance policies and has established claims handling agreements and other necessary arrangements with suitable third parties adequate to discharge all expecting remaining obligations and expenses of the Trust in a manner consistent with the Trust Agreement and the Asbestos PI Trust Distribution Procedures, the date on which the Bankruptcy Court enters an order approving such insurance and other arrangements and such order becomes a final order; or

- To the extent that any rule against perpetuities shall be deemed applicable to the Trust, that date which is twenty-one (21) years less ninety-one (91) days after the death of the last survivor of all of the descendants of the late Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr., father of the late President John F. Kennedy, living on the date hereof.

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Note 1 - Description of the Trust – (Continued)

Termination – continued

On the dissolution date or as soon as reasonably practicable, after the wind-up of the Trust's affairs by the Trustee and payment of all the Trust's liabilities, any remaining assets of the Trust shall be applied to such charitable purposes as the Trustee in the Trustee's reasonable discretion shall determine, which charitable purposes, if practicable shall be related to the treatment of, research on or the relief of suffering of individuals suffering from asbestos-related lung diseases or disorders.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

The Trust's financial statements are prepared using special-purpose accounting methods adopted by the Trustee which differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The special-purpose accounting methods were adopted in order to communicate to the beneficiaries of the Trust the net assets available for the payment of claims and related operating expenses of the Trust. Since the accompanying financial statements and transactions are not based upon GAAP, accounting treatment by other parties for these same transactions may differ as to timing and amount. These special-purpose accounting methods and the differences from GAAP are summarized as follows:

- Net claimants' equity represents funds available to pay asbestos and bankruptcy related claims that have not yet been submitted, or that have been submitted but not processed. Trust expenses are also paid from net claimants' equity. Under GAAP, net claimants' equity would be reduced for estimates of amounts to be paid for claims that have not yet been submitted, or that have been submitted but not processed.

- Claims are expenses that are recorded once an offer is made to the claimant at the amount equal to the expected pro-rata payment. Under GAAP, a liability would be recorded for an estimate of the amount to be paid for the claims that have been incurred but not yet reported, and for those claims that have been submitted but not yet approved for payment by the Trust.

Leslie Controls Asbestos Trust Annual Reports, 2019 annual report Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 13990 · Page 13 of 26 **asbestosclaims.law/library/13990/13**

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

Basis of accounting – continued

- Payments for services to be received over an extended period in the future are expensed as paid since these amounts are no longer available for the payment of claims. Under GAAP, an asset would be recorded and amortized over the period in which the related benefits are received.

- Income tax expense (benefit) is estimated and recorded as incurred in the period in which certain income and expense items affect current federal income taxes. Under GAAP, the provision for income taxes is recorded based upon income (loss) reported for financial statement purposes, which includes federal income taxes both currently payable and changes in deferred taxes due to differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Additionally, GAAP requires all tax positions to be reviewed using a more likely than not threshold for financial statement recognition of tax assets, and a liability to be recorded for an uncertain tax position taken or expected to be taken beyond this threshold.

- Asbestos insurance recoveries are not recorded until the funds are received or collection is assured from the insurance carriers. Under GAAP, asbestos insurance recoveries are recorded upon settlement.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the special-purpose financial statements requires the Trustee and management of the Trust to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the special-purpose financial statements, and the reported amounts of additions and deductions to the net claimants' equity during the reporting periods. The significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the fair value of investments and current income taxes. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Financial instruments

The Trust's primary financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, investments, and investment income receivable. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and investment income receivable approximate their fair values based on their short-term nature. The carrying amount of marketable securities is based on fair value.

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Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

The Trust considers all money market funds and short-term investments with a maturity of three (3) months or less to be cash equivalents.

Concentrations of credit risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Trust to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents, and investments. The Trust maintains its cash and cash equivalents, which at times may exceed federally insured limits, with financial institutions. The Trust has not experienced any losses in such accounts, and management does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

The Trust's investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the value of investment securities will occur in the near term and such changes could materially affect the value of the Trust's portfolio.

Investments and related income (loss)

Investments are reported at fair value in the statements of net claimants' equity, and changes in the fair value of investments, as well as unrealized and realized gains and losses and foreign currency translation, are included in net investment income (loss) reported in the statements of changes in net claimants' equity. Purchases and sales of marketable securities are recorded on the trade date.

Realized gains and losses on disposals of investments are determined by the specific identification method. Interest and dividend income are recognized on the accrual basis.

Investments considered to be permanently impaired in value are written down to their estimated net realizable value and the write down is recorded as a realized loss on investments. Unrealized losses that are other-than-temporary based upon management's estimates using quantitative and qualitative criteria are recognized as realized investment losses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

Claims payable
Claims payable consists of certain injury claims that are approved but unpaid at year end.

Claims processing and consulting
Claims processing and consulting expenses are recorded as incurred.

Net claimants' equity
The Trust, under the adopted special-purpose accounting convention, does not record the liability for future claims expected to be filed over the life of the Trust. The net claimants' equity is available for (i) the payments of allowed asbestos-related claims and (ii) operational expenses of the Trust.

Federal income tax expense
The Trust is subject to federal income taxes based on modified gross income, as defined by the Code. In the opinion of management, the Trust is not subject to state income taxes, and therefore, the financial statements do not include any provision or liability for state income taxes or federal deferred tax assets and liabilities. The funding received at the inception of the Trust as well as any subsequent funding received from insurers does not represent taxable income to the Trust. In addition, payments to claimants do not represent tax deductions of the Trust.

Subsequent events
The Trust has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to the date of the special-purpose financial statements for matters requiring recognition or disclosure in the special-purpose final statements. The accompanying special-purpose financial statements consider events through April 13, 2020, the date when the special-purpose financial statements were available to be issued. See Note 4 and 6.

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Note 3 - Investments

The Trust measures its investments, at fair value, according to a hierarchy of valuation techniques. The following are the levels of the hierarchy and a brief description of the type of valuation information ("inputs") that qualifies an investment for each level:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical investments as of the reporting date. The type of investments in Level 1 includes short-term investments and securities that are traded in an active exchange.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted market prices included in Level I, but are observable indirectly for the investment. The Trust includes its corporate and municipal bonds, asset backed securities and other fixed income in Level 2, because these pricing inputs are indirectly evident through interest rates for commonly quoted credit risks.

Level 3 – Pricing inputs are unobservable for the investment and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the investment. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation. The Trust does not carry any Level 3 investments.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on available market information and judgments about the financial asset, including estimates of timing, amount of expected future cash flows and the credit standing of the issuer. In some cases, the fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets. In addition, the disclosed fair value may not be realized in the immediate settlement of the financial asset. Furthermore, the disclosed fair values do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time an entire holding of a particular financial asset. Potential taxes and other expenses that would be incurred in an actual sale or settlement are not reflected in amounts disclosed.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for financial assets measured at fair value, including the general classification of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Leslie Controls Asbestos Trust Annual Reports, 2019 annual report Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 13990 · Page 17 of 26 **asbestosclaims.law/library/13990/17**

Note 3 - Investments – (Continued)

Debt securities

The Trust's investments in debt securities do not have quoted market prices. These fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flow, and are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. These Level 2 securities would include U.S. agency securities, mortgage-backed agency securities, obligations of states and political subdivisions and certain corporate, asset-backed, and other securities. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, these securities could be classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. Currently, all of the Trust's debt securities are considered to be Level 2 securities.

Mutual funds

The Trust's investments in mutual funds are classified as Level 1 because net asset values are calculated and published daily. These funds can also be sold daily in an active market.

The valuations of the Trust's investments by the above fair value hierarchy levels and the corresponding cost of the investments are as follows:

		December 31, 2019		
		Fair Value	Cost	Unrealized Gain
	Level			
Mutual Funds	1	$ 13,058,595	10,990,707	$ 2,067,888
Municipal Bonds	2	37,031,318	35,261,327	1,769,991
Total		$ 50,089,913	46,252,034	$ 3,837,879

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LESLIE CONTROLS, INC.
ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY TRUST

Notes to Special-Purpose Financial Statements

Note 3 - Investments – (Continued)

Mutual funds – continued

		December 31, 2018		
	Level	Fair Value	Cost	Unrealized Loss
Mutual Funds	1	$ 10,203,668	10,499,992	$ (296,324)
Corporate Bonds	2	998,570	1,003,218	(4,648)
Municipal Bonds	2	34,771,384	34,982,485	(211,101)
Total		$ 45,973,622	46,485,695	$ (512,073)

Future maturities of the Trust's debt securities at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Fair Value	Cost	Unrealized Gain
Due in one year or less	$ 4,352,438	$ 4,204,777	$ 147,661
Due after one year through five years	4,692,531	4,593,003	99,528
Due after five years through ten years	11,467,072	10,820,811	646,261
Due after ten years	16,519,277	15,642,736	876,541
Total	$ 37,031,318	$ 35,261,327	$ 1,769,991

Leslie Controls Asbestos Trust Annual Reports, 2019 annual report
ACL Doc 13990 · Page 19 of 26
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Note 4 - Taxation

The Trust reports its income to the Internal Revenue Service as a designated settlement fund which is taxed at the highest rate applicable to trusts under Section 1(e) of the IRC, which was 37% as of December 31, 2019, and 2018. For net operating loss (NOLs) created in years beginning after December 31, 2017, the carry forward of NOLs will be limited to a reduction of 80% of modified taxable income without expiration. NOLs prior to January 1, 2018 will carry forward 20 years and there is no limitation in the reduction of modified taxable income.

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was enacted into law. The CARES Act has a number of changes to U.S. tax laws, including temporarily repealing certain provisions for tax years beginning before 2021 related to taxable income limitations for NOLs to fully offset taxable income, and allowing NOLs arising in 2018, 2019, and 2020 to be carried back five tax years.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Trust had net operating losses and paid no federal income tax. As of December 31, 2019, the Trust had approximately $4,398,000 of net operating loss carryforwards, with $3,016,000 starting to expire in 2031 and $1,382,000 having no expiration date. The amount of income taxes the Trust pays is subject to ongoing audits by federal authorities.

Note 5 - Trust Advisory Committee and Future Claimants' Representative

The Trust Agreement sets forth the role and responsibility of the Trust Advisory Committee (TAC) and Future Claimants' Representative (FCR). The members of the TAC serve in a fiduciary capacity representing all holders of present Asbestos Claims (Current Claimants).

The Trustee is required to consult with or obtain the consent of the TAC on certain matters identified in the Trust Agreement and the TDP. The TAC is comprised of five attorneys who are engaged by Current Claimants.

The FCR serves in a fiduciary capacity, representing the interests of the individuals who may file as Asbestos Claim in the future, but who at this time are unknown to the Trust (Future Asbestos Claimants). This role, in part, is to protect rights of the Future Asbestos Claimants. The Trustee is required to consult with or obtain the consent of FCR on certain matters identified in the Trust Agreement and the TDP.

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Note 6 - Subsequent events

The global outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") presents various risks. The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. Management of the Trust is actively monitoring the situation on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, vendors, and industry. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the responses to curb its spread, the Trust is not able to estimate the effects, if any, of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations and financial condition.

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

To the Trustee
Leslie Controls, Inc. Asbestos Personal Injury Trust:

We have audited the special-purpose financial statements of the Leslie Controls, Inc. Asbestos Personal Injury Trust (the Trust) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, and our report thereon dated April 13, 2020 which expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, appears on pages one and two. Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The supplemental material included in the following section is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic special-purpose 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 financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic special-purpose financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the special-purpose financial statements or to the special-purpose 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 special-purpose financial statements as a whole.

BKM Sowan Horan, LLP

April 13, 2020

LESLIE CONTROLS, INC.
ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY TRUST

Supplemental Schedules of Operating Expenses

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Trust general counsel	**$ 223,666**	$ 1,001,653
Trustee fees and expenses	**71,711**	93,900
Accounting, audit, and tax fees and expenses	**82,922**	80,774
Insurance costs	**25,330**	25,400
Future claimants representative fees and expenses	**32,304**	52,001
Trust advisory committee attorney fees	**29,439**	43,207
Other	**25,677**	25,473
Total operating expenses	**$ 491,049**	$ 1,322,408

See accompanying notes to special-purpose financial statements

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Leslie Controls, Inc. Asbestos Personal Injury Trust

Report of Asbestos PI Claim Activity and Disposition during the Period from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019

Asbestos PI Claims

Type of Claim	Number of Claims Filed	Number of Claims Approved for Payment	Number of Claims Withdrawn or Rejected	Value of Approved Claims	Number of Approved Claims Paid	Amount Paid on Approved Claims after Application of Payment Percentage
Category A Claims (Disease Levels III-VII)	3,313	194	1,754	$6,677,200	1,152	$2,365,605
Category B Claims (Disease Levels I-II)	1,608	142	1,214	$200,750	1,141	$94,625
Disease Level Not Specified	0	0	0	$0.00	0	$0.00

LESLIE CONTROLS, INC. ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY TRUST

Report of Compensation and Expense Reimbursement (January 1 through December 31, 2019)

	Total	Compensation	Expense Reimbursement
Hon. Alfred M. Wolin, U.S.D.J. (Ret.) [Plan Trustee]	$ 70,863.00	$ 70,863.00	$ 0.00
James L. Patton, Young Conaway Stargatt & Taylor LLP [Future Claimants' Representative]	$ 6,360.00	$ 6,360.00	$ 0.00
Trust Advisory Committee	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00