



Annual Actuarial Valuation December 31, 1991

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Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company Actuaries and Consultants

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200 Globe Building • 407 East Fort • Detroit, Michigan 48226 • 313-961-3346

May 22, 1992

Board of Trustees Richfield Fire Department Relief Association Richfield, Minnesota

Submitted in this report are the results of the December 31, 1991 actuarial valuation of the assets, actuarial values and contribution requirements associated with the benefits provided by the Richfield Fire Department Relief Association.

The valuation results contained in Section A provide the actuarial information needed to determine the employer's "minimum obligation" effective January 1, 1993. Section A also contains comments regarding the valuation results.

The valuation was based upon information furnished by the Association concerning benefits, financial transactions, active members, terminated members, retirants and beneficiaries. Data was checked for year to year consistency but was not otherwise audited by us. This information is summarized in Section B.

A description of the actuarial funding method and the risk experience assumptions used is contained in Section C. The economic risk experience assumptions, as well as the actuarial funding method to be used, are established by state law.

Information needed to comply with Statement No. 5 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board is contained in Section D.

The actuarial valuation was prepared using generally accepted actuarial principles and practices based upon the methods, assumptions, summary of plan provisions and the member and financial data described in this report.

Respectfully submitted, A Duniel Petersen Gary W. Findlay

Section A

Valuation Results

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COMMENTS

Economic Assumptions and Financing Method

The economic assumptions of 5% annual investment return and 3-1/2% annual salary increases are established by state law. State law also specifies that the annual minimum obligation of the municipality shall be determined by adding (i) the employer normal cost percent times covered payroll to (ii) the level dollar amount required to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability by December 31, 2010.

It is worth noting that when the same assumptions and methods are applied to plans which differ in nature, the valuation results may not be comparable. Caution should be exercised when attempting to assess the financial condition of one Association relative to another on the basis of valuation results produced using the assumptions and methods mandated by state law.

Change in Actuarial Assumptions

Prior to the December 31, 1988 actuarial valuation, age and service retirement was assumed to occur at age 60. However, based on actual experience, the average retirement age is less than age 60. Therefore, the assumed retirement age will be gradually decreased from age 60 to 55 over 5 years to reflect actual experience. In the December 31, 1991 actuarial valuation, age and service retirement was assumed to occur at age 55.

The effect of this change was to increase normal cost 1.86% of payroll, increase the amortization payment \$6,726 and increase the unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities \$80,574.

CONTRIBUTION RATE TO PROVIDE BENEFITS

Member portion & Employer portion Effective January 1, 1993

	If Paid Equally	y Throu	ighout Year
Contributions for	% of Active <u>Payroll for 1993</u>	+	<u>UAAL Dollars</u>
Normal cost of annuities:			
Age & service: to members Age & service: to survivors Disability Death before retirement Refunds of member contributions Total Normal Cost	22.73% 6.35 2.75 3.17 <u>0.00</u> 35.00%		
Amortization of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities (UAAL) (18 year level dollar payment)			
Retired lives Active members Total			\$184,097 <u>116,657</u> 300,754
Total Cost of Benefits	35.00%	+	\$300,754
Member contributions	8.00%		
COMPUTED EMPLOYER RATE:			
(a) If Paid Equally Throughout Year(b) IF PAID AT CALENDAR YEAR END	27.00% 27.67%	+ +	\$300,754 \$308,181

Present Actuarial Condition

The Association's accrued actuarial assets were in excess of \$6.6 million on December 31, 1991 -- a considerable sum of money if unencumbered and allocated among a small group of persons. This is not the case with the Association's assets.

The following schedule puts the \$6.6 million into perspective by showing the relationship between accrued actuarial assets, actuarial accrued liabilities, and the number of persons with actual and potential claims on the Association's assets.

	Accrued Actuarial <u>Assets</u>	Actuarial Accrued <u>Liabilities</u>	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued <u>Liabilities</u>	% <u>Funded</u>
Retirants and Beneficiaries Retired Members (24) Surviving Spouses (8) Surviving Children (1)		\$7,155,540 1,427,496 720		
Total (33)	\$6,378,378	\$8,583,756	\$2,205,378	74.3%
Deferred Members (0)	0	0	0	0.0
Active Members (7)	226,491	<u>1,623,972</u>	<u>1,397,481</u>	13.9
Total	\$6,604,869	\$10,207,728	\$3,602,859	64.7%

Actuarial accrued liabilities represent the value, computed as of December 31, 1991 of:

- (i) retirement allowances likely to be paid the 33 retirants and beneficiaries; and
- (ii) the contributions assumed to have been made for the 7 active members from entry into the plan until December 31, 1991.

The value of retirement allowances likely to be paid the 33 retirants and beneficiaries, discounted for investment earnings and mortality, was computed to be \$8,583,756 as of December 31, 1991. To put this amount in perspective, the \$8,583,756 together with investment earnings, will just be sufficient to pay the 33 retirants and beneficiaries their allowances for their remaining lifetimes. This assumes the 33 retirants and beneficiaries live and die according to the assumed mortality and the \$8,583,756 is invested to yield an average annual return of 5.0% over the remaining lifetimes of the retirants and beneficiaries.

With respect to the active members, the actuarial accrued liability of \$1,623,972 represents the amount that would have been accumulated by December 31, 1991. This assumes the normal cost (which is expressed as a level percentage of pay) had been contributed from the date of hire until December 31, 1991 for the 7 actives, and that these amounts had earned 5.0% interest. It also assumes that the members in the past have lived, died, withdrawn, retired and received salary increases according to the actuarial assumptions shown in this report.

Valuation Date <u>December 31</u>	Actuarial Accrued <u>Liabilities</u>	Accrued Actuarial <u>Assets</u>	% <u>Funded</u>
1982	\$6,683	\$2,510	37.6%
1983*	7,437	2,898	39.0
1984	7,483	3,327	44.5
1985	8,212	3,850	46.9
1986	8,458	4,375	51.7
1987*	8,779	4,838	55.1
1988*	9,133	5,002	54.8
1989*	9,768	5,477	56.1
1990*	10,627	5,937	55.9
1991	10,127	6,605	65.2
1991*	10,208	6,605	64.7

Historical Funding Ratio Schedule (\$ in thousands)

* After change in assumptions.

Computed Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Year En <u>Decembe</u> <u>Valuation</u>	ded <u>r 31</u> <u>Fiscal</u>	Total Normal Cost as a Percent of <u>Valuation Payroll*</u>	Contribution For Unfunded Actuarial <u>Accured Liabilities</u>
1982	1984	26.33%	\$278,130
1983	1985**	27.80	308,062
1984	1986	27.80	287,761
1985	1987	26.91	308,465
1986	1988	26.91	295,393
1987	1989**	28.81	292,158
1988	1990**	30.48	314,378
1989	1991**	32.58	336,067
1990	1992**	33.98	378,687
1991	1993	33.14	294,028
1991	1993**	35.00	300,754

* Includes employee contributions.

****** After change in assumptions.

Richfield Fire Department Relief Association CONTRIBUTION FOR CALENDAR YEAR EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1993

For any period of time the percent-of-payroll contribution rate is converted to dollars. The amount of dollars for any calendar year depends upon the results of the last actuarial valuation, and the timing of contributions within the year. The later the contribution date, the greater the dollar amount will be.

The municipality's dollar contribution for the year may be determined as follows:

(1)	Estimated covered payroll for 1993		\$	
(2)	Total normal cost % from page A-2		35.00%	
(3)	Total normal cost (Line 1 times line 2)			\$
(4)	x 1.035 1991 Administrative expenses paid from the Special Fund			
(5)	Amortization payment on UAAL from page A-2			300,754
(6)	Total contributions required (Line 3 plus line 4 plus line 5)			
(7)	Employee contributions (Line 1 times 8%)		\$	
(8)	 (a) State amortization aid based on 12/31/78 UAAL of \$2,334,297 (b) State amortization aid based on 1984 legislation (c) Total State amortization aid 	\$35,131 7,297	42,428	
(9)	Estimated insurance premium aid			
(10)	Estimated total contributions from other sources (Line 7 plus line 8 plus line 9)			
(11)	Employer's Minimum Obligation if payment is made in equal installments throughout the year (Line 6 minus line 10)			\$
(12)	EMPLOYER'S MINIMUM OBLIGATION IF PAYMENT IS MADE AT YEAR END (Line 11 times 1.0247)			\$

Section B

Valuation Data and Summary of Benefit Provisions

Richfield Fire Department Relief Association Retirants and Beneficiaries December 31, 1991

By Type of Annuity Being Paid

<u>Type of Annuity Being Paid</u>	<u>No.</u>	Monthly Amounts	Computed Actuarial Accrued <u>Liabilities</u>
Retirants receiving: Age & Service Disability	24 _0	\$37,082.56 0.00	\$7,155,540 0
Totals	24	37,082.56	7,155,540
Beneficiaries receiving: Spouse Child	8 _1	7,008.49 <u>163.60</u>	1,427,496 720
Totals	9	7,172.09	1,428,216
			-
Totals	33	\$44,254.65	\$8,583,756



Monthly Amount Paid by Benefit

Richfield Fire Department Relief Association Retirants and Beneficiaries December 31, 1991

By Attained Ages

		Number	
Attained Ages	Age & <u>Service</u>	<u>Disability</u>	Death Before <u>Retirement</u>
Under 20			1
45-49 50-54 55-59	1 2 6		1
60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79	5 7 4 4		1
80+	_1		_
Totals	30		3

Retirants and Beneficiaries Added to and Removed from Rolls

Valuation Date <u>December 31</u>	No. Added to Rolls	No. Removed <u>from Rolls</u>	<u>Rolls</u> <u>No.</u>	End of Year Annual <u>Allowances</u>	Discounted Value of
1982	1		27	\$283,090	\$5,279,789
1983			27	302,025	5,730,863
1984		1	26	301,802	5,548,572
1985	6	1	31	362,509	6,652,656
1986		1	30	375,184	6,712,284
1987	1	2	29	389,079	6,763,596
1988			29	404,820	6,727,536
1989	2	1	30	435,602	7,177,548
1990	3	1	32	506,379	8,350,560
1991	5	4	33	531,056	8,583,756

Comparative Statement





Active Members December 31, 1991

By Attained Age and Years of Service

									Totals
Attained Age	0-4	<u>Year</u> <u>5-9</u>	<u>s of Se</u> <u>10-14</u>	<u>rvice t</u> 15-19	<u>o Valua</u> <u>20-24</u>	<u>tion Da</u> 25-29	te 30 Plus	<u>No.</u>	Valuation _Payroll
35-39			2					2	\$ 78,536
40-44			1	3				4	157,072
60					1			1	39,268
			—						
Totals			3	3	1			7	\$274,876

While not used in the financial computations, the following group averages are computed and shown because of their general interest.

Age: 44.0 years.

Service: 16.3 years.

Annual Pay: \$39,268.

Comparative Schedule

Of Active Members

Valuation Date		Valuation		Averag	e	
<u>December 31</u>	Active Members	Payroll	Age	Service	Pay	<u>% Incr.</u>
1982	17	\$456,790	39.0 yrs.	11.4 yrs.	\$26,870	5.2%
1983	16	459,184	40.8	12.9	28,699	6.8
1984	16	482,112	41.8	13.9	30,132	5.0
1985	13	409,344	41.2	13.7	31,488	4.5
1986	13	425,724	42.2	14.7	32,748	4.0
1987	12	408,696	44.1	16.3	34,058	4.0
1988	12	425,400	45.1	17.3	35,450	4.1
1989	10	368,680	45.7	17.4	36,868	4.0
1990	8	319,008	45.1	16.6	39,268*	8.2
1991	7	274,876	44.0	16.3	39,268	(1.5)

* Actual pay \$38,310 compared to the estimated pay provided of \$39,876.



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Brief Summary (12/31/91) of Benefit Provisions Evaluated and/or Considered

Age & Service Retirement

<u>Eligibility</u>. 20 years of service and 50 years of age if hired before 1/1/68. 20 years of service and 55 years of age if hired after 12/31/67.

Amount. 51% of base pay.

<u>Pay Used For Plan Purposes</u>. "Base pay" means the salary of a first grade firefighter.

Disability Retirement

<u>Eligibility</u>. Disabled to the extent that unable to perform the duties of a firefighter before being eligible for age & service retirement.

Amount. 50% of base pay.

Member's Death While Active, Or In Deferred Status, Or Retired

<u>Eligibility</u>.

<u>Spouse</u>. Legally married to member before separation from service and residing with member at time of death. Benefits terminate upon remarriage.

<u>Child</u>. Younger than age 18.

Amount.

<u>Spouse</u>. 40% of base pay.

<u>Child</u>. 5% of base pay per child if mother is living. 15% of base pay per child if mother is deceased.

Maximum Family Benefit. 50% of base pay.

<u>Funeral Expenses</u>. \$500 lump sum payment upon death of active or former firefighter.

<u>Vested Deferred</u>. Separated before reaching eligible retirement age. Payment beginning is deferred to attainment of age 50 or 55 depending on the date hired. Benefit amount is 51% of base pay times total years of service divided by 20. Deferred benefit with less than 20 years of service does not include a survivor benefit.

<u>Post-Retirement Adjustments ("Escalator")</u>. Each time base pay is changed, benefit payments to all benefit recipients are simultaneously changed by the same percent that base pay is changed.

<u>Member Contributions</u>. 8% of base pay. Total member contributions are refundable, without interest, if no monthly benefit is chosen upon separation from service.

Section C

Valuation Methods and Assumptions

Valuation Methods and Assumptions

The Entry Age Normal Cost method was used to determine the normal cost of all benefits. The rate of investment return (interest) as required by state law used in making the valuation was 5.0 percent per annum, compounded annually. Age & service retirement was assumed to occur at age 55, attained age if older.

Mortality Table*

		Single Li	fe Values:				
	Pres	sent Value	of \$1 Mont	thly			
	Lev	/el	Increa	asing	Future	e Life	
Sample	For L	ife	3.5%	rearly	Expectanc	y (Years)
Ages	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
45	\$177.21	\$189.58	\$280.82	\$314.75	29.50	34.00	
50	163.12	177.21	246.55	280.82	25.20	29.50	
55	147.50	163.12	212.60	246.55	21.16	25.20	
60	130.52	147.50	179.49	212.60	17.42	21.16	
65	112.87	130.52	148.28	179.49	14.05	17.42	
70	95.20	112.87	119.70	148.28	11.09	14.05	
75	77.77	95.20	93.83	119.70	8.52	11.09	
80	61.71	77.77	71.69	93.83	6.39	8.52	

* UP-1984 Table set forward 2 years for males and set back 3 years for females.

Sample Rates of Separation from Active Employment

Before Retirement, Death or Disability

Sample	% of Active Members
Ages	<u>Separating within Next Year</u>
20	1.50%
25	1.25
30	1.00
35	0.75
40	0.50
45	0.25
50+	0.00

Sample Ages	Present Pay Resulting in <u>Pay of \$1,000 at Age 60</u>	Present Increase in Pay <u>During Next Year</u>
20	\$ 253	3.5%
25	300	3.5
30	356	3.5
35	423	3.5
40	503	3.5
45	597	35
50	709	3 5
55	842	3 5
60	1,000	3.5
	-,	

Pay Adjustment Factor Used To Project Current Pays

Use of the pay adjustment factor illustrated above is required by state law.

Anticipated Disability Retirements

Sample	% of Active Members Becoming
Ages	
20 25 30 35 40	0.08% 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.20
45	0.26
50	0.49
55	0.89

Section D

The Pension Benefit Obligation and Certain Other Disclosures Required by Statement No. 5 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board

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PENSION BENEFIT OBLIGATION

The amount shown below as the "pension benefit obligation" is a standardized disclosure measure of the present value of pension benefits, adjusted for the effects of projected salary increases, estimated to be payable in the future as a result of employee service to date. The measure is the actuarial present value of credited projected benefits and is intended to (i) help users assess the plan's funding status on a going-concern basis, (ii) assess progress being made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due, and (iii) allow for comparisons among public employee retirement plans. The measure is independent of the actuarial funding method used to determine contributions to the plan.

The pension benefit obligation was determined as part of an actuarial valuation of the plan as of December 31, 1991. Significant actuarial assumptions used in determining the pension benefit obligation include (a) a rate of return on the investment of present and future assets of 5.0% per year compounded annually, (b) projected salary increases of 3.5% per year compounded annually, attributable to inflation, and (c) the assumption that benefits will increase 3.5% per year after retirement.

At December 31, 1991, the unfunded pension benefit obligation was \$3,783,982, determined as follows:

Pension Benefit Obligation:

Retirants and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits and terminated employees not yet receiving benefits	\$ 8,583,756
Current employees	
Accumulated employee contributions including allocated investment income	226,491
Employer financed	1,331,810
Total Pension Benefit Obligation	\$10,142,057
Net assets available for benefits, at cost (market value was \$7,098,458)	6,358,075
Unfunded Pension Benefit Obligation	\$ 3,783,982

The total pension benefit obligation as of January 1, 1991 was \$10,568,901. During the year, the plan experienced a net decrease of \$426,844 in the pension benefit obligation. Changes in actuarial assumptions used for determination of this value produced an increase of \$83,222 when compared to prior actuarial assumptions.

CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRED AND CONTRIBUTIONS MADE

The Association's funding policy provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll, are designed to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. The normal cost and actuarial accrued liability are determined using an entry age actuarial funding method. Unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities are being amortized as a level dollar amount over a period of 18 years.

During the year ended December 31, 1991, contributions totaling \$477,748 -- \$453,842 employer and \$23,906 employee -- were made in accordance with contribution requirements determined by an actuarial valuation of the plan as of December 31, 1989. The employer contributions consisted of \$90,622 for normal cost and \$363,220 for amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Employer contributions represented 123.10% of covered payroll.

Changes in actuarial assumptions during the valuation year ended December 31, 1991 resulted in increases in the computed contribution rates of 1.86% of covered payroll for the normal cost and \$6,726 for the amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities.

Significant actuarial assumptions used to compute contribution requirements were the same as those used to compute the standardized measure of the pension benefit obligation.

Contribution Rates						
Fiscal	Valuation	Normal Cost		_	Dollar Con	tribution
Year	Date	% of Valuation	UAAL	Valuation	For Fisc	al Year
December 31	December 31	Payroll	Dollars	Payroll	Computed	Actual
1987	1985	18.91%	\$308,465	\$409,344	\$385,872	\$427,866
1988	1986	18.91	295,393	425,724	375,897	399,206
1989	1987	20.81	292,158	408,696	377,207	410,103
1990	1988*	22.48	314,378	425,400	410,008	449,178
1991	1989*	24.58	336,067	368,680	426,689	453,842
1000	1000+	05 00	270 607	210 000		
1992	1990*	25.98	3/8,68/	319,008	461,565	
1993	1991*	27.00	300,754	274,876	374,971	
* After cha	nge in assump	tions.				

Computed Contribution Comparative Schedule

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ANALYSIS OF FUNDING PROGRESS

		(2)				(6)
	(1)	Pension	(3)	(4)	(5)	Unfunded PBO
Valuation	Net Assets	Benefit	Percent	Unfunded	Annual	as a Percentage
Date	Available	Obligation	Funded	PBO	Covered	of Covered Payroll
<u>December 31</u>	<u>for Benefits</u>	(PBO)	<u>(1)/(2)</u>	(2)-(1)	<u>Payroll</u>	(4)/(5)
1987	\$4,975,155	\$8,719,922	57.1%	\$3,744,767	\$408,696	916.3%
1988	4,977,003	9,064,169	54.9	4,087,166	425,400	960.8
1989	5,299,805	9,709,299	54.6	4,409,494	368,680	1,196.0
1990	5,846,755	10,568,901	55.3	4,722,146	319,008	1,480.3
1991	6,358,075	10,142,057	62.7	3,783,982	274,876	1,376.6

Analysis of the dollar amounts of net assets available for benefits, pension benefit obligation, and unfunded pension benefit obligation in isolation can be misleading. Expressing the net assets available for benefits as a percentage of the pension benefit obligation provides one indication of the plan's funded status on a going-concern basis. Analysis of this percentage over time indicates whether the system is becoming financially stronger or weaker. Generally, the greater this percentage, the stronger the plan. The unfunded pension benefit obligation and annual covered payroll are both affected by inflation. Expressing the unfunded pension benefit obligation as a percentage of annual covered payroll approximately adjusts for the effects of inflation and aids analysis of the progress being made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. Generally, the smaller this percentage, the stronger the plan.

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Appendices

APPENDIX I

FINANCIAL PRINCIPLES AND OPERATIONAL TECHNIQUES

<u>Promises Made, and Eventually Paid</u>. As each year is completed, the plan in effect hands an "IOU" to each member then acquiring a year of service credit -- the "IOU" says: "The Pension Plan owes you a portion of your retirement benefits, payments to be made in cash, commencing when you qualify for retirement."

The related key financial questions are: Which generation of taxpayers contributes the money to cover the IOU? The present taxpayers, who receive the benefit of the member's present year of service? Or the future taxpayers, who happen to be in town paying taxes at the later time when the IOU becomes a cash demand?

A sound principle of sound retirement plan financing is to have this year's taxpayers contribute the money to cover the IOUs being handed out this year. By following this principle, THE CONTRIBUTION RATE WILL REMAIN APPROXIMATELY LEVEL FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION -- our children and grandchildren will contribute the same percents of active payroll we contribute now.

A PENSION PLAN BECOMES CLOSED

The diagram in this appendix shows two important activities which occur after a plan has been closed to employees hired in the future.

Cash benefits paid continue to increase for decades, while active member payroll begins to decrease to zero.

<u>Funding Method</u>. A funding method is the long-term, planned pattern for employer contributions.

For an open plan (a plan covering future employees), the level-percent-ofactive-member payroll funding method is the basic funding method.

The level-percent funding method can also be applied to a closed plan. However, the resulting contribution percent usually jumps to a high rate, because the number of covered active members is decreasing.

A preferred funding method for a closed plan consists of: level-percent funding for normal cost (the cost of members' service now being rendered); plus a level dollar contribution for unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities over a limited period of years. The period of years must be limited so that plan assets don't become zero while benefits are still payable.

<u>Computing Contributions To Support Plan Benefits</u>. From a given schedule of benefits and from the employee data and asset data furnished him, the actuary determines the contribution rates to support the benefits by means of an actuarial valuation and a funding method.

In making an actuarial valuation, assumptions must be made regarding anticipated financial experiences for the next year and for decades in the future. Only the subsequent actual experience of the plan can indicate the degree of accuracy of the assumptions.

<u>Reconciling Differences Between Assumed Experience and Actual Experience</u>. Once actual experience has occurred and been observed, it will not coincide exactly with assumed experience, regardless of the wisdom of the assumptions or the skill of the actuary and the millions of calculations he made. The future can be predicted with considerable but not 100% precision, except for inflation which seems to defy reliable prediction.

A well-managed plan copes with these continually changing differences by having periodic actuarial valuations. Each actuarial valuation is a complete recalculation of assumed future experience, taking into account all past differences between assumed and actual experience. The result is continuing adjustment in financial position.

A CLOSED PENSION PLAN



YEARS OF TIME

<u>A plan becomes closed</u> when no new hires are admitted to active membership. The persons covered by the plan at the time of closing continue their normal activities and continue to be covered by the plan, until the last survivor dies.

CASH BENEFITS LINE. After a pension plan becomes closed, the usual pattern is for cash benefits to continue to increase for decades of time. Eventually the cash benefits will peak, and then gradually decrease over more decades of time, ultimately to zero. The last cash benefit is likely to occur a century after the time the plan is closed.

The precise amounts of cash benefits cannot be known now, and must be estimated by assumptions of future experiences in a variety of financial risk areas.

APPENDIX II

MEANING OF UNFUNDED ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Almost every pension plan (public or private) has "unfunded accrued liabilities", so whatever they are, they aren't rare. Since the term is not part of everyday conversation, it needs some definition.

"Accrued liabilities" are the present value \$ of plan promises to pay benefits in the future based upon service already rendered - - - a liability has been established ("accrued") because the service has been rendered, but the resulting monthly cash benefit may not be payable until years in the future. Accrued liabilities \$ are the result of complex mathematical calculations, which are made by the plan's actuary (which is the name given to the specialist who makes such calculations).

If "accrued liabilities" at any time exceed the plan's accrued assets (cash & investments), the difference is "unfunded accrued liabilities". This is the common condition. If the plan's assets equalled the plan's "accrued liabilities", the plan would be termed "fully funded". This is a rare condition.

Each time a plan adds a new benefit which applies to service already rendered, an "accrued liability" is created, which is also an "unfunded accrued liability" because the plan can't print instant cash to cover the accrued liability. Payment for such unfunded accrued liabilities is spread over a period of years, commonly in the 20-40 year range. Unfunded accrued liabilities can occur in another way: If actual financial experience is less favorable than assumed financial experience, the difference is added to unfunded accrued liabilities. In plans where plan benefits are directly related to an employee's pay near time of retirement (a common plan provision) rather than his average pay throughout his working career, unfunded accrued liabilities have been increasing in recent years because unexpected rates of pay increase have created additional accrued liabilities which could not be matched by reasonable investment results. Some of these unexpected pay increases are the direct result of inflation, which is a very destructive force on financial stability.

The existence of unfunded accrued liabilities is not bad, then (any more than a mortgage on your house is "bad"), but the changes from year to year in amount of unfunded accrued liabilities are important - - - "bad" or "good" or somewhere in between.

Nor are unfunded accrued liabilities a bill payable immediately (your food costs are payable immediately), but it is important that policy-makers prevent the amount from becoming unreasonably high and it is vital that your plan have a sound method for making payments toward them so that they are controlled.

The existence of large amounts of unfunded accrued liabilities indicates that total contributions in past years were less than level - - - an almost certain history if retired life liabilities are not fully funded now.