

**Schedule MB, Line 6 –
Statement of Actuarial Assumptions/Methods**

Cost Method

The Unit Credit Cost Method is used to determine the normal cost and the actuarial accrued liability. The actuarial accrued liability is the present value of the accrued benefits as of the beginning of the year for active participants and is the present value of all benefits for other participants. The normal cost is the present value of the difference between the accrued benefits as of the beginning and end of the year. The normal cost and actuarial accrued liability for the plan are the sums of the individually computed normal costs and actuarial accrued liabilities for all plan participants.

***Asset Valuation
Method***

The actuarial value of assets is determined by adjusting the market value of assets to reflect the investment gains and losses (the difference between the actual investment return and the expected investment return) during each of the last five years at the rate of 20% per year. The investment loss for the 2008 Plan year is recognized over ten years (instead of five years) in accordance with the provisions of the Pension Relief Act of 2010, as elected by the Trustees. Expected investment return is calculated using the net market value of assets as of the beginning of the plan year and the benefit payments, employer contributions, and operating expenses are weighted based on the timing of the transactions during the year. The actuarial value is subject to a restriction that it be not less than 80% or more than 120% of the market value.

The actuarial value of assets was reset to the market value of assets as of January 1, 2019.
