



7 Funding standard account statement for plan year ending

Charges to funding standard account:

- (a) Prior year funding deficiency, if any
(b) Employer's normal cost for plan year
(c) Amortization charges (outstanding balance at beginning of plan year)
(d) Interest on (a), (b) and (c)
(e) Total charge, sum of (a) through (d)

Credits to funding standard account:

- (f) Prior year credit balance, if any
(g) (i) Employer contributions (total from column (b) of item 6)
(ii) Employer contributions received this plan year for prior plan years and not previously reported
(h) Amortization credits (outstanding balance at beginning of plan year)
(i) Interest on (f), (g) and (h)
(j) Other (specify)
(k) Total credits, sum of (f) through (j)

Balance:

- (l) Credit balance, excess, if any, of (k) over (e)
(m) Funding deficiency, excess, if any, of (e) over (k)

8 Alternative minimum funding standard account (omit if not used):

- (a) Was the entry age normal cost method used to determine entries in item 7 above?
(b) Normal cost
(c) Excess, if any, of value of accrued benefits over market value of assets
(d) Interest on (b) and (c)
(e) Employer contributions (total from column (b) of item 6)
(f) Interest on (e)
(g) Funding deficiency, excess, if any, of the sum of (b) through (d) over the sum of (e) and (f)

Instructions

Who Must File.—The employer or plan administrator of a defined benefit plan that is subject to the minimum funding standards (see section 412 of the Code and Part 3 of Title I of ERISA) must file this schedule as an attachment to the annual return/report filed for plan years beginning on or after January 1, 1976.

For split-funded plans, the costs and contributions reported on Schedule B should include those relating to both trust funds and insurance carriers.

Specific Instructions

(References are to line items on the form.)

4(a) A collectively bargained plan only may elect the shortfall funding method (see regulations under section 412 of the Code). Advance approval from the IRS of the election of the shortfall method of funding is NOT required if it is first adopted on or before the later of (i) the first plan year to which section 412 of the Code applies or (ii) the last plan year commencing before December 31, 1980.

4(b) Advance approval from IRS of the election to defer the amortization of the shortfall gain (loss) and/or the amortization of the actuarial gain (loss) is required for a plan year, subsequent to the first plan year to which the shortfall method applies. Advance approval from IRS is required for discontinuance.

5(a) The valuation for a plan year may be as of any date in the year, including the first and last. Valuations must be performed within the period specified by section 103(d) of ERISA and section 6059(a) of the Code.

5(b) Not applicable to the first plan year to which the minimum funding standards apply.

5(c) Insert amount from item 7(m). However, if the alternative method is elected, and item 8(g) is smaller than item 7(m), enter the amount from item 8(g). File Form 5330 with the Internal Revenue Service to pay the 5% excise tax on the funding deficiency.

5(d) Amounts in 5(d) should all be as of the same date which should be the date of the end of the plan year or date as of which the most recent actuarial valuation was made. If amounts are not as of the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, indicate in the statement of actuarial assumptions and methods (as required by 5(i)) how the amounts in 5(d) were determined. Liabilities fully funded by annuity and insurance contracts other than any contract funds not allocated to individuals may be omitted from both items 5(d)(i) and 5(d)(ii).

5(d)(i) If the aggregate cost or frozen initial liability method is used, enter "N/A."

5(d)(ii) Determine the value of assets in accordance with section 412(c)(2) of the Code or 302(c)(2) of ERISA.

5(d)(iii) If the aggregate cost or frozen initial liability method is used, enter "N/A."

5(f) This should be as of the same date as 5(d) or, if not, the method of adjustment between the two dates should be indicated in 5(i).

5(h)(i) If the aggregate cost or frozen initial liability method is used, enter "N/A."

5(h)(ii) For the methods to be used to determine the shortfall gain (loss) see the regulations under section 412 of the Code.

5(i) A summary of one page or less of plan provisions will ordinarily be adequate. For the first year for which Schedule B is required to be filed, no change in the actuarial method or assumptions needs to be noted or justified. In subsequent years, a change in actuarial method or plan year requires IRS approval. Actuarial methods should be described in accordance with section 3(31) of ERISA as accrued benefit cost (or unit credit), entry age normal cost, individual level premium, aggregate cost, attained age normal cost or frozen initial liability, where those terms are applicable. If the shortfall method of funding is used, all pertinent facts relating to funding peculiar to this method should be included in the statement.

6 Show all employer and employee contributions for the plan year, and employer contributions made not later than 2 1/2 months (or such later date allowed under section 412(c)(10) of the Code and section 302(c)(10) of ERISA) after the end of the plan year.

Statement by enrolled actuary.—In lieu of signing the statement, an enrolled actuary may attach a signed statement containing the name, address, enrollment number, telephone number and the actuary's opinion that the assumptions used in preparing Schedule B are in the aggregate reasonably related to the experience of the plan and to reasonable expectations, and represent his or her best estimate of anticipated experience under the plan and to the best of his or her knowledge the report is complete and accurate. In addition, the actuary may offer any other comments related to the information contained in Schedule B.

7 Under the shortfall method of funding, the Normal Cost in the funding standard account, is the charge per unit of production (or per unit of service) multiplied by the actual number of units of production (or units of service) which occurred during the plan year. Each amortization installment in the funding standard account is similarly calculated. For a plan maintained by more than one employer, the amortization of the shortfall gain (loss) and the actuarial gain (loss) may be deferred. See regulations under section 412 of the Code.

7(b) If no valuation was made for the current year, enter the normal cost calculated in the most recent actuarial valuation, or the estimated cost for the current year based on such valuation. If amounts are not as of the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, indicate in the statement of actuarial assumptions and methods (as required by 5(i)) how the amounts shown were determined.

8(a) If the entry age normal cost method was not used to determine the entries in item 7, the alternative minimum funding standard account may not be used.

8(c) The value of accrued benefits should exclude benefits accrued for the current plan year. The market value of assets should be reduced by the amount of any contributions for the current plan year.