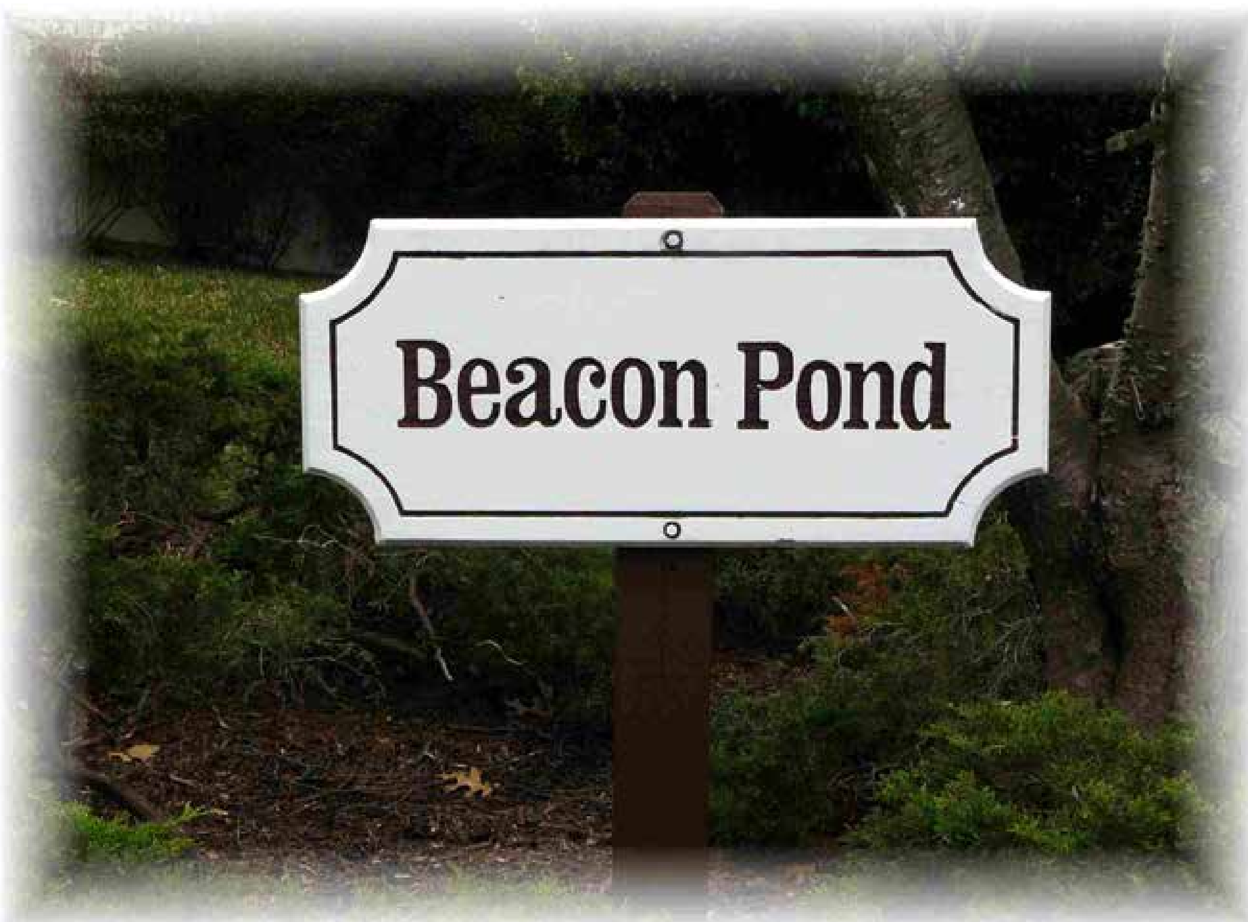
MASON & MASON
CAPITAL RESERVE ANALYSTS, INC.

MEMBER OF community ASSOCIATIONS INSTITUTE

Condition Assessment
&
Reserve Fund Plan Update
2020
Beacon Pond

Burke, Virginia



Prepared for:
The Board of Trustees
Burke Centre Conservancy

MASON & MASON
CAPITAL RESERVE ANALYSTS, INC.

MEMBER OF community ASSOCIATIONS INSTITUTE

P. O. Box 1 Fort Valley, Virginia 22652 800-776-6980 admin@masonreserves.com

March 25, 2020

Mr. Bob Bray, Finance Administrator
Burke Centre Conservancy
6060 Burke Centre Parkway
Burke, Virginia 22015-3702

RE: CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND RESERVE FUND PLAN UPDATE 2020
Beacon Pond Cluster
Burke, Virginia
Project No. 8903#16

Dear Mr. Bray:

Mason & Mason Capital Reserve Analysts, Inc. has completed the report for Beacon Pond.

As outlined in our proposal, the report is being submitted to you and the Board of Directors for review and comment. A review of the Summary of Key Issues iii, and Sections 1 and 2 will provide you with our findings and financial analyses. We will be happy to meet with the Board to help them fully understand the issues. If no changes are necessary, please consider this version the final report. If changes are requested, Mason & Mason will make the revisions and re-issue the report. We encourage the Board to complete this process expeditiously and will support the effort.

We genuinely appreciate the opportunity to work with you and the Cluster.

Sincerely,

Mason & Mason Capital Reserve Analysts, Inc.

James G. Mason III, R.S.
Vice President

James G. Mason, R.S.
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FOREWORD

PLEASE READ THIS FIRST

This report contains information the Board requires to fulfill its fiduciary responsibilities with respect to the financial health of the Association. Even if you are already familiar with the concepts of capital reserve planning, it requires some study. The information in this report is vital to your Association's financial health. Unless you understand it, your Association may not follow it. This may lead to underfunding and financial stress at some time in the future.

Our years of experience providing reserve analysis to both first-time and multi-update return clients have compelled us to develop a logical funding approach, which is based on generational equity and fairness to common-interest property owners that helps ensure realistic reserve funding levels.

Our approach is neither standard, nor is it necessarily easy to understand without first becoming familiar with some basic concepts. Section 3 explains these concepts in more detail. We want you to understand them because a well-informed Association makes the best decisions for its common-property owners.

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES

Different readers will look for different things from this report. Perhaps the homeowner will just be looking for the high points. A prospective buyer may be looking at the general financial condition of the Association's reserves. A Board member should probe deeper in order to understand the financial tools that will be helpful in fulfilling their fiduciary responsibilities to the Association.

The Summary of Key Issues presents a recapitulation of the most important findings of Beason Pond's Reserve Fund Plan Update. Each is discussed in greater detail in the body of the report. We encourage the reader to "go deeper" into the report, and we have written it in a way that's understandable to a first-time reader.

Analyzing the capital reserves reveals that:

- The reserve fund is fully funded through 2019. Our goal is to maintain fully funded status through the end of the 20-year period (2039).

In order to maintain fully funded status, the Board should:

- Reduce the annual contribution in 2021 from $6,372 to $5,157, and plan on annual adjustments of 1.00% thereafter.
- This represents a reduction from $12.95 to $10.48 (a net reduction of $2.46) per residence, per month (based on 41 units).

Supporting data are contained in the body of this report, and we encourage the reader to take the time to understand it.

VISUAL EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The first step in the process is collection of specific data on each of your community's commonly held components. This information includes quantity and condition of each included component. We collect most of this data during the on-site field survey. When this information is not available in the field, we may obtain it by discussion with those knowledgeable through management or service activities.

The field survey or condition assessment is visual and non-invasive. We don't perform destructive testing to uncover hidden conditions; perform operational testing of mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire and life safety protection; or perform code compliance analysis.

We make no warranty that every defect has been identified. Our scope of work doesn't include an evaluation of moisture penetration, mold, indoor air quality, or other environmental issues. While we may identify safety, hazards observed during the course of the field survey, this report shouldn't be considered a safety evaluation of components.

Replacement costs are sometimes based on published references, such as R. S. Means. However, our opinions of replacement costs usually include removal and disposal and are usually based on experience with similar projects including information provided by local contractors and reported client experience. Actual construction costs can vary significantly due to seasonal considerations, material availability, labor, economy of scale, and other factors beyond our control.

Projected useful service lives are based on statistical data and our opinion of their current visual condition. No guarantee of component service life expectancies are expressed or implied and none should be inferred by this report. Your actual experience in replacing components may differ significantly from the projections in the report, because of conditions beyond our control or that were not visually apparent at the time of the survey.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background: Beacon Pond Cluster is comprised of 35 villa-style townhomes within seven buildings and six single-family homes located on Beacon Pond Lane off Marshall Pond Road (Route 643) in Burke, Virginia. The Cluster was constructed circa 1984. The street layout includes concrete sidewalks, curbs and gutters, driveway aprons at the single-family homes, and eleven parking bays providing eighty spaces. Site features include a storm water drainage system and mailbox modules.

We are providing the Condition Assessment and Reserve Fund Plan Update based on Proposal Acceptance Agreement No. 8903#16 dated October 9, 2019. Our services are subject to all terms and conditions specified therein.

Mason & Mason did not review the declarations, covenants, or other organization documents pertaining to the establishment and governance of the Cluster. Ultimately, the establishment, management, and expenditure of reserves are within the discretion of the Cluster and its Board of Directors pursuant to their organizational documents and subject to the laws of the applicable jurisdiction. We are not financially associated with Burke Centre Conservancy Management or the Cluster, and therefore do not have any conflicts of interest that would bias this report. Information provided by Management is deemed reliable. This report is not intended to be an audit or a forensic investigation. This report is not a mandate but is intended to be a guide for future planning.

Mason & Mason provided a Level I Condition Assessment and Reserve Fund Plan for Beacon Pond Cluster in 2006, and Level II Updates in 2010 and 2015. This report is an additional Level II Update and includes a new condition assessment. All common components were visually observed. Measurements and quantities were generally accepted from the previous report except where changes have occurred. The update report is a stand-alone document and reference to the previous report should not be necessary.

James G. Mason III, R. S. conducted the field evaluation for this report on March 16, 2020. The sky was clear, and the temperature was approximately 52 degrees F. Precipitation had not occurred for several days prior to the site visit. The pavements and grounds were generally dry and clean of debris.

1.2 Principal Findings: The common assets appear to be in overall continuing good condition. The community is now reaching a 35-year benchmark in terms of replacement of major systems. The asphalt drivelanes and parking bays were restored circa 2007 and are in generally fair condition. A moderate amount of deflected cracking, non-filled longitudinal, and transverse cracking was observed. Asphalt restoration, scheduled in about five years, should include full-depth repair of severely deflected pavements and profile milling to a depth of two inches with new compacted asphalt. Pavement maintenance was completed within the last year, which included crack filling and seal coating. The next pavement maintenance project isn't scheduled until mid-term.

Most of the concrete sidewalk panels are in continuing good condition. However, the portion of sidewalk leading out of the community has several tripping hazards. The concrete curbs and gutters and the driveway aprons are in continuing good condition. The liability and costs associated with personal injury lawsuits resulting primarily from sidewalk and curb tripping hazards are too great to defer repair. It is our opinion that deficiencies, which pose a hazard to pedestrians should be corrected as soon as practicable.

The pricing provided by Management indicates that moderate price reductions have occurred since 2015 resulting in a slightly lower than projected level of contribution. Currently the reserve fund appears to be fully funded for the current cycle and the contributions should be slightly lowered to address generational equity issues, while maintaining fully funded status long-term. The Association has adequate reserve funding and should be proactive in making the necessary common component repairs and replacements.

In order to maintain the physical attributes that preserve property values and provide a safe environment for occupants and guests, a series of capital expenditures should be anticipated. Consequently, we have scheduled near-, mid-, and late-term restoration and replacement projects based on anticipated need from our experience with similar properties.

Generally, our approach is to group appropriately related component replacement items into projects. This creates a more realistic model and allows a grouping timeline that is more convenient to schedule and logical to accomplish. Please see the Table 1 Discussion, Column 18, and the Asphalt Pavement Report in Section 7, for specific information.

2. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

We track the annual inflation rate among our clients based on their reported costs for typical services. The average rate of inflation since the 2008 recession has been 1.46% according to the U.S. Labor Department and is similar in our experience with clients. Substantially higher inflation rates have not materialized since then. So, we are using a 2% annual rate of inflation in our calculations. Interest income has also remained low since 2008, and many smaller Associations and Condominiums are earning less than 2% on savings accounts. So, we are using a 1.5% interest income rate of return in our calculations. However, unlike reserves, interest income is taxable, which may reduce the net gain even further. We anticipate increasingly volatile economic conditions near to mid-term. It is prudent to keep a close watch on the economy and be ready to respond by updating the reserve fund plan as economic changes dictate.

2.1 Calculation Basics: The Cluster is on a calendar fiscal year. Management reported that the audited reserve fund balance, including cash and securities, as of December 31, 2019, was $60,759. We have used 2.00% annual inflation and 1.50% annual interest income in our calculations. The total expenditures for the twenty-year period for both the Cash Flow Method and Component Method are projected to be $122,616.

2.2 Current Funding Analysis, Cash Flow Method (Table 3): The 2020 annual contribution to reserves has been set at $6,372 with a presumed 2.0% annual increase. At this level, the total for all annual contributions for the twenty-year period would be $154,823, and the total interest income is projected to be $23,400. This funding results in unnecessarily high balances throughout the twenty-year period and over funds the reserves.

2.3 Alternative Funding Analysis, Cash Flow Method, Hybrid Approach (Table 3.1): This plan provides the annual contributions necessary to maintain balances more consistent with the fully funded status by reducing the annual contribution to $5,157 in 2021 and providing a 1.00% annual adjustment thereafter. This plan allows for a gradual increase over time after the initial reduction and addresses generational equity issues. The total for all annual contributions for the twenty-year period would be $113,700, and the total interest income is projected to be $17,883. The fully funded balance in 2039 is $69,726.

2.4 Funding Analysis, Component Method (Table 4): This method of funding would require variable annual contributions, averaging $5,844 over the twenty-year period. The total for all annual contributions would be $116,887, and the total interest income is projected to be $14,696. The fully funded balance in 2039 is $69,726. The Component Method model considers the current reserve fund balance in computing individual component contributions for current cycles.

3. METHODS OF FUNDING

Once the data are compiled, our proprietary software produces two distinct funding methods. These are the Component Method and Cash Flow Method. Each of these methods is used in analyzing your Association's reserve status and each plays a role in the Board's decision on how to fund reserves. While we provide the guidance, the choice of funding method is ultimately the prerogative of the Board. Considering the vulnerability of the Association's assets, its risk tolerance, and its ability to fund contributions, the Board should decide how the Association will fund its reserves and at what level.

3.1 Component Method: As reserve analysts, we recognize the value of Component Method calculations as they address both future replacement costs and the time remaining to fund them. This is the foundation of the savings concept. You will see the term "fully funded." This simply means you are on schedule, in any given year, to accrue sufficient funds by the component's replacement date. It does not mean you must have 100% of the funds ahead of time. Simplified Example: A component projected to cost $1,000 at the end of its 10-year life cycle would require a $100 annual contribution in each of the 10 years. As long as you follow this contribution plan, the component is "fully funded."

Prior to determining the actual required annual contribution, a complex calculation apportions the existing reserve fund to each component. Each component's remaining unfunded balance forms the basis for the required contribution going forward.

Funds set aside for replacement of individual components are not normally used for the replacement of other components, even though the funds reside in the same bank account. In rare cases where a reserve fund is actually overfunded, $0 will be displayed on the Component Method tables, indicating that the component is fully funded for that cycle.

While the time basis for the report is a 20-year period, the Component Method allows for inclusion of long-life components that may require replacement after the specified period. This allows for funding of long-life components contemporaneously, which is fundamentally fair if they are serving the current owners. This is in contrast to saying, "if it doesn't require replacement within our 20-year period, we're going to ignore it."

Due to replacement cycle time and cost differentials, the Component Method typically results in annual contribution fluctuations, which often makes it difficult for a Board to implement. However, its guidance is essential and invaluable for understanding funding liabilities and making informed recommendations. Table 4 shows these calculations, as well as projects interest income, expenses with inflation, and yearly balances, which will be "fully funded."

3.2 Cash Flow Method: The Cash Flow Method is easier to implement. It is a simple 20-year spread sheet that includes the starting balance, current contribution, interest income, inflation rate, projected expenses, and resulting yearly balances. The Cash Flow Method pools the contributions allocated to each of the Association's common components into a single "account."

Table 3 shows these calculations. This table reflects the information you provided on your reserve fund balance and current contribution. It also shows projected yearly positive or negative balances. The Cash Flow Method doesn't include replacement funding for anything beyond the 20-year period, thus leaving a potential shortfall in funding and failing to address generational equity if not specifically set to do so. It doesn't provide any real guidance beyond the basic information. There are several variations on cash flow goals such as Threshold Funding (just enough to stay positive) and Percentage Funding (a predetermined level based on some arbitrary percentage), but these schemes don't address the reality of fully funding, and typically are just a way of passing the obligation on to the next generation.

3.3 Hybrid Approach: Please note that this is not a method, rather a way (approach) for us to utilize the Cash Flow Method, while ensuring the appropriate funding levels are achieved long-term. Our Hybrid Approach uses the projected fully funded balance at the end of the 20-year period from Table 4 as a funding goal. We then set up Cash Flow funding plans. Table 3 is your "where we are now" Cash Flow spreadsheet modeling your reserve balance and current contribution. Table 3.1 (and possibly others) provides alternative(s) to this that meet the fully funded goal from Table 4.

We usually establish a new Cash Flow contribution that requires only small annual inflationary increases to reach the fully funded goal at the end of the 20-year period. This has the added effect of establishing a funding plan that addresses inflation. The contribution in the first year, adjusted for inflation, is equal to the contribution in the last year, based on inflated dollars (future value of money). This approach will also allow underfunded Associations the time to catch up, mitigating undue hardships. It balances the risk of temporary underfunding with the benefit of consistent predictable increasing contributions. The combination of the Component and Cash Flow Methods (Hybrid Approach) provides the advantages of both methods.

4. RESERVE PROGRAMMING

The Mason & Mason proprietary software used to produce the financial tables (Tables 1 through 4) have been under continual refinement for over a decade. It is unique in the industry as it provides comprehensive modeling through Microsoft Access and Excel that addresses the many challenges of reserve funding, allows analysts and clients to run "what if" scenarios, provides an easy to understand matrix of views and functions, and is easily provided to clients through e-mail.

4.1 Interest Income on Reserve Funds: Most Associations invest at least part of their reserve funds. Small Associations may simply use a savings account or certificates of deposit, while large Associations may have multiple investments with short-, medium-, and long-term instruments. One issue that is difficult to quantify is the percentage of funds invested. Some Associations invest a fairly substantial portion, while others hold back due to current cash outflow obligations. Some Associations do not reinvest the investment proceeds in their reserves; rather they divert the cash into their operations fund. We do not agree with this approach as it has the effect of requiring additional reserve contributions to make up for the difference. There is also the issue of changing rates over the 20-year period. In the recent past we have seen large swings in relatively short time periods. While reserve funds are not usually taxable by the IRS, the investment income generated by the reserve fund is taxable in most situations. Even with all these potential pitfalls, investment income still represents a substantial source of additional funds and for this reason should not be ignored. There is no way to make “one size fits all” with any accuracy for the individual Association. Our approach to this dilemma is to use lower approximations that compensate for less than 100% of funds invested. We feel this is still better than not recognizing it, and periodic updates allow for adjustments based on experience. The rate can be set at any level, including zero, for Associations desiring to not recognize interest. The rate should reflect, as accurately as possible, the actual composite rate of return on all securities and other instruments of investment including allowances for taxes.

The interest income displayed on Table 3 and Table 4 is the summation of the beginning reserve fund interest accrual and the interest earned on the contributions minus the interest lost by withdrawing the capital expenditures. This method of calculation, while not exact, approximates the averages of the three principal components of a reserve fund for each twelve-month period.

4.2 Future Replacement Costs (Inflation): Inflation is a fact of life. In order to replicate future financial conditions as accurately as possible, inflation on replacement costs should be recognized. The financial tables have been programmed to calculate inflation based upon a pre-determined rate. This rate can be set at any level, including zero. A plan that doesn’t include inflation is a 1-year plan, and any data beyond that first year won’t reflect reality.

4.3 Simultaneous Funding: This is a method of calculating funding for multiple replacement cycles of a single component over a period of time from the same starting date. Simple Example: Funding for a re-roofing project, while, at the same time, funding for a second, subsequent re-roofing project. This method serves a special purpose if multiple-phase projects are all near-term but will result in higher annual contribution requirements and leads to generational equity issues otherwise. We use this type of programming only in special circumstances.

4.4 Sequential Funding: This is a method of calculating funding for multiple replacement cycles of a single component over a period of time where each funding cycle begins when the previous cycle ends. Simple Example: Funding for the second re-roofing project begins after the completion of the initial re-roofing project. This method of funding appears to be fundamentally equitable. We use this type of programming except in special circumstances.

4.5 Normal Replacement: Components are scheduled for complete replacement at the end of their useful service lives. Simple Example: An entrance sign is generally replaced all at once.

4.6 Cyclic Replacement: Components are replaced in stages over a period of time. Simple Example: Deficient sidewalk panels are typically replaced individually as a small percentage, rather than the complete system.

4.7 Minor Components: A minimum component value is usually established for inclusion in the reserve fund. Components of insignificant value in relation to the scale of the Association shouldn’t be included and should be deferred to the operations budget. A small Association might exclude components with aggregate values less than $1,000, while a large Association might exclude components with aggregate values of less than $10,000. Including many small components tends to over complicate the plan and doesn’t provide any relative value or utility.

4.8 Long Life Components: Almost all Associations have some components with long or very long useful service lives typically ranging between thirty and sixty years. Traditionally, this type of component has been ignored completely. Simple Example: Single replacement components such as entrance monuments should be programmed for full replacement at their statistical service life. This allows for all common property owners to pay their fair share during the time the component serves them. This also has the added effect of reducing the funding burden significantly as it is carried over many years.

4.9 Projected Useful Service Life: Useful service lives of components are established using construction industry standards and our local experience as a guideline. Useful service lives can vary greatly due to initial quality and installation, inappropriate materials, maintenance practices or lack thereof, environment, parts attrition, and obsolescence. By visual observation, the projected useful service life may be shortened or extended due to the present condition. The projected useful service life is not a mandate, but a guideline, for anticipating when a component will require replacement and how many years remain to fund it.

4.10 Generational Equity: As the term applies to reserves, it is the state of fairness between and over the generations relating to responsibility for assets you are utilizing during your time of ownership. It is neither reasonable, nor good business to defer current liabilities to future owners. This practice is not only unfair; it can also have a very negative impact on future property values.

5. UPDATING THE RESERVE FUND PLAN

A reserve fund plan should be periodically updated to remain a viable planning tool. Changing financial conditions and widely varying aging patterns of components dictate that revisions should be undertaken periodically from one to five years, depending upon the complexity of the common assets and the age of the community. Weather, which is unpredictable, plays a large part in the aging process.

Full Updates (Level II) include a site visit to observe current conditions. These updates include adjustments to the component inventory, replacement schedules, annual contributions, balances, replacement costs, inflation rates, and interest income.

We encourage Associations that are undergoing multiple simultaneous or sequential costly restoration projects (usually high-rise buildings) to perform Level III Administrative Updates. Administrative updates do not include a condition assessment. They are accomplished by comparing original projections with actual experience during the interim period as reported by Management. These updates can be performed annually and include adjustments to the replacement schedules, contributions, balances, replacement costs, inflation rates, and interest income. The Level III Administrative Update can be a cost-effective way of keeping current between Level II Full Update cycles. Full Updates (Level II) and Administrative Updates (Level III) help to ensure the integrity of the reserve fund plan.

6. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

The following preventive maintenance practices are suggested to assist the Association in the development of a routine maintenance program. The recommendations are not to be considered the only maintenance required but should be included in an overall program. The development of a maintenance checklist and an annual condition survey will help extend the useful service lives of the Association's assets.

This section includes best maintenance practices or life-extension maintenance for many, but not necessarily all, components in the report. Items for which no maintenance is necessary, appropriate or beyond the purview of this report are not included in this section. We typically include them for townhomes and garden condominiums while mid- and high-rise buildings are generally too complex.

6.1 Asphalt Pavement: Pavement maintenance is the routine work performed to keep a pavement, subjected to normal traffic and the ordinary forces of nature, as close as possible to its as-constructed condition. Asphalt overlays may be used to correct both surface deficiencies and structural deficiencies. Surface deficiencies in asphalt pavement usually are corrected by thin resurfacing, but structural deficiencies require overlays designed on factors such as pavement properties and traffic loading. Any needed full-depth repairs and crack filling should be accomplished prior to overlaying. The edgemill and overlay process includes milling the edges of the pavement at the concrete gutter and feathering the depth of cut toward the center of the drive lane. Milling around meter heads and utility features is sometimes required. The typical useful life for an asphalt overlay is twenty years.

6.2 Asphalt Seal Coating: The purpose is to seal and add new life to a roadway surface. It protects the existing pavement but does not add significant structural strength. A surface treatment can range from a single, light application of emulsified asphalt as a "fog" seal, to a multiple-surface course made up of alternate applications of asphalt and fine aggregate. Seal coating of all asphalt pavements should be performed at approximately six-year intervals, or approximately twice during the service life of the asphalt pavement. Seal coating more often is generally not cost-effective. The material used should be impervious to petroleum products and should be applied after crack filling, oil-spot cleaning, and full-depth repairs have been accomplished. Seal coating is a cost-effective way of extending the life of asphaltic concrete pavement. Seal coating is generally not scheduled for up to five years after an asphalt restoration project.

6.3 Asphalt Full-Depth Repairs: In areas where significant alligator cracking, potholes, or deflection of the pavement surface develops, the existing asphalt surface should be removed to the stone base course and the pavement section replaced with new asphalt. Generally, this type of failure is directly associated with the strength of the base course. When the pavement is first constructed, the stone base consists of a specific grain size distribution that provides strength and rigidity to the pavement section. Over time, the stone base course can become contaminated with fine-grained soil particles from the supporting soils beneath the base course. The most positive repair to such an area is to remove the contaminated base course and replace it with new base stone to the design depth. It is appropriate to perform these types of repairs immediately prior to asphalt restoration projects. Generally, this type of repair should not be required for approximately five years after an asphalt restoration project.

6.4 Asphalt Crack Filling: Cracks that develop throughout the life of the asphalt should be thoroughly cleaned of plant growth and debris (lanced) and then filled with a rubberized asphalt crack sealant. If the crack surfaces are not properly prepared, the sealant will not adhere. Crack filling should be accomplished every three to six years to prevent infiltration of water through the asphalt into the sub-grade, causing damage to the road base. It is appropriate to perform these types of repairs immediately prior to edgemill and overlay. Generally, this type of repair should not be required for approximately five years after an edgemill and overlay project.

6.5 Concrete Sidewalks: When sidewalks are cracked or scaled or sections have settled, the resulting differential or “tripping hazard” can present a liability problem for the Association if personal injury should occur as a result. Tripping hazards should be repaired expeditiously to promote safety and prevent liability problems for the community. Generally, where practical and appropriate, concrete element repairs and replacements are scheduled in the same years to promote cost efficiencies. Replacements are usually scheduled in cycles because the necessity of full replacement at one time is unlikely. Typically, damaged or differentially settled sections can be removed by saw cutting or jack hammer and re-cast. Concrete milling of the differential surfaces is sometimes an appropriate, cost-effective alternative to re-casting. Skim coating is not an effective repair for scaled or settled concrete surfaces and, over time, will usually worsen the problem.

6.6 Concrete Curbs and Gutters: Vehicle impacts, differential settlement, construction damage, and cracking and spalling of the concrete will eventually result in the need for replacement of some curb sections. A typical damaged or settled section, usually 10 feet in length, will be removed by saw cutting or jack hammer and re-cast. Replacements are scheduled in cycles because the necessity of full replacement at one time is unlikely.

7. ASPHALT PAVEMENT REPORT

Street Name	Total SY Asphalt Pavement	SY Full-Depth Repairs	Linear Footage Cracks	Parking Spaces	Parking Bays
Beacon Pond Lane	3,418	425	804	80	11
TOTALS	3,418	425	804	80	11

All quantities approximate

COMPONENT DATA AND ASSET REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE
TABLE 1 EXPLANATION

This table lists the common assets included in the reserve fund plan and provides details of the replacement schedules. A narrative discussion is provided adjacent to each component. Photo references and maintenance protocol reference numbers are also provided. An explanation of each column in the table follows:

Column 1	Component No. is consistent throughout all tables.
Column 2	Component is a brief description of the component.
Column 3	Quantity of the component studied, which may be an exact number, a rough estimate, or simply a (1) if the expenditure forecast is a lump sum allowance for replacement of an unquantified component.
Column 4	Unit of Measurement used to quantify the component: SY = Square Yards SF = Square Feet LF = Linear Feet EA = Each LS = Lump Sum PR = Pair CY = Cubic Yards
Column 5	Unit Cost used to calculate the required expenditure. This unit cost includes removal of existing components and installation of new components, including materials, labor, and overhead and profit for the contractor.
Column 6	Total Asset Base is the total value of common assets included in the study in current dollars. In addition to capital assets, this figure includes one cycle of maintenance liability.
Column 7	Typical Service Life (Yrs) or Cycle is the typical life expectancy of similar components in average conditions or the length of years between replacement cycles, and does not necessarily reflect the conditions observed during the field evaluation. This number is furnished for reference and is not necessarily computed in the system.
Column 8	1st Cycle Year is the scheduled year of the first projected replacement or repair.
Column 9	Percentage of Replacement is the percentage of component value to be replaced in the first replacement cycle.
Column 10	Cost for 1st Cycle is the future cost (with inflation) of the replacement. It is the product of Column 6 times Column 9 in future dollars.
Column 11	2nd Cycle Year is the scheduled year of the second projected replacement or repair. If a second cycle is not listed, it is because the first cycle is beyond the end of the study.
Column 12	Percentage of Replacement is the percentage of component value to be replaced in the second replacement cycle. This can vary from the percentage of the first cycle for various reasons, such as the increased age of a component may require a larger amount of repair.
Columns 13 Through 16	Cycles, Percentage, and Cost repeat as itemized above. Although not shown on the tables, the cycles continue throughout the study period and beyond.
Column 18	Discussion is the description and observed condition of the component and the methodology employed in the decision-making process. Includes the photo reference, (Photo #1, #2, etc.) and Maintenance Protocol reference numbers (7.1, 7.2 etc.) if applicable.

Reserve Fund Plan for
16. BEACON POND
Burke, Virginia

COMPONENT DATA AND ASSET REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE
TABLE 1
2020 Through 2039

MASON & MASON
CAPITAL RESERVE ANALYSTS, INC.
www.masonreserves.com 800-776-6980 Fax 800-776-6408

Component No.	Component	Quantity	Unit of Measurement	Unit Cost	Total Asset Base	Typical Service or Cycle Life in Yrs	1st Cycle Year	Percentage of Replacement	Cost For 1st Cycle	2nd Cycle Year	Percentage of Replacement	Cost For 2nd Cycle	3rd Cycle Year	Percentage of Replacement	Cost For 3rd Cycle	DISCUSSION
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18
1 ASPHALT COMPONENTS																
1.1	Asphalt Restoration Project	3,418	SY	$10.00	$34,180	18	2025	100%	$37,737	2043	100%	$53,898				The asphalt pavement throughout the Cluster is in generally fair condition with an asphalt restoration project completed circa 2007. The thickness of the pavement could not be visually determined. A typical amount of deflected cracking (indicative of sub-base damage or insufficient asphalt depth) was observed. Future restoration, scheduled in about five years, includes profile milling to a depth of two inches and new compacted asphalt. Core sampling should be used to determine the depth and condition of the sub-base and pavement prior to restoration. Costs include striping, but not replacement of any inadequate sub-base.
1.2	Asphalt Seal Coat	3,418	SY	$1.05	$3,589	6	2031	100%	$4,462	2037	100%	$5,025	2043	100%	$5,659	The asphalt has been seal coated in recent pavement repair projects. Seal coating may help prevent water infiltration into the sub-base through micro-cracks, but is largely a cosmetic issue. To help improve curb appeal after repairs, we have scheduled seal coating projects every six years, except in the year of the pavement restoration project when it is not necessary. Crack filling and full-depth repairs should be completed prior to application to achieve maximum benefit from the seal coating. Seal coating projects include re-striping. It should be understood that coal-tar based seal coating products have been banned from use in many localities throughout the country due to heavy contamination of ground water.
1.3	Asphalt Repair Allowance	1	LS	$11,000.00	$11,000	6	2025	100%	$12,145	2031	25%	$3,419	2037	50%	$7,701	Approximately 425 square yards of deflected pavement (indicative of sub-base damage), and about 804 linear feet of longitudinal or transverse cracking was observed. Repairs are essential in order to achieve the projected remaining service life of the pavement, once restored. Full-depth repairs and crack filling are scheduled every six years throughout the study period, including the year of the asphalt restoration project. See the Asphalt Pavement Report, Section 7, for additional details.
2 CONCRETE COMPONENTS																
2.1	Concrete Sidewalks	3,560	SF	$6.75	$24,030	5	2020	2%	$481	2025	3%	$796	2030	3%	$879	Concrete sidewalks throughout the community are generally 4' wide. We measured approximately 890 linear feet. They are in generally continuing good condition. About 80 square feet (less than 1% of the total area) is either cracked, settled or heaved between sections. We have not scheduled replacement of all sections with lesser surface defects. Severely scaled sections will tend to deteriorate more quickly over time and should be replaced in each replacement cycle. Cyclic repairs are scheduled, as full replacement at one time is not appropriate or anticipated. Concrete repairs are scheduled to coincide with work on other concrete components to take advantage of economies of scale in packaging concrete restoration work. Any trip hazards or hazardous surface deficiencies should be addressed as soon as practicable to prevent personal injury.
2.2	Concrete Curbs & Gutters	2,176	LF	$26.50	$57,664	5	2020	1%	$577	2025	2%	$1,273	2030	2%	$1,406	The drivelanes and parking bays are lined with standard-profile, cast-in-place, concrete curbs and gutters. They are in continuing good condition with about 30 linear feet of transverse cracks or settlement observed. Minor chips usually do not justify replacement. Cyclic repairs are scheduled, as full replacement at one time is not appropriate or anticipated. Curb repairs are scheduled to coincide with work on other concrete components to maximize economies of scale. Any trip hazards or hazardous surface deficiencies should be addressed as soon as practicable to prevent personal injury.
2.3	Concrete Driveway Aprons	588	SF	$10.50	$6,174	5	2025	10%	$682	2030	15%	$1,129	2035	20%	$1,662	Access to driveways at sidewalks is provided by double or single concrete aprons of varying sizes. This category includes only aprons that are integral with adjacent sidewalks. All other aprons serve a single home and would be the responsibility of the individual homeowner. The thickness of the concrete could not be visually determined. Most aprons appear to be in continuing good condition with only minor cracking observed. We observed some cracked corners, which should eventually be replaced. Replacement of some of the more severely scaled sections should be addressed with each replacement cycle as they will tend to deteriorate more quickly over time. Cyclic repairs are scheduled as full replacement at one time is not appropriate or anticipated. Concrete repairs are scheduled to coincide with other concrete components to promote cost efficiencies. Any trip hazards or hazardous surface deficiencies should be addressed as soon as practicable to prevent personal injury.
3 SITE FEATURES																
3.1	Storm Water Drainage System Allowance	1	LS	$6,000.00	$6,000	5	2022	100%	$6,242	2027	100%	$6,892	2032	100%	$7,609	Storm water drainage is provided by concrete yard drains, curb drop inlets, and underground structures, leading storm water offsite. We understand that responsibility for some or parts of the system may rest with local government. Though storm water drainage systems are a long life component and catastrophic failure is not anticipated, it is prudent for the community to plan for localized repairs and repairs to ancillary damage, even if a public entity has primary responsibility. This category may also be used to address localized erosion issues. This line item addresses potential storm water collection, drainage, and erosion issues throughout the study period and does not represent a single expense or action already identified as necessary.
3.2	Mailbox Modules	3	EA	$1,900.00	$5,700	20	2026	50%	$3,210	2036	50%	$3,912	2046	50%	$4,769	One fiberglass and two metal mailbox modules have been installed at various locations. The units are pedestal mounted to concrete pads and have 12 letter sized boxes and one parcel box for each unit. The fiberglass box is in continuing good condition. The metal boxes are in fair condition and will require replacement earlier than the fiberglass box.
4 ENGINEERING																
4.1	Cyclic Updates	1	LS	$954.00	$954	5	2020	100%	$954	2025	100%	$1,053	2030	100%	$1,163	At the direction of Management, we have included an allowance to cover the cost of future updates, which are performed on a five-year basis.

CALENDAR OF EXPENDITURES
TABLE 2 EXPLANATION

This table is a yearly plan of action of replacements and costs. A description of the columns in the table follows:

Column 1	**Year** is the year of the projected replacement and expenditure.
Column 2	**Component No.** itemizes the components and is consistent throughout the tables.
Column 3	**Component** is a brief description of the component.
Column 4	**Present Cost** is the cost for the cycle in today's dollars.
Column 5	**Future Cost (Inflated)** is the cost for the cycle in future dollars.
Column 6	**Total Annual Expenditures** gives the total expenditures by year.
Column 7	**Action** is an area provided for the Board to make notations as to action taken on each component.

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Reserve Fund Plan for
16. BEACON POND
Burke, Virginia

CALENDAR OF EXPENDITURES
TABLE 2
2020 Through 2039

MASON & MASON CAPITAL RESERVE ANALYSTS, INC.
www.masonreserves.com 800-776-6980 Fax 800-776-6408

YEAR	COMPONENT NO.	COMPONENT	PRESENT COST 2020	FUTURE COST (INFLATED)	TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES	ACTION
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2020					2020	
	2.1	Concrete Sidewalks	$481	$481	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
	2.2	Concrete Curbs & Gutters	$577	$577		
	4.1	Cyclic Updates	$954	$954		
					$2,011	
2021					2021	
					NO EXPENDITURES	
2022					2022	
	3.1	Storm Water Drainage System Allowance	$6,000	$6,242	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
					$6,242	
2023					2023	
					NO EXPENDITURES	
2024					2024	
					NO EXPENDITURES	
2025					2025	
	1.1	Asphalt Restoration Project	$34,180	$37,737	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
	1.3	Asphalt Repair Allowance	$11,000	$12,145		
	2.1	Concrete Sidewalks	$721	$796		
	2.2	Concrete Curbs & Gutters	$1,153	$1,273		
	2.3	Concrete Driveway Aprons	$617	$682		
	4.1	Cyclic Updates	$954	$1,053		
					$53,687	
2026					2026	
	3.2	Mailbox Modules	$2,850	$3,210	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
					$3,210	
2027					2027	
	3.1	Storm Water Drainage System Allowance	$6,000	$6,892	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
					$6,892	
2028					2028	
					NO EXPENDITURES	
2029					2029	
					NO EXPENDITURES	
2030					2030	
	2.1	Concrete Sidewalks	$721	$879	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
	2.2	Concrete Curbs & Gutters	$1,153	$1,406		
	2.3	Concrete Driveway Aprons	$926	$1,129		
	4.1	Cyclic Updates	$954	$1,163		
					$4,576	
2031					2031	
	1.2	Asphalt Seal Coat	$3,589	$4,462	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
	1.3	Asphalt Repair Allowance	$2,750	$3,419		
					$7,882	
2032					2032	
	3.1	Storm Water Drainage System Allowance	$6,000	$7,609	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
					$7,609	
2033					2033	
					NO EXPENDITURES	
2034					2034	
					NO EXPENDITURES	

Reserve Fund Plan for
16. BEACON POND
Burke, Virginia

CALENDAR OF EXPENDITURES
TABLE 2
2020 Through 2039

MASON & MASON
CAPITAL RESERVE ANALYSTS, INC.
www.masonreserves.com 800-776-6980 Fax 800-776-6408

YEAR	COMPONENT NO.	COMPONENT	PRESENT COST 2020	FUTURE COST (INFLATED)	TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES	ACTION
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2035					2035	
	2.1	Concrete Sidewalks	$721	$970	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
	2.2	Concrete Curbs & Gutters	$1,153	$1,552		
	2.3	Concrete Driveway Aprons	$1,235	$1,662		
	4.1	Cyclic Updates	$954	$1,284		
					$5,468	
2036					2036	
	3.2	Mailbox Modules	$2,850	$3,912	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
					$3,912	
2037					2037	
	1.2	Asphalt Seal Coat	$3,589	$5,025	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
	1.3	Asphalt Repair Allowance	$5,500	$7,701		
	3.1	Storm Water Drainage System Allowance	$6,000	$8,401		
					$21,128	
2038					2038	
					NO EXPENDITURES	
2039					2039	
					NO EXPENDITURES	

CURRENT FUNDING ANALYSIS CASH FLOW METHOD
TABLE 3.0 EXPLANATION

and, if applicable,

ALTERNATIVE FUNDING ANALYSIS CASH FLOW METHOD
TABLE 3.1, 3.2, 3,3 (etc.) EXPLANATION

Table 3.0 shows the financial picture over the twenty-year study period, using the current annual contribution and the reserve fund balance reported at the beginning of the study year. If the results of the study indicate a need to increase the annual contribution to maintain adequate balances throughout the study period, Table 3.1, and possibly, 3.2 will be provided for consideration. Alternatives might also be provided if a community is over-funded and desires to adjust the annual contribution downward.

Alternative funding may be achieved by increasing the annual contribution to a fixed yearly amount or by applying an annual escalation factor to increase contributions over time, or a combination of both methods. An inflation factor and interest income factor may be included in the calculations on this page.

A description of the columns in the table follows:

Column 1	Year
Column 2	**Total Asset Base** of all common capital assets included in the reserve fund with costs adjusted for inflation.
Column 3	**Beginning Reserve Fund Balance** is the reserve fund balance after all activity in the prior year is completed.
Column 4	**Annual Contribution**, on Table 3, is the amount contributed annually to the reserve fund as reported by the Board of Directors. On the Alternative Funding Analysis tables (3.1, 3.2, etc.), the annual contribution is projected to maintain positive balances throughout the study period.
Column 5	**Interest Income**, which is indicated in the heading of the table, is applied to the reserve fund balance and is accrued monthly throughout each year after the yearly expenditures are deducted. The interest income percentage may be varied to reflect actual experience of the community investments.
Column 6	**Capital Expenditures** are annual totals of expenditures for each year of the study period adjusted by the inflation percentage listed in the heading of the table.
Column 7	**Ending Reserve Fund Balance** is the result of the beginning reserve fund balance plus the annual contribution, plus interest income, less capital expenditures for the year.
Column 8	**Balance to Asset Base Ratio**, expressed as a percentage, is the ratio between the ending reserve fund balance and the total asset base for that year. The ratio is useful to the analysts in understanding general financial condition, but there is no standard ratio as each community's condition and complexity varies.

Reserve Fund Plan for
16. BEACON POND
Burke, Virginia

CURRENT FUNDING ANALYSIS
CASH FLOW METHOD
TABLE 3

MASON & MASON
CAPITAL RESERVE ANALYSTS, INC.
www.masonreserves.com 800-776-6980 Fax 800-776-6408

	Beginning Reserve Fund Balance:	Annual Contribution To Reserves:	Contribution Percentage Increase:	Annual Inflation Factor:	Annual Interest Income Factor:
In Dollars	60,759	6,372	2.00%	2.00%	1.50%

YEAR	TOTAL ASSET BASE	BEGINNING RESERVE FUND BALANCE	ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION	INTEREST INCOME	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	ENDING RESERVE FUND BALANCE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2020	149,291	60,759	6,372	953	2,012	66,072
2021	152,277	66,072	6,499	1,051	0	73,623
2022	155,322	73,623	6,629	1,115	6,242	75,125
2023	158,429	75,125	6,762	1,190	0	83,077
2024	161,597	83,077	6,897	1,311	0	91,286
2025	164,829	91,286	7,035	999	53,686	45,634
2026	168,126	45,634	7,176	722	3,210	50,321
2027	171,488	50,321	7,319	764	6,892	51,512
2028	174,918	51,512	7,466	839	0	59,817
2029	178,416	59,817	7,615	966	0	68,398
2030	181,985	68,398	7,767	1,059	4,577	72,648
2031	185,624	72,648	7,923	1,098	7,881	73,787
2032	189,337	73,787	8,081	1,118	7,609	75,378
2033	193,124	75,378	8,243	1,206	0	84,826
2034	196,986	84,826	8,408	1,350	0	94,584
2035	200,926	94,584	8,576	1,454	5,468	99,146
2036	204,944	99,146	8,747	1,537	3,912	105,518
2037	209,043	105,518	8,922	1,494	21,127	94,808
2038	213,224	94,808	9,101	1,506	0	105,415
2039	217,489	105,415	9,283	1,668	0	116,366
STUDY PERIOD TOTALS			154,823	23,400	122,616	

Reserve Fund Plan for
16. BEACON POND
Burke, Virginia

ALTERNATIVE FUNDING ANALYSIS
CASH FLOW METHOD
HYBRID APPROACH
TABLE 3.1

MASON & MASON
CAPITAL RESERVE ANALYSTS, INC.
www.masonreserves.com 800-776-6980 Fax 800-776-6408

Beginning Reserve Fund Balance:	Annual Contribution To Reserves:	Contribution Percentage Increase:	Annual Inflation Factor:	Annual Interest Income Factor:
60,759	**6,372**	**1.00%**	**2.00%**	**1.50%**

In Dollars

YEAR	TOTAL ASSET BASE	BEGINNING RESERVE FUND BALANCE	ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION	INTEREST INCOME	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	ENDING RESERVE FUND BALANCE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2020	**149,291**	**60,759**	**6,372**	**953**	**2,012**	**66,072**
2021	**152,277**	**66,072**	**5,157**	**1,040**	**0**	**72,270**
2022	**155,322**	**72,270**	**5,209**	**1,083**	**6,242**	**72,320**
2023	**158,429**	**72,320**	**5,261**	**1,135**	**0**	**78,716**
2024	**161,597**	**78,716**	**5,314**	**1,232**	**0**	**85,262**
2025	**164,829**	**85,262**	**5,367**	**894**	**53,686**	**37,837**
2026	**168,126**	**37,837**	**5,420**	**590**	**3,210**	**40,637**
2027	**171,488**	**40,637**	**5,475**	**602**	**6,892**	**39,821**
2028	**174,918**	**39,821**	**5,529**	**647**	**0**	**45,997**
2029	**178,416**	**45,997**	**5,585**	**740**	**0**	**52,322**
2030	**181,985**	**52,322**	**5,640**	**799**	**4,577**	**54,185**
2031	**185,624**	**54,185**	**5,697**	**801**	**7,881**	**52,801**
2032	**189,337**	**52,801**	**5,754**	**782**	**7,609**	**51,729**
2033	**193,124**	**51,729**	**5,811**	**829**	**0**	**58,369**
2034	**196,986**	**58,369**	**5,869**	**929**	**0**	**65,168**
2035	**200,926**	**65,168**	**5,928**	**988**	**5,468**	**66,616**
2036	**204,944**	**66,616**	**5,987**	**1,023**	**3,912**	**69,714**
2037	**209,043**	**69,714**	**6,047**	**930**	**21,127**	**55,565**
2038	**213,224**	**55,565**	**6,108**	**889**	**0**	**62,562**
2039	**217,489**	**62,562**	**6,169**	**995**	**0**	**69,726**
STUDY PERIOD TOTALS			**113,700**	**17,883**	**122,616**	FULLY FUNDED BALANCE GOAL

FUNDING ANALYSIS COMPONENT METHOD
TABLE 4 EXPLANATION

Table 4 is a yearly list of annual contributions toward each component, which must be made to achieve 100% funding. The reserve fund balance is the balance at the beginning of the study year. The beginning reserve fund balance is applied, proportionately, to each component prior to calculating the yearly contribution for each component. Future costs (inflation) are factored into the replacement cycles. The annual contribution for each year is calculated in the bottom row of the study labeled **Annual Component Contribution Totals.** Interest and inflation are calculated at the same annual rates as the Cash Flow Method (Table 3).

Column 1	**Component Number** is consistent throughout the tables.
Column 2	**Component** is a brief description of the component.
Columns 3 - 22	**Years** lists the annual contribution amount toward each component throughout the twenty-year study period, which is totaled at the bottom of the component table.

COMPONENT METHOD SUMMARY

The component method summary computes the beginning reserve fund balance, the annual component contribution, the annual expenditures, and interest income. It then provides the ending reserve fund balance for each year of the study.

Reserve Fund Plan for
16. BEACON POND
Burke, Virginia

FUNDING ANALYSIS
COMPONENT METHOD
TABLE 4

MASON & MASON
CAPITAL RESERVE ANALYSTS, INC.
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Beginning Reserve Fund Balance:

In Dollars 60,759

Component Number	COMPONENT	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
1 ASPHALT COMPONENTS																					
1.1	Asphalt Restoration Project	111	111	111	111	111	2,607	2,607	2,607	2,607	2,607	2,607	2,607	2,607	2,607	2,607	2,607	2,607	2,607	2,607	2,607
1.2	Asphalt Seal Coat	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	800	800	800	800	800	800	901	901	901
1.3	Asphalt Repair Allowance	36	36	36	36	36	544	544	544	544	544	544	1,226	1,226	1,226	1,226	1,226	1,226	2,761	2,761	2,761
2 CONCRETE COMPONENTS																					
2.1	Concrete Sidewalks	160	153	153	153	153	169	169	169	169	169	187	187	187	187	187	206	206	206	206	206
2.2	Concrete Curbs & Gutters	254	245	245	245	245	271	271	271	271	271	299	299	299	299	299	330	330	330	330	330
2.3	Concrete Driveway Aprons	2	2	2	2	2	217	217	217	217	217	320	320	320	320	320	177	177	177	177	177
3 SITE FEATURES																					
3.1	Storm Water Drainage System Allowance	47	47	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,465	1,465	1,465	1,465	1,465	1,617	1,617	1,617	1,617	1,617	1,785	1,785	1,785
3.2	Mailbox Modules	8	8	8	8	8	8	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	442	442	442	442
4 ENGINEERING																					
4.1	Cyclic Updates	217	203	203	203	203	224	224	224	224	224	247	247	247	247	247	273	273	273	273	273
ANNUAL COMPONENT CONTRIBUTION TOTALS		841	811	2,091	2,091	2,091	5,373	5,727	5,865	5,865	5,865	6,037	7,513	7,665	7,665	7,665	7,598	7,678	9,482	9,482	9,482

COMPONENT METHOD SUMMARY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
BEGINNING RESERVE FUND BALANCE	60,759	60,513	62,244	59,050	62,050	65,095	17,810	20,642	19,975	26,189	32,498	34,498	34,712	35,355	43,617	52,003	54,981	59,640	48,973	59,272
PLUS ANNUAL COMPONENT CONTRIBUTION	841	811	2,091	2,091	2,091	5,373	5,727	5,865	5,865	5,865	6,037	7,513	7,665	7,665	7,665	7,598	7,678	9,482	9,482	9,482
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	2,012	0	6,242	0	0	53,686	3,210	6,892	0	0	4,577	7,881	7,609	0	0	5,468	3,912	21,127	0	0
SUBTOTAL	59,588	61,324	58,093	61,141	64,141	16,782	20,327	19,615	25,840	32,054	33,958	34,130	34,768	43,020	51,282	54,133	58,747	47,995	58,455	68,754
PLUS INTEREST INCOME @ 1.50%	925	921	957	909	954	1,027	316	360	350	443	540	582	587	597	721	847	893	978	817	973
FULLY FUNDED RESERVE FUND BALANCE	60,513	62,244	59,050	62,050	65,095	17,810	20,642	19,975	26,189	32,498	34,498	34,712	35,355	43,617	52,003	54,981	59,640	48,973	59,272	69,726

FULLY FUNDED BALANCE GOAL

PERCENT FUNDED FOR CURRENT CYCLE	183%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	122,616
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	116,887
STUDY PERIOD TOTAL INTEREST	14,696
AVERAGE ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION	5,844