

## 4. REPORTING

### 4.7 Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

4.7.10 Governments have to present the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) to meet the minimum financial reporting requirements. RSI generally includes schedules, statistical data, and other information. If the government prepares comparative financial statements, the RSI should include information for both years with exception for the MD&A which should include three-year data in the condensed financial statements.

4.7.20 If applicable, the following types of RSI are required:

- Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A)
- Budgetary comparisons (governmental funds if budgets are legally required)
- Infrastructure condition and maintenance data (if using the modified approach)
- Pension plan information ([GASB Statement 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans](#) and [GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions](#))
- Other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan schedules ([GASB Statement 43, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans](#) and [GASB Statement 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions](#))
- Revenue and claims development trend data (for public entity risk pools).

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

4.7.30 The management discussion and analysis (MD&A) should provide the users with an introductory narrative, overview and analysis of the basic financial statements. Although it is required supplementary information, it should be presented first – before the basic financial statements. It introduces the basic financial statements and notes and is meant to guide the readers through those statements and notes.

4.7.40 The MD&A should be written by financial managers, the controllers, finance directors, etc. It should be objective and easily readable. The objectivity is a result of being solely based on the information that comes from the basic financial statements and facts that are currently known<sup>1</sup> to the managers. It should discuss both: the positive and negative outcomes of the government's operations. The governments are encouraged to use charts, graphs, and tables to enhance the understandability of the MD&A.

4.7.50 The MD&A should focus on the primary government. The decision whether to address matters related to component units depends on the size of a particular component unit (in comparison with other discretely presented component units) and the nature of its relationship with the primary government. Any discussion in the MD&A involving both the primary government and its discretely presented component units must be distinguishable between the two.

4.7.60 The content of the MD&A is specifically required set of information that the government must address. Since the MD&A is a required portion of the RSI, it should not contain additional topics that

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<sup>1</sup> Currently known is interpreted as known by the managers as of the date of the auditor's end of audit fieldwork.

are not specified here. However, the government is free to provide whatever level of detail it feels is appropriate in addressing each topic.

#### *Discussion of the Basic Financial Statements*

- 4.7.70 The discussion portion of the MD&A should describe the financial statements and the significant differences in the kinds of information each statement provides. It should focus on the relationship between governmental funds and governmental activities.

#### *Condensed Comparative Financial Data*

- 4.7.80 The MD&A should provide condensed financial statements derived from the government-wide financial statements for both the current and the prior fiscal period. The following is the requirement of comparative data need for the MD&A:

- Total assets, distinguishing between capital and other assets
- Total deferred outflows of resources
- Total liabilities, distinguishing between long-term liabilities and other liabilities
- Total deferred inflows of resources
- Total net position, distinguishing between amounts of net investment in capital assets restricted amounts, and unrestricted amounts
- Program revenues, by major source
- General revenues, by major source
- Total revenues
- Program expenses, at minimum by function
- Total expenses
- Excess (deficiency) before contributions to term and permanent endowment or permanent fund principal, special and extraordinary items and transfers
- Contributions
- Special and extraordinary items
- Transfers
- Change in net position
- Ending net position

- 4.7.90 The above information should be presented in the form of condensed financial statements. The government may use graphs and charts to supplement, or elaborate on those statements, but not in place of them.

#### *Overall Analysis of Financial Position and Result of Operations*

- 4.7.100 The MD&A should discuss and analyze the government's financial position and results of operations. This discussion and analysis needs to address whether the government's overall financial position has improved or deteriorated. The MD&A should provide *reasons* for the significant changes in financial position, not just changes in their size or percentage of change. The overall analysis discussion needs to address separately the governmental and business-type activities. This discussion should emphasize the current fiscal period.

### *Fund Analysis*

- 4.7.110 The fund analysis focuses on the analysis of significant balances and operations of individual major funds. The discussion should emphasize the reasons for significant changes in fund balances (government funds) or fund net position (proprietary funds). Additional information should be provided on any significant limitation on the future use of fund resources.

### *Budget Variances in the General Fund*

- 4.7.120 The MD&A should address, on a budgetary basis, the significant differences between:
1. The original budget for the general fund and the final amended budget
  2. The final amended budget for the general fund and the actual amounts
- 4.7.130 The analysis should give reasons for variances if they significantly affect either future services or liquidity.

### *Capital Asset and Long-Term Debt Activity*

- 4.7.140 The MD&A should describe significant changes in:
- Capital assets
  - Long-term debt
  - Commitments for capital expenditures
  - Debt limitations that could affect the financing of planned facilities or services
- 4.7.150 The RSI is not intended to repeat information provided in the notes, but should be summarized and references made to the more detailed information provided in the notes.

### *Infrastructure*

- 4.7.160 Governments that elect the use the modified approach to infrastructure reporting should discuss all of the following in the MD&A:
- Significant changes in the condition levels of infrastructure assets
  - How current condition levels compare with target condition levels established by the government
  - Significant differences between the amount estimated to be necessary for maintaining and preserving infrastructure assets at target condition levels and the actual amounts of expense incurred for the purpose during the current fiscal period

### *Other Potentially Significant Matters*

- 4.7.170 The MD&A should also address any currently known facts, decisions, or conditions that are expected to have a significant effect on financial position. This discussion should be based on events or decisions that have already occurred, or have been enacted, adopted, agreed upon, or contracted. In some instances, issues discussed here will also be disclosed in the notes to financial statements as subsequent events or contingencies. The discussion should also address the effect on governmental and business-type activities separately.

4.7.180 Governmental activities and business-type activities should be discussed separately. Examples of types of situations for such reporting are:

- Award and acceptance of a major grant
- Adjudication of significant lawsuit
- Reassessment of taxable property
- Completion of an agreement to locate a major manufacturing plant in a city
- A flood that caused significant damage to a governments infrastructure
- A renegotiated labor contract with government employees

### **Budgetary Comparisons**

4.7.190 The budgetary comparison schedules should be presented in the RSI for the general fund and for each major special revenue fund<sup>1</sup> that has a legally adopted annual/biennial budget. However, governments may elect to report the budgetary comparison information in a budgetary comparison statement as part of the basic financial statements<sup>2</sup>, rather than the RSI. The format and contents of the budgetary comparisons are the same for both presentations.

4.7.200 The budgetary comparison schedules should provide at least three separate types of information.

1. *The original budget* – the first complete legally appropriated budget adjusted for changes occurring before the beginning of fiscal year. The original budget should also include actual appropriation amounts automatically carried over from prior years by law.
2. *The final budget* – including all legally authorized changes including those occurring during and after the end of fiscal year.
3. *Actual inflows, outflows and balances* – should be reported on the same basis as the legally adopted budget.

4.7.210 Notes to the RSI should disclose an explanation of the excesses of expenditures over appropriations in individual funds presented in the budgetary comparison. If budgetary comparison information is included in the basic statements, these disclosures should be in the notes to the financial statements, rather than as notes to the RSI. (If the excess of expenditures over appropriations is considered a material violation of legal provisions, the disclosure should be made in the notes to financial statements.)

4.7.220 Governments may present the budgetary comparison schedule using the same format, terminology, and classification as the budget document, or using the format, terminology, and classifications in a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Regardless of the format used, the schedule should be accompanied by information (either in a separate schedule or in notes to the RSI) that reconciles budgetary information to GAAP information.

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<sup>1</sup> All major special revenue funds, whether designated as major based on the percentage criteria or management's discretion, are subject to this requirement.

<sup>2</sup> A government electing to present the required budgetary comparison information in the basic financial statements should include it with the fund financial statements after the related Statement of Changes in Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance.

Governments with significant budgetary perspective differences<sup>1</sup> that result in the government not being able to present budgetary comparisons for the general fund and each major special revenue fund are required to present budgetary comparison schedules as RSI based on the fund, organization or program structure that the government uses for its legally adopted budget<sup>2</sup>. These governments generally should present budgetary comparison for the activities that are reported in the general fund and each major special revenue fund.

In summary, the governments with significant perspective differences: (1) present budgetary comparison, (2) format the budgetary comparison using the budgetary framework, and (3) present the budgetary comparison as RSI rather than as a basic financial statement.

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<sup>1</sup> The perspective difference may be related to special revenue funds which have their own legally approved budgets, but which do not qualify as special revenue funds per [GASB Statement 54](#) and are included in the general fund for external reporting purposes.

<sup>2</sup> [GASB Statement 41, \*Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Perspective Differences\*](#).

Budgetary Comparison Schedule  
General Fund  
For the Year Ended December 31, 20\_\_  
(in thousands)

	<i>(Variance column is optional)</i>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		Actual amounts (Budgetary Basis)	
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>(Negative)</u>
Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1	30	1,063	7,031	
Resources (Inflows):				
Property Tax	10,285	10,285	10,997	
Licenses and Permits	885	885	727	
Fines and Penalties	277	277	248	
Charges for Goods and Services	3,066	3,066	3,090	
Intergovernmental Revenues	542	542	661	
Miscellaneous	454	454	844	
Interest Received				
Transfers from Other Funds				
Amounts Available for				
Appropriation	15,509	15,509	16,566	
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows)				
General Government:				
Legal	1,004	1,004	875	
Legislative	850	854	790	
Finance and Accounting	925	925	904	
Other	126	126	72	
Public Safety:				
Police	5,000	5,046	4,904	
Fire Department	1,000	1,100	950	
Emergency Services	1,411	1,411	1,382	
Public Work:				
Public Works Administration	850	850	796	
Street Maintenance	1,000	1,026	1,100	
Street Lighting	212	212	38	
Health and Human Services	5	5	5	
Culture and Recreation:				
Library	1,560	1,618	1,579	
Parks and Recreation	817	817	738	
Economic Environment	726	740	714	
Nondepartmental:				
Capital Outlay	53	53	32	
Contingency				
Transfers to Other Funds		785	785	
Total Charges to Appropriations	15,539	16,572	15,664	
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31			7,933	

See accompanying note to budgetary comparison schedules.

### **Infrastructure Condition and Maintenance Data**

4.7.240 Governments that follow the modified approach have to present the following information for all infrastructure reported using that method:

1. The results of the three most recently<sup>1</sup> completed condition assessments to demonstrate the assets have been maintained at or above the condition level established.
2. The estimated annual amount needed and actual amount expensed to maintain or preserve infrastructure assets at the level established (presented for each of the past five reporting periods). The estimated annual amount must be determined using the assets management system. It should be calculated at the beginning of the fiscal year and documented providing an auditor with information necessary for the comparison of estimated and actual amounts.

4.7.250 These schedules should be accompanied by the following disclosures as notes to the RSI:

1. The basis for the condition measurement and the measurement scale used to assess and report condition.
2. The condition level at which the government intends to preserve its infrastructure assets (reported using the modified approach).

Factors that significantly affect trends in the information reported in the required schedules, including any changes in the measurement scale, the basis for the condition measurement, or the condition assessment methods used during the periods covered by the schedules. If there is a change in the condition level at which the government intends to preserve the eligible infrastructure assets, an estimate of the effect of the change on the estimated annual amount to maintain and preserve those assets for the current period also should be disclosed.

### **Pension Plan Information<sup>2</sup>**

4.7.261 Governments that have **single-employer** defined benefit pension plans must present in the RSI:

- [Schedule of changes in net pension liability and related ratio](#),
- [Schedule of employer contributions](#), and
- [Schedule of investment ratios](#).

4.7.263 The schedules should include notes describing significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contributions. Also, the governments should disclose information about factors that significantly affects trends in the amounts reported (e.g., changes of benefit terms, changes in the size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms, or the use of different assumptions, etc.).

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<sup>1</sup> Disclose the dates.

<sup>2</sup> As required by the [GASB Statement 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans](#) and the [GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions](#).

4.7.265 Governments that have cost sharing **multiple-employer** defined benefit pension plans must present in the RSI:

- [Schedule of proportionate share of net pension liability](#), and
- [Schedule of employer contributions](#).

4.7.267 The schedules should include notes regarding information about factors that significantly affects trends in the amounts reported (e.g., changes of benefit terms, changes in the size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms, or the use of different assumptions, etc.).

### **Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plan Schedules**

4.7.340 [GASB Statements 43](#) and [45](#) require presentation of required supplementary information (RSI). The amount of extent of information that must be presented will depend upon which statements apply to your entity and the type of OPEB plan you participate in. If both statements apply RSI information does not need to be duplicated.

For information on which standards apply to the government refer to [Other Postemployment Benefits \(OPEB\)](#).

4.7.350 **RSI for [GASB Statement 43](#)**

This statement requires that OPEB plans provide information on funding progress and employer contributions to the plans. Employers are required to present both schedules discussed below unless they qualify for one of the following exceptions:

1. When a cost sharing or agent plan's financial statements are included in an employer's financial report (that is, as an other employee benefit trust fund) the employer is not required to present schedules of RSI for that plan if both of these situations exist:
  - a. The required schedules are included with the plans financial statements in a publicly available, stand alone plan financial report.
  - b. The employer includes in its notes to the financial statements information about how to obtain the stand alone plan report.
2. When the financial statements of a single-employer plan are include in the employer's report, the employer should disclose the availability of the standalone plan report and present the information required for the schedule of funding progress for the three most recent actuarial valuations. (The employer should not present the schedule of employer contributions for the plan.)

4.7.360 If the financial statements and required schedules of the plan (whether single-employer, agent, or cost sharing) are not publicly available in a stand alone plan financial report, the employer should report both schedules for each plan included in the employer's report for all years required by [GASB Statement 43](#).

4.7.370 **RSI for [GASB Statement 45](#)**

This statement requires sole and agent employers to present a schedule of funding progress and disclose in notes to the RSI factors that affect identification of trends. These disclosures would include changes in benefit provisions, size or composition of plan membership, or actuarial methods or assumptions.



- 4.7.380 Additionally if a sole or agent employer participates in a cost sharing plan that did not prepare a stand alone report they will need to present a schedule of employer contributions.

### **OPEB Schedules and Notes**

#### **4.7.390 Schedule of funding progress**

This schedule provides information on plan funding based on actuarial studies. Detail is required for each OPEB plan. The schedule should present information about the funding progress of each plan for the most recent valuation and the two preceding valuations. Information to be disclosed for each plan in the schedule is:

- a. Actuarial valuation date
- b. Actuarial value of assets
- c. Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)
- d. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)
- e. Funded ratio
- f. Covered payroll
- g. Ratio of unfunded actuarial liability to annual covered payroll
- h. Calculation of financial information provided in the schedule of funding progress should adhere to guidance in paragraphs 33 and 34 of [GASB Statement 43](#). This requires that actuarial valuations be performed on plans at the following frequency:
  - For plans with a total membership of 200 or more – at least biennially.
  - For plans with a total membership of fewer than 200 – at least triennially.

#### **4.7.400 Schedule of employer contributions**

This schedule should present the following information for the most recent valuation and the two preceding valuations:

- a. The dollar amount applicable to that year.
- b. The percentage of ARC that was recognized in the plan's statement of changes in plan net position for that year as contributions from the employer(s).

When the plan's funding policy includes contributions from sources other than the plan members and employer's (for example, contributions from a state government to a local government plan), the contributions by those entities should be included in the schedule of employer contributions. In this case the schedule should be titled *schedule of contributions from the employer(s) and other contributing entities*.

#### **4.7.410 Notes to RSI**

The OPEB schedules should be accompanied by disclosure of factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported in the required schedules. These factors include changes in benefit provisions, size or population covered by the plan, or actuarial methods or assumptions used. When changes occur in the factors discussed above the amounts for prior years should not be restated.

### **Revenue and Claims Development Trend Data (for Public Entity Risk Pools)<sup>1</sup>**

4.7.420 The sample required supplementary information which follow was designed to provide the disclosures required for public entity risk pools. They are intended to furnish you with ways of phrasing the needed disclosures. Be sure to revise these sample documents to fit the unique circumstances of the pool, to delete disclosures that do not apply to the pool's operations, and to add others that we did not include but which are needed to help a reader understand the financial statements.

4.7.430 The following revenue and claims development information should be included as required supplementary information ***immediately after*** the notes to financial statements in the pool's financial reports.

1. A table that presents the following information:

- a. Amount of gross premium (or required contribution) revenue and reported investment revenue, amount of premium (or required contribution) revenue ceded, and amount of net reported premium (or required contribution) revenue (net of excess insurance or reinsurance) and reported investment revenue for each of the past ten fiscal years including the latest fiscal year.
- b. Amount of reported unallocated claim adjustment expenses ([GASB Statement 10](#), paragraph 23) and reported other costs ([GASB Statement 10](#), paragraph 31) for each of the past ten fiscal years including the latest fiscal year.
- c. Total gross amount of incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses (both paid and accrued before the effect of loss assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers), loss assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers (both paid and accrued), and total net amount of incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses (both paid and accrued). Amounts should be presented as originally reported at the end of each of the past ten accident years (for occurrence-based policies or contracts), report years (for claims-made policies or contracts), or policy years including the latest year. Amounts should be limited to provisions for claims resulting from events that triggered coverage under the policy or participation contract in that year. If amounts are not presented on an accident-year basis or a report-year basis, they should be reported on a policy-year basis. The basis of reporting should be used consistently for all years presented.
- d. The cumulative net amount paid as of the end of the accident year, report year, or policy year (as appropriate) and each succeeding year for each of the incurred claims and allocated expense amounts presented in (c) above.
- e. The reestimated amount for loss assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers as of the end of the current year for each of the accident years, report years, or policy years (as appropriate) presented in (c).
- f. The reestimated amount for net incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses as of the end of each succeeding year for each of the accident years, report years, or policy years (as appropriate) presented in (c).

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<sup>1</sup> See the [GASB Statement 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues](#), [Statement 30, Risk Financing Omnibus](#) and [Statement 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools](#).

- g. The change in net incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses from the original estimate, based on the difference between the latest reestimated amount presented in (f) above for each of the accident years, report years, or policy years (as appropriate) and the original net incurred claims and claim adjustment amounts reported in (c).

Percentage information (for example, the percentage of gross incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers) may be presented but is not required. If presented, this information should not obscure or distort required elements of the table.

- 2. In addition to the reconciliation of total claims liabilities ([GASB Statement 10](#), paragraph 49g), a reconciliation of claims liabilities by type of contract, including an analysis of changes in liabilities for claims and claim adjustment expenses for the current fiscal year and the prior year, in the same tabular format required by the [GASB Statement 10](#), paragraph 49g. If a pool has only one type of contract the reconciliation is not required as the information is included in the notes to the financial statements.
- 3. During the transition period when the ten years of information about claims liabilities and claim adjustment expenses may not be available, all information required by item (1) above should be presented only for as many years as that information is available. If changes in a pool's loss, expense, reinsurance, excess insurance, or other transactions materially affect pool revenues, expenses, or liabilities in a manner not fairly disclosed or presented in the tables above, the pool should expand these disclosures to show additional detail (such as separate information for each type of contract) to keep the schedules from being misleading or to keep trends from becoming obscured.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Pool)

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_

This required supplementary information is an integral part of the accompanying financial statements.

Ten-Year Claims Development Information

The table below illustrates how the pool's earned revenues (net of reinsurance) and investment income compare to related costs of loss (net of loss assumed by reinsurers) and other expenses assumed by the pool as of the end of each of the last ten years. The rows of the table are defined as follows:

1. This line shows the total of each fiscal year gross earned contribution revenue and investment revenue, contribution revenue ceded to reinsurers, and net earned contribution revenue and reported investment revenue.
2. This line shows each fiscal year's other operating costs of the pool including overhead and claims expense not allocable to individual claims.
3. This line shows the pool's gross incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, claims assumed by reinsurers, and net incurred claims and allocated adjustment expenses (both paid and accrued) as originally reported at the end of the first year in which the event that triggered coverage under the contract occurred (called policy year).
4. This section of ten rows shows the cumulative net amounts paid as of the end of successive years for each policy year.
5. This line shows the latest reestimated amount of claims assumed by reinsurers as of the end of the current year for each accident year.
6. This section of ten rows shows how each policy year's net incurred claims increased or decreased as of the end of successive years. (This annual reestimation results from new information received on known claims, reevaluation of existing information on known claims, as well as emergence of new claims not previously known.)
7. This line compares the latest reestimated net incurred claims amount to the amount originally established (line 3) and shows whether this latest estimate of net claims cost is greater or less than originally thought. As data for individual policy years mature, the correlation between original estimates and reestimated amounts is commonly used to evaluate the accuracy of net incurred claims currently recognized in less mature policy years. The columns of the table show data for successive policy years.

Fiscal and Policy Year Ended  
(In Thousands)

	<u>20X0</u>	<u>20X1</u>	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X3</u>	<u>20X4</u>	<u>20X5</u>	<u>20X6</u>	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
1. Required contribution and investment revenue:										
Earned	\$908	\$957	\$1,357	\$1,493	\$1,479	\$1,595	\$1,811	\$1,993	\$2,192	\$2,411
Ceded	<u>366</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>559</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>1,004</u>
Net earned	542	570	798	878	855	909	1,057	1,163	1,279	1,407
2. Unallocated expenses	64	68	81	91	70	81	92	110	123	131
3. Estimated claims and expenses end of policy year:										
Incurred	287	303	453	503	569	651	780	909	1,092	1,512
Ceded	<u>52</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>251</u>
Net incurred	235	249	357	392	440	503	612	723	882	1,261
4. Net paid (cumulative) as of:										
End of policy year	118	124	179	196	220	251	306	361	450	641
One year later	177	186	268	294	330	377	459	542	675	
Two years later	254	268	385	422	474	542	660	779		
Three years later	304	321	461	506	568	649	790			
Four years later	359	379	545	597	671	766				
Five years later	404	427	614	673	756					
Six years later	445	469	674	740						
Seven years later	473	499	717							
Eight years later	473	499								
Nine years later	473									
5. Reestimated ceded claims and expenses	104	109	160	174	184	195	211	217	234	251
6. Reestimated net incurred claims and expenses:										
End of policy year	235	249	357	392	440	503	612	723	900	1,282
One year later	294	311	447	490	550	628	765	903	1,125	
Two years later	338	357	513	563	632	722	879	1,038		
Three years later	380	401	577	632	710	811	988			
Four years later	422	446	641	703	789	902				
Five years later	449	474	682	748	840					
Six years later	468	494	710	779						
Seven years later	473	499	717							
Eight years later	473	499								
Nine years later	473									
7. Increase (decrease) in estimated net incurred claims and expenses from end of policy year	238	250	360	387	400	399	376	315	225	0

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Pool)

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_

This required supplementary information is an integral part of the accompanying financial statements.

Reconciliation of Claims Liabilities by Type of Contract

The schedule below presents the changes in claims liabilities for the past two years for the pool's two types of contracts: property and casualty and employee health and accident benefits.

	<u>Property and Casualty</u>		<u>Employee Health and Accident</u>	
	<u>(In thousands)</u>		<u>(In thousands)</u>	
Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at beginning of the fiscal year	_____	_____	_____	_____
Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses:				
Provision for insured events of the current fiscal year	_____	_____	_____	_____
Increases in provision for insured events of prior fiscal years	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses	=====	=====	=====	=====
Payments:				
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of the current fiscal year	_____	_____	_____	_____
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of prior fiscal years	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total payments	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at end of the fiscal year	=====	=====	=====	=====