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SECTION H — PARTICIPANT DATA

The sources of WCT Plan participant data for our actuarial calculations are: (a) extracts from Prudential Investments' Annuitant Benefit Consolidation (ABC) System file, (b) extracts from the T2 Participant Data File (PDF) maintained by Northwest Administrators and Prudential Investments, and (c) extracts from the Western States Food database.

The following paragraphs describe how the data were prepared for valuation purposes and present statistical characteristics of the data base.

1. **Data Base for Active and Vested Inactive Participants**

Northwest Administrators sent us a December 31, 2009 valuation data file that included T2 extract records for non-retired participants and all claims and deaths for the last five years.

From this file containing 398,012 records, we selected the 5% sample valuation file of active and vested inactive participants (Social Security numbers ending in 00, 05, 10, 15, or 20). A participant was considered Active as of January 1, 2010 if he or she was not included on the ABC file as retired as of the valuation date, and if he/she earned at least 250 covered hours during 2009, or earned at least 1 covered hour in 2009 and earned at least 250 covered hours in 2008.

9,933 Non–Seasonal Active 5% sample records representing 198,660 participants were included in the valuation. For this purpose, Active participant records with non-seasonal industry codes or with 1,000 or more covered hours in each of the last two years were considered Non-Seasonal.

652 Seasonal Active 5% sample records representing 13,040 participants were included in the valuation. Active participants with a seasonal industry code and less than 1,000 covered hours in one or both of the last two years were considered Seasonal.

8,363 Vested Inactive 5% sample records representing 167,260 participants were included in the valuation.

 $379,064\,T2$ extract records were not used for the valuation. These records primarily represent non-5% sample participant records, pre-valuation date claims, and non-vested inactives. The above counts incorporate our assumption that all YRC participants are inactive on the valuation date, (see Section E).

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SECTION H — PARTICIPANT DATA (Continued)

2. **Statistical Information (Continued)**

Based on the data for <u>continuing</u> non-seasonal Active participants in the sample who worked 500 or more hours in each of the last two years, the Plan's hourly contribution rates for "continuing" Non-Seasonals increased an average of 9.0%. Aggregate contributions decreased by 6.4% during 2009. When the data are analyzed by broad contribution rate groupings, the average increase for groups with hourly rates \$2.00 and below was 7.2% while the average increase was 11.0% for rate groups between \$2.00 and \$4.00, and 8.5% for rate groups over \$4.00. The higher contribution rate groups generally have longer service and older age characteristics than the lower rate groups, and they are becoming a larger portion of the total population. Table 2010–2 presents substantial statistical data on rate increases during the most recent four Plan Years.

3. <u>Comparison of Sample Data Characteristics with Full Population Data Characteristics</u>

Each year, we receive three Employee Census Reports from the Administrative Office based on the T2 Participant Data File (PDF). The first report contains information for the full population of Plan participants and the second and third contain corresponding information for the 2% and 5% samples of the full population. A comparison of key information from the full population and 5% reports is used to corroborate our assumption that the sample records adequately represent the total population (see Table 2010–1).

4. Procedures to Account for Data with Missing or Invalid Birthdates or Sex Codes

Records with missing or invalid birthdates were accounted for by prorating the present values generated by the records with valid birthdates, based on the number of career hours in the records with missing or invalid birthdates. The prorating is done separately for employee groups categorized by valuation industry code (Non-Seasonal or Seasonal), valuation status (Active or Vested Inactive), sex code and vesting status. This straightforward approach is adequate because of the very small liability represented by the relatively few participants in the data sample whose records are lacking valid birthdates.

Records with missing sex codes were assumed to represent males in the Non-Seasonal group and females in the Seasonal group. We have concluded that this assumption is reasonable based on the population characteristics illustrated in this section.

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SECTION I — ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: BASIS AND METHODOLOGY

1. **Actuarial Basis**

For valuation purposes, age last birthday has been used to reference the tables of probabilities of death, termination, age retirement and disability retirement. The assumptions employed are described below.

a. <u>Investment Earnings Assumptions</u>

- i. <u>Fixed Dollar Account</u>: The assumed investment return for these assets, which is used to value the pension benefits* for Pensioners and Beneficiaries whose benefits commenced on or before August 1, 1982 (as identified by Prudential Investments), is determined by a schedule of rates that varies by calendar year, starting at 7.0% in 2010 and decreasing to 6.5% in 2015 and thereafter.
- ii. <u>1982/1984 Annuity Account</u>: The assumed rate of return for these assets, which is used to value the pension benefits* for Pensioners and Beneficiaries whose benefits commenced from September, 1982 through December, 1984 (as identified by Prudential Investments), is 4.85%.
- iii. <u>Strategic Bond Account (SBA)</u>: The assumed rate of return for these assets is 6.09%. This assumption is used to value 85.2% of the pension benefits* related to service through December 31, 1985, based on December 31, 1984 Plan provisions and not covered by the prior asset dedications.
- * Single sum death benefits are not valued using the investment earnings assumptions described above. Instead, the "Remaining Assets" assumption described on the next page is used.

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SECTION I — ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: BASIS AND METHODOLOGY (Continued)

1. <u>Actuarial Basis (Continued)</u>

iv. <u>Remaining Assets/Benefits</u>: The assumed rate of investment return which is used to value all benefits expected to be paid out of remaining assets and future contributions is 7%.

b. <u>Mortality Rates</u>

The assumed mortality rates for non-retired participants and for age retirees and beneficiaries are based on the various RP-2000 mortality tables and adjustment factors -- modified to reflect recent Plan experience and projected (using Scale AA) to provide a margin for mortality improvement. Special mortality tables, reflecting Plan experience, are used for disabled pensioners.

Examples of mortality rates used are shown in the table below:

ANNUAL PROBABILITY OF DEATH						
Age Last	Non-Retired Plan Participants		Age Retirees and Beneficiaries		Disabled Retirees	
Birthday	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
25	.0004	.0002	.0004	.0002	.0277	.0139
40	.0014	.0009	.0014	.0009	.0278	.0139
55	.0036	.0029	.0052	.0042	.0287	.0139
70	.0178	.0141	.0244	.0206	.0382	.0223
85	.1133	.0824	.1133	.0824	.1548	.1231

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SECTION I — ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: BASIS AND METHODOLOGY (Continued)

1. <u>Actuarial Basis (Continued)</u>

c. <u>Provision for Expenses</u>

\$85 million of employer contributions per year.

d. Age Retirement Rates for Participants with fewer than 25 Years of Service

Age retirement rates apply only to retirement eligible participants.

Age Last Birthday	Non-PEER Actives	PEER Eligible Actives	Vested Terminated
49	.030	.150	N/A
50	.030	.150	N/A
51	.030	.150	N/A
52	.030	.150	N/A
53	.030	.150	N/A
54	.080	.160	.160
55	.060	.120	.120
56	.060	.120	.060
57	.060	.120	.060
58	.060	.120	.060
59	.100	.200	.100
60	.100	.200	.100
61	.350	.350	.300
62	.350	.350	.200
63	.150	.150	.150
64	.300	.300	.300
65	.300	.300	.200
66	.200	.200	.060
67	.200	.200	.060
68	.200	.200	.060
69	1.000	1.000	1.000

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SECTION I — ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: BASIS AND METHODOLOGY (Continued)

1. <u>Actuarial Basis (Continued)</u>

e. Age Retirement Rates for Participants with 25 or more Years of Service

Age retirement rates apply only to retirement eligible participants.

Age Last Birthday	Non-PEER Actives	PEER Eligible Actives	Non-PEER Vested Terminated	PEER Eligible Vested Terminated
49	.030	.150	.150	.230
50	.030	.150	.150	.230
51	.030	.150	.150	.230
52	.030	.150	.150	.230
53	.030	.150	.150	.230
54	.080	.160	.160	.350
55	.060	.120	.120	.250
56	.060	.120	.090	.200
57	.060	.120	.090	.180
58	.060	.120	.090	.180
59	.100	.200	.150	.300
60	.100	.200	.150	.300
61	.350	.350	.350	.350
62	.350	.350	.350	.350
63	.150	.150	.150	.150
64	.300	.300	.300	.300
65	.300	.300	.300	.300
66	.200	.200	.200	.200
67	.200	.200	.200	.200
68	.200	.200	.200	.200
69	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

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SECTION I — ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: BASIS AND METHODOLOGY (Continued)

f. <u>Disability Retirement</u>

Disability rates apply only to employees with 4 or more years of vesting service.

Age Last Birthday	Examples of Annual Probability of Retirement
32	.0006
37	.0008
42	.0011
47	.0017
52	.0030
57	.0052

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SECTION I — ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: BASIS AND METHODOLOGY (Continued)

1. <u>Actuarial Basis (Continued)</u>

g. <u>Employee Termination Rates</u>

The termination rates shown below exclude death, disability and retirement rates. Termination rates are not applied when an individual is eligible for age retirement. Below are examples of annual probabilities of employment termination for Active employees with less than 9 years of coverage.

Non-Seasonal Employees					
Age Last Birthday	Years Since First Covered Hour				
At First Covered Hour	0	1	2	8	
22	.0945	.1795	.2272	.1120	
32	.0844	.1478	.1914	.0896	
42	.0776	.1214	.1674	.0784	
52	.0641	.0898	.1435	.0784	
62	.0574	.0686			
Seasonal Employees					
Age Last Birthday Years Since Fi			rst Covered Hour		
At First Covered Hour	0	1	2	8	
22	.7004	.5443	.3039	.1600	
32	.6254	.4482	.2559	.1280	
42	.5754	.3682	.2240	.1120	
52	.4753	.2721	.1920	.1120	
62	.4253	.2081			

Examples of annual probabilities for termination are listed below for Non-Seasonal and Seasonal Active employees with 9 or more years of coverage.

Non-Seasonal and Seasonal Employees				
Age Last Birthday	After 9 or more Years Since First Covered Hour			
on Valuation Date	Non-Seasonal	Seasonal		
32	.0734	.0978		
42	.0435	.0790		
52	.0422	.0562		
62	.0077	.0102		

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SECTION I — ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: BASIS AND METHODOLOGY (Continued)

1. <u>Actuarial Basis (Continued)</u>

h. <u>Benefit Projection Assumptions</u>

Projected benefit amounts were calculated assuming that: (a) Active Non-Seasonal employees work an average of 1800 hours per year; (b) Active Seasonal employees work an average of 600 hours per year; and (c) contribution rates would continue at the December 31, 2009 levels. A non-retired participant was considered Active as of January 1, 2010 if he or she earned at least 250 covered hours during 2009, or earned at least 1 covered hour in 2009 and earned at least 250 covered hours in 2008.

i. <u>Expected Annual Employer Contributions</u>

The annual employer contributions expected during 2010 have been assumed to be \$1.280 billion. This amount is used to determine the expected amortization period (11.5 years) for the UAL (\$5,932,802,000).

j. Actuarial Value of Assets

The Prudential Investments Fixed Dollar Account (FDA), in general, was valued at book value. However, to the extent the FDA value was lower than the retired life liabilities that its value was required to support, certain bonds valued at amortized cost were assigned to the FDA so that all FDA liabilities were supported by dedicated assets. When book value is referenced, such value is equal to amounts deposited, plus interest credited, less amounts disbursed. The 1982/1984 Annuity Account and the SBA were valued on an amortized cost basis, running from cost at purchase to par value at maturity or earliest call date.

The remaining invested assets were valued by determining an investment gain or loss by comparing the actuarially expected investment results with the investment results based on the fair market value of assets for each of five years. Twenty percent of each year's investment gain or loss is added to the Actuarial Value of Assets at the beginning of the year. In no event is the actuarial value of the remaining assets allowed to be greater than 120% or less than 80% of the fair market value of those assets, pursuant to IRS regulations.

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SECTION I — ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: BASIS AND METHODOLOGY (Continued)

2. Other Assumptions and Funding Methodology

a. <u>Sample Valuation Data</u>

We have relied on data supplied by Prudential Investments and Northwest Administrators. The actuarial values for non-retired participants are based on a sample of the employees covered under the Plan, as described in Section H. The actuarial values for records with valid data are adjusted for sampling and incomplete data, and the results are assumed to represent the values of the entire covered group.

b. <u>Past Employment</u>

Total past employment (continuous past employment plus special past employment) for each employee was calculated as the number of years from year of union membership until year of coverage, but not less than the known continuous past employment for the employee.

c. Survivor Benefit Costs

The family composition of covered employees was assumed to be similar to that tabulated in the 15th Actuarial Valuation published by the Railroad Retirement Board. This assumption was used to estimate the probability that an employee will be survived by a beneficiary eligible for a survivor benefit and to establish the probable duration of the benefit.

d. Entry Age Distribution

The entry age distributions used to determine the normal cost was based on the age-at-participation characteristics of employees who have recently become participants. The assumed distributions are illustrated in Table 2010-4. New Non-Seasonal participants were assumed to have accrued 900 covered hours and new Seasonal participants 450 covered hours on their participation date.

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SECTION I — ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: BASIS AND METHODOLOGY (Continued)

2. Other Assumptions and Funding Methodology (Continued)

e. Actuarial Cost Method

The entry age actuarial cost method was used. Specifically, prospective pension and other benefits are calculated for cohorts of new entrants with entry age characteristics as outlined above. Level cost factors, expressed as a fraction of expected contributions payable from entry age to retirement or earlier termination, are developed based upon the actuarial assumptions for each of four major categories of active participation – i.e., Non-Seasonal with PEER participation, Non-Seasonal without PEER participation, Seasonal with PEER participation, and Seasonal without PEER participation. These cost factors are then applied to the respective active participant categories to determine the normal costs.

The present value of the expected future benefits payable to current Plan members is also calculated. The actuarial liability is the excess of the present value of the future benefits of current Plan members over the present value of future normal costs.