



What Are The Assumptions Used In The Reserve Analysis?

Assumptions are applied in calculating the inflation rate, average interest rate, and rate of reserve contribution increases over the duration of funding plan.

The inflation rate is the percentage rate of change of a price index over time. Future-cost calculations include an assumed annual inflationary factor, which is incorporated into the component inventory, anticipated expenditures, and reserve funding projections. Typically the cost of goods and services will increase over time, so the analysis wants to take that into consideration as it projects long-term, future costs. The current replacement cost of each common area component will be annually compounded by the inflation rate selected. Historical inflation rates in this industry are about 3%, but users can increase or decrease the rate depending on the applicable economic climate. These costs should be updated and reincorporated into your reserve analysis on an ongoing basis.

For planning purposes, interest is applied to the average annual reserve balance represented in the reserve funding plans. Reserve funds deposited in certificates of deposit or money market accounts will generate interest income, increasing the reserves. Interest

Assumptions Used by Reserve Analysis