



# Iron Workers District Council of Western New York and Vicinity

*Welfare, Pension and Annuity Funds*

LOCAL UNIONS

9-NIAGARA FALLS

12-ALBANY

33-ROCHESTER

60-SYRACUSE

440-UTICA

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Administrative Manager

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Rochester, NY 14623-2950

**DATE:** October 27, 2017

**TO:** Pension Plan Participants, Beneficiaries, Contributing Employers and Labor Organizations Representing the Participants & Beneficiaries

**FROM:** Suzanne Ranelli, Administrative Manager

**RE:** *Iron Workers District Council of WNY & Vicinity Pension Fund Annual Funding Notice*

The Fund must send you this “Annual Funding Notice” as required by the Pension Protection Act of 2006. As you can see from the first page, the Fund was 86.4% funded as of July 1, 2016. The funded percentage measures the value of the plan assets as of July 1, 2016 against the current value of benefits already earned. It does not take into account benefits that participants will earn in the future, nor does it take into account income from future contributions.

The Annual Funding Notice includes language about the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation that is applicable to Plans that are financially troubled and at risk of becoming insolvent. We are required to include this language even though our plan is well funded.

If you have any questions, please contact the Fund Office.

SR:



**ANNUAL FUNDING NOTICE**

For the  
Iron Workers District Council of Western New York & Vicinity Pension Fund

Introduction

This notice includes important information about the funding status of your multiemployer pension plan (the “Plan”). It also includes general information about the benefit payments guaranteed by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (“PBGC”), a federal insurance agency. All traditional pension plans (called “defined benefit pension plans”) must provide this notice every year regardless of their funding status. This notice does not mean that the Plan is terminating. It is provided for informational purposes and you are not required to respond in any way. This notice is required by federal law. This notice is for the plan year beginning July 1, 2016, and ending June 30, 2017 (“Plan Year”).

How Well Funded Is Your Plan

The law requires the administrator of the Plan to tell you how well the Plan is funded, using a measure called the “funded percentage.” The Plan divides its assets by its liabilities on the Valuation Date for the plan year to get this percentage. In general, the higher the percentage, the better funded the plan. The Plan’s funded percentage for the Plan Year and each of the two preceding plan years is shown in the chart below. The chart also states the value of the Plan’s assets and liabilities for the same period.

<b>Funded Percentage</b>			
	<b>2016 Plan Year</b>	<b>2015 Plan Year</b>	<b>2014 Plan Year</b>
Valuation Date	July 1, 2016	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2014
Funded percentage	86.4%	88.4%	87.7%
Value of Assets	\$160,482,088	\$162,948,746	\$160,353,907
Value of Liabilities	\$185,712,075	\$184,396,908	\$182,758,496

Year-End Fair Market Value of Assets

The asset values in the chart above are measured as of the Valuation Date. They also are “actuarial values.” Actuarial values differ from market values in that they do not fluctuate daily based on changes in the stock or other markets. Actuarial values smooth out those fluctuations and can allow for more predictable levels of future contributions. Despite the fluctuations, market values tend to show a clearer picture of a plan’s funded status at a given point in time. The asset values in the chart below are market values and are measured on the last day of the Plan Year. The chart also includes the year-end market value of the Plan’s assets for each of the two preceding plan years.

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Fair Market Value of Assets	\$149,135,948*	\$146,265,865	\$152,324,399

\*The fair market value of the Plan's assets as of June 30, 2017, is preliminary and subject to change during the annual audit process.

### Endangered, Critical, or Critical and Declining Status

Under federal pension law, a plan generally is in “endangered” status if its funded percentage is less than 80 percent. A plan is in “critical” status if the funded percentage is less than 65 percent (other factors may also apply). A plan is in “critical and declining” status if it is in critical status and is projected to become insolvent (run out of money to pay benefits) within 15 years (or within 20 years if a special rule applies). If a pension plan enters endangered status, the trustees of the plan are required to adopt a funding improvement plan. Similarly, if a pension plan enters critical status or critical and declining status, the trustees of the plan are required to adopt a rehabilitation plan. Funding improvement and rehabilitation plans establish steps and benchmarks for pension plans to improve their funding status over a specified period of time. The plan sponsor of a plan in critical and declining status may apply for approval to amend the plan to reduce current and future payment obligations to participants and beneficiaries.

**The Plan was not in endangered, critical, or critical and declining status in the Plan Year.**

### Participant Information

The total number of participants and beneficiaries covered by the Plan on the valuation date was 2,324. Of this number, 750 were active participants, 1,294 were retired and receiving benefits, and 280 were retired or separated from service and have a right to future benefits.

### Funding & Investment Policies

Every pension plan must have a procedure to establish a funding policy to carry out plan objectives. A funding policy relates to how much money is needed to pay for promised benefits. The Plan is funded by contributions made by employers pursuant to collective bargaining agreements with the unions that represent the Plan's participants.

Pension plans also have investment policies. Once money is contributed to the Plan, the money is invested by plan officials called fiduciaries, who make specific investments in accordance with the Plan's investment policy. Generally speaking, an investment policy is a written statement that provides the fiduciaries who are responsible for plan investments with guidelines or general instructions concerning investment management decisions. The investment policy of the Plan is to maximize the total rate of return subject to the preservation of capital. Preservation of capital encompasses two goals: minimizing the risk of loss of principal for the Fund as a whole; and minimizing the erosion of principal value through inflation. The primary means by which capital preservation is to be achieved is through diversification of the Fund's investments across various asset classes.

Under the Plan’s investment policy, the Plan’s assets were allocated among the following categories of investments, as of the end of the Plan Year. These allocations are percentages of total assets, and may not add up to 100% due to rounding:

<u>Asset Allocations</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Cash (Interest bearing and non-interest bearing)	1.28
2. U.S. government securities	13.13
3. Corporate debt instruments (other than employer securities)	4.49
4. Corporate stocks (other than employer securities)	28.59
5. Partnerships/Joint Venture Interests	2.13
6. Value of interest in common/collectives trusts	26.42
7. Value of interest in pooled separate accounts	5.64
8. Value of interest in registered investment companies (e.g., mutual funds)	8.62
9. Other - Real Estate Investment Trust	5.09
10. Other - Accrued Interest and Dividends	0.09
11. Other - Employer Contributions Receivable	0.69
12. Other - Private Equity Investment	3.84

For information about the Plan’s investment in any of the following types of investments- common/ collective trusts, pooled separate accounts, or 103-12 investment entities - contact Suzanne Ranelli, Iron Workers District Council of WNY Fund Office, 3445 Winton Place, Suite 238, Rochester, NY 14623-2950, 585.424.3510.

Right to Request a Copy of the Annual Report

Pension plans must file annual reports with the US Department of Labor. The report is called the “Form 5500.” These reports contain financial and other information. You may obtain an electronic copy of your Plan’s annual report by going to [www.efast.dol.gov](http://www.efast.dol.gov) and using the search tool. Annual reports also are available from the US Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration’s Public Disclosure Room at 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room N-1513, Washington, DC 20210, or by calling 202.693.8673. Or you may obtain a copy of the Plan’s annual report by making a written request to the plan administrator. Annual reports do not contain personal information, such as the amount of your accrued benefit. You may contact your plan administrator if you want information about your accrued benefits. Your plan administrator is identified below under “Where to Get More Information.”

Summary of Rules Governing Insolvent Plans

Federal law has a number of special rules that apply to financially troubled multiemployer plans that become insolvent, either as ongoing plans or plans terminated by mass withdrawal. The plan administrator is required by law to include a summary of these rules in the annual funding notice. A plan is insolvent for a plan year if its available financial resources are not sufficient to pay benefits when due for that plan year. An insolvent plan must reduce benefit payments to the highest level that can be paid from the plan’s available resources. If such resources are not enough to pay benefits at the level specified by law (see “Benefit Payments Guaranteed by the PBGC,” below), the plan must apply to the PBGC for financial assistance. The PBGC will loan the plan the amount necessary to pay benefits at the guaranteed level. Reduced benefits may be restored if the plan’s financial condition improves.

A plan that becomes insolvent must provide prompt notice of its status to participants and beneficiaries, contributing employers, labor unions representing participants, and PBGC. In addition, participants and beneficiaries also must receive information regarding whether, and how, their benefits will be reduced or affected, including loss of a lump sum option.

### Benefit Payments Guaranteed by the PBGC

The maximum benefit that the PBGC guarantees is set by law. Only benefits that you have earned a right to receive and that cannot be forfeited (called vested benefits) are guaranteed. There are separate insurance programs with different benefit guarantees and other provisions for single-employer plans and multiemployer plans. Your Plan is covered by PBGC's multiemployer program. Specifically, the PBGC guarantees a monthly benefit payment equal to 100 percent of the first \$11 of the Plan's monthly benefit accrual rate, plus 75 percent of the next \$33 of the accrual rate, times each year of credited service. The PBGC's maximum guarantee, therefore, is \$35.75 per month times a participant's years of credited service.

*Example 1:* If a participant with 10 years of credited service has an accrued monthly benefit of \$600, the accrual rate for purposes of determining the PBGC guarantee would be determined by dividing the monthly benefit by the participant's years of service ( $\$600/10$ ), which equals \$60. The guaranteed amount for a \$60 monthly accrual rate is equal to the sum of \$11 plus \$24.75 ( $.75 \times \$33$ ), or \$35.75. Thus, the participant's guaranteed monthly benefit is \$357.50 ( $\$35.75 \times 10$ ).

*Example 2:* If the participant in Example 1 has an accrued monthly benefit of \$200, the accrual rate for purposes of determining the guarantee would be \$20 (or  $\$200/10$ ). The guaranteed amount for a \$20 monthly accrual rate is equal to the sum of \$11 plus \$6.75 ( $.75 \times \$9$ ), or \$17.75. Thus, the participant's guaranteed monthly benefit would be \$177.50 ( $\$17.75 \times 10$ ).

The PBGC guarantees pension benefits payable at normal retirement age and some early retirement benefits. In addition, the PBGC guarantees qualified preretirement survivor benefits (which are preretirement death benefits payable to the surviving spouse of a participant who dies before starting to receive benefit payments). In calculating a person's monthly payment, the PBGC will disregard any benefit increases that were made under a plan within 60 months before the earlier of the plan's termination or insolvency (or benefits that were in effect for less than 60 months at the time of termination or insolvency). Similarly, the PBGC does not guarantee benefits above the normal retirement benefit, disability benefits not in pay status, or non-pension benefits, such as health insurance, life insurance, death benefits, vacation pay, or severance pay.

For additional information about the PBGC and the pension insurance program guarantees, go to the Multiemployer Page on PBGC's website at [www.pbqc.gov/multiemployer](http://www.pbqc.gov/multiemployer). Please contact your employer or plan administrator for specific information about your pension plan or pension benefit. PBGC does not have that information. See "Where to Get More Information About Your Plan," below.

October 2017

Where to Get More Information

For more information about this notice, you may contact the Fund Office at 585.424.3510. For identification purposes, the official plan number is 001 and the plan sponsor's name and employer identification number or "EIN" are Board of Trustees of IWDC of WNY and Vicinity Pension Plan and 51-6077088.

In Summary

As you can see from the first page, the Fund was 86.4% funded as of July 1, 2016. This Annual Funding Notice includes language that is applicable to pension plans that are financially troubled and at risk of being insolvent. We are required to include this language even though our plan is not in that position.

