

## RESILIENT FLOOR COVERING PENSION TRUST FUND

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### 2023 ANNUAL FUNDING NOTICE for the RESILIENT FLOOR COVERING PENSION FUND April 2024

#### 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 January 1, 2023 and ending December 31, 2022 (“2023 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 2023 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.

Funded Percentage			
	2023 Plan Year	2022 Plan Year	2021 Plan Year
Valuation Date	January 1, 2023	January 1, 2022	January 1, 2021
Funded Percentage	80.4%	78.4%	76.8 %
Value of Assets	\$416,360,191	\$407,316,051	\$380,340,406
Value of Liabilities	\$518,012,718	\$519,296,202	\$495,180,228

#### 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 2023 Plan Year. The chart also includes the year-end market value of the Plan’s assets for each of the two preceding Plan Years.

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
<b>Fair Market Value of Assets</b>	\$417,109,504*	\$400,397,071	\$457,842,823

\* Unaudited figure, subject to change.

### **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 in “critical” status in the Plan Year ending December 31, 2023, but not in critical and declining status, because a funding deficiency was projected in four years. In addition, the Plan was in critical status in the prior Plan Year and had not passed the “Emergence Test” which allows plans to come out of critical status.

The Plan was first classified as in critical status in 2010. As a result, the Trustees adopted a Rehabilitation Plan, as required by law for plans in critical status. The Rehabilitation Plan has been updated to include three “schedules” of proposed changes in benefits and contribution levels:

- Two “alternative” schedules that cut back on early retirement subsidies, as well as on ancillary benefits such as pre-retirement death and disability. These schedules call for higher contribution levels and vary by the timing and amounts of those contribution increases.
- A “default” schedule (required by law to be included) that reduces non-protected benefits to the maximum extent permitted by law, and which also calls for higher contribution rates.
- All bargaining agreements were re-negotiated to conform to one of the alternative schedules.

- The Rehabilitation Plan also calls for participants not subject to collective bargaining – such as current inactive vested participants – to have their benefits reduced based on the alternative schedule.
- The annual standards detailed in the Rehabilitation Plan were met on January 1, 2015.
- Internal Revenue Code Section 432(e)(3)(B) requires that the Trustees annually update the Rehabilitation Plan and Schedules. Annually, the Trustees have evaluated and updated the Rehabilitation Plan and assessed its Scheduled Progress in meeting the requirements of the Rehabilitation Plan.

The Rehabilitation Plan is reviewed annually and updated in 2017 to adopt “reasonable measures” with projected emergence occurring on January 1, 2024. The Rehab Plan was updated again in 2018.

You may obtain a copy of the Plan’s Rehabilitation Plan, any update to such plan and the actuarial and financial data that demonstrate any action taken by the Plan toward fiscal improvement. You may obtain this information by contacting the plan administrator.

If the Plan is endangered, critical, or critical and declining status for the Plan Year ending December 31, 2024, separate notification of that status has or will be provided.

### **Participant Information**

The total number of participants and beneficiaries covered by the Plan on the valuation date was \_\_\_\_\_. Of this number, \_\_\_\_\_ were current employees, \_\_\_\_\_ were retired and receiving benefits, and \_\_\_\_\_ were retired or no longer working for the employer and have a right to future benefits.

### **Funding & Investment Policies**

Every pension plan must have a procedure to establish a funding policy for plan objectives. A funding policy relates to how much money is needed to pay promised benefits. The funding policy of the Plan is to receive the contributions made pursuant to collective bargaining agreements, invest those contributions in a diversified portfolio of investments and provide, based on the advice of an actuary, such benefits that the Board of Trustees determines can be afforded based on the contribution rates and anticipated investment returns.

Pension plans also have investment policies. These generally are written guidelines or general instructions for making investment management decisions. The policy seeks to balance the investment risk and investment return through a combination of capital appreciation and income, and through the diversification of Plan assets with the long-term objective to provide a rate of return which meets or exceeds the assumed actuarial rate of return; maintain sufficient income and liquidity to pay Plan benefits and expenses when due; and reserve and increase the principal value of the Plan's assets.

Under the Plan’s investment policy, the Plan’s assets were allocated among the following

categories of investments, as of the end of the 2023 Plan Year. These allocations are percentages of total assets:

<b>Asset Allocations</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Stocks	63%
Investment grade debt instruments	9%
High-yield debt instruments	2%
Real estate	21%
Other	5%

### **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. The annual report may also be obtained from the Plan’s website at: <https://www.resilientfloortrust.org>. 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 the 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 the 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 <http://www.pbgc.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," below.

## **Where to Get More Information**

For more information about this notice, you may contact:

Resilient Floor Covering Pension Fund  
Health Services & Benefit Administrators, Inc.  
4160 Dublin Boulevard, Suite 400  
Dublin, CA 94568-7756  
(800) 782-0010

For identification purposes, the official Plan number is 001 and the Plan sponsor's name and employer identification number or "EIN" is Board of Trustees, Resilient Floor Covering Pension Fund, 94-6284071.

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