



COMPLIANCE GUIDANCE MEMO AND ANSWERS TO FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Standard 715-80 “Disclosure about an Employer’s Participation in a Multiemployer Plan”

INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE

The following has been developed to provide general information and to help answer SMACNA member questions about complying with the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s (FASB) disclosure requirements pertaining to an employer’s participation in multiemployer defined benefit pension plans. Employers should consult with accounting and legal professionals regarding their disclosure obligations.

LINKS TO MEMO SECTIONS:

[INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND](#)

[ANSWERS TO FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS](#)

[GUIDANCE MEMO FOR FASB DISCLOSURE TABLE](#)

- [EXHIBIT A:](#) SAMPLE BLANK WORKSHEET - FASB DISCLOSURE TABLE
(CLICK [HERE](#) FOR EDITABLE EXCEL FILE OF FASB DISCLOSURE TABLE)
- [EXHIBIT B:](#) SAMPLE INQUIRY LETTER TO PLAN ADMINISTRATORS FOR INFORMATION
NECESSARY TO COMPLETE COLUMNS 4 AND 6 OF THE FASB DISCLOSURE TABLE
- [EXHIBIT C:](#) FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (FASB) DISCLOSURE
INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTING EMPLOYERS IN THE
SHEET METAL WORKERS’ NATIONAL PENSION FUND (NPF)
- [EXHIBIT D:](#) SAMPLE FASB DISCLOSURE TABLE FOOTNOTE

[Return to top](#)



HEADQUARTERS: 4201 LAFAYETTE CENTER DR. • CHANTILLY, VA 20151 • PH: 703-803-2980 • FAX: 703-803-3732
CAPITOL HILL OFFICE: 305 4TH ST., NE • WASHINGTON, DC 20002 • PH: 202-547-8202 • FAX: 202-547-8810

WWW.SMACNA.ORG

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This document is provided to assist SMACNA members and their accountants in complying with the new Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) disclosure requirements pertaining to an employer's participation in multiemployer defined benefit pension plans.

Background on the FASB proposal: In September 2010, FASB announced a proposal that would have required contributing employers to annually disclose the estimated withdrawal liability under every multiemployer defined benefit pension plan to which they contribute whether or not those employers intend to withdraw from those plans. This proposed disclosure would have been fundamentally misleading for a number of reasons, few of which the FASB fully understood before consulting with the CIFIC advisory panel. The financial burden of developing the required annual financial statement footnote would have been crushing - just for the fees charged by the plan administrators and actuaries to compile and calculate the necessary information. Moreover, the consequences of disclosing this misleading information could well have put the contributing employer's financial and surety credit rating and capacity in serious jeopardy.

Further, this misleading disclosure could have compromised evaluations of the employer's financial soundness relating to financial transactions ranging from company valuations for joint ventures to financial assessment rating in project owner contractor selection negotiations. In sum, SMACNA recognized the original FASB proposal was neither sound accounting policy nor in accord with established multiemployer defined benefit pension plan operating practices. SMACNA believed the FASB proposal represented a significant threat to our industry.

Because of this threat, SMACNA took a leading role in the Construction Industry FASB Coalition (CIFIC) that enlisted the participation of virtually all the union-signatory employer associations in the construction industry, surety associations, and commercial banking users of financial statements. The coalition worked together to remove the threat to the industry from the original FASB proposal while still allowing the FASB to achieve its announced goal of enhanced transparency in disclosures of an employer's participation in multiemployer defined benefit pension plans.

The CIFIC undertook an unprecedented industry-wide constructive collaboration to engage FASB in an interest-based problem solving approach to revise the original proposal to meet both the FASB's and CIFIC's goals, and to bring other industry stakeholders into the process to ensure a positive outcome. CIFIC members provided FASB with persuasive analyses of the withdrawal liability issues. Also, the CIFIC conducted an exhaustive "field test" of the original FASB proposal with an actual mid-size mechanical construction firm, and presented the results in a meeting with FASB Board Members and staff. The field test clearly demonstrated to FASB the inordinate expense and inherent infeasibility of its original proposal, which FASB acknowledged. At that meeting, the CIFIC recommended a compromise proposal that eventually proved to meet both the FASB's and CIFIC's objectives.

Both sides achieved a positive outcome, due to several factors, including FASB's outreach process with the CIFIC advisory panel in two meetings (plus numerous conference calls and ongoing correspondence) and because FASB maintained a constructive and non-defensive position with respect to the CIFIC input. SMACNA and the CIFIC remain confident that the soundness of this compromise adopted by FASB in its final standard issued in September, should remain unchanged into the foreseeable future.

This document contains the following:

- Introduction
- Answers to Frequently Asked Questions
- Guidance Memo for FASB Disclosure Table
- Exhibit A – the FASB Disclosure Table Worksheet model, which your firm and your accountant will have to fill out in preparation of your audited or reviewed financial statement
- Exhibit B – sample inquiry letter to Plan Administrators for information necessary to complete columns 4 and 6 of the FASB Disclosure Table
- Exhibit C – information from the Sheet Metal Workers National Pension Plan on FASB compliance data for use by contributing employers
- Exhibit D – sample FASB Disclosure Table Footnote

Disclaimer: *This document is not presented as legal or accounting advice for any particular firm or accountant and should not be relied upon for such purposes. It is intended to provide general information to the industry regarding this new accounting disclosure, rather than specific guidance to address situations that may be unique to particular circumstances. SMACNA disclaims any responsibility for any use beyond that specifically stated as intended.*

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (FASB) STANDARD 715-80
“DISCLOSURE ABOUT AN EMPLOYER’S PARTICIPATION
IN A MULTIEMPLOYER PLAN”

ANSWERS TO FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. What is the effective date for the new FASB disclosure requirements?

The FASB disclosure requirements take effect for annual periods ending after December 15, 2011 for publicly traded companies, and for periods after December 15, 2012 for privately owned companies.

2. If a company prepares financial statements and has them reviewed by a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) rather than audited, would the FASB standard also apply?

Yes. The FASB standards are accounting rules, not auditing rules. Reviewed financials require full disclosure footnotes, so the standard applies equally to both.

3. Our company does not participate in a multiemployer defined benefit pension plan, but does participate in a multiemployer defined contribution retirement plan. Do we need to comply with the new FASB Standard?

No. The FASB disclosure requirements do not apply to multiemployer defined contribution plans (DC plans); the new FASB rules apply only to multiemployer defined benefit pension plans (DB plans).

4. Our company’s fiscal year is not the same as the Plan year of one or more of the pension plans to which we contribute. Should we disclose the contribution amounts on the company’s fiscal year basis or the Plan year basis?

Contributions should be disclosed on the company’s fiscal year basis. So, if a multiemployer defined benefit pension plan’s year-end is June 30th, and the company’s year-end is December 31st, the company should show amounts contributed for the company’s fiscal year from its own records of contributions to that Plan for that year.

5. How much information will the company have to obtain from the Plan to comply with this update?

The “Guidance Memo for FASB Disclosure Table” section of this document reviews the information necessary to complete the table, as well as where the information may be obtained. In general, the intent of the CIFC compromise is to enable employers to simply and inexpensively prepare the disclosure from information already provided by the plans. In general, employers should keep and compile all multiemployer defined benefit pension plan notices received throughout the year and present them to their accountant for purposes of complying with the FASB standard. In most cases these notices, along with company contribution records, will provide all of the detail your accountant will need to prepare the disclosure efficiently and relatively inexpensively.

6. The FASB standard says to disclose the Plan’s funded percentage, if the zone status is not available. Where can we find the funded percentage?

The Plan’s funded percentage may be able to be obtained from several sources. First, it is shown in the Pension Plan’s Annual Funding Notice. This Notice is required to be sent annually to all Contributing Employers no later than 120 days after the end of the Pension Plan’s fiscal year. If the Pension Plan is on a calendar year, the Annual Funding Notice must be sent to all Contributing Employers by the end of April

[Return to top](#)

of the following year. The Plan's funded percentage may also be obtained from the annual notice that must be sent to all Contributing Employers if the Pension Plan is determined by the Plan's actuary to be Endangered (Yellow Zone), Seriously Endangered (Orange Zone) or Critical (Red Zone) under the Pension Protection Act of 2006. That annual notice must be sent to all Contributing Employers no later than 30 days after the Plan's actuary determines and informs the Pension Plan in writing of its zone status for the current plan year. The Plan's actuary must make that determination and inform the Pension Plan in writing no later than 90 days after the beginning of the Pension Plan's fiscal year. The Notice of the Pension Plan's zone status would then be sent to all Contributing Employers no later than 120 days after the beginning of the Plan's fiscal year. No notice is sent to Contributing Employers if the Pension Plan is determined not to be in any of the categories listed above, known as the Green Zone, under the Pension Protection Act of 2006.

Contributing employers in Green Zone plans will not receive these notices, so they will have to provide items of information derived from such funding notices from other sources of information, such as inquires of the Plan Administrator, or receive them from routine notices that the Plan may decide to send all employers for purposes of FASB compliance – should the particular fund decide that that would be an economical and permissible use of plan assets.

7. The FASB disclosure standard asks us to disclose in a footnote whether our company's contributions to a Plan represent more than five percent of the total contributions to the Plan. How can we determine whether this applies to us?

Schedule R of Form 5500 lists all employers who account for five percent or more of the total contributions to a Plan for a particular Plan year. The most recent available Form 5500 for a Plan can be found at this Department of Labor website: <http://www.efast.dol.gov/welcome.html> . To locate a particular Plan's Form 5500, enter the name of the Plan or the Employer Identification Number and Plan Number, found on the Plan's Annual Funding Notice.

8. Are withdrawal liability payments and/or surcharge contributions (for Red Zone plans) included with the company's contributions (reported in column five of the FASB Disclosure Table) for the purpose of determining whether a company's contributions to a Plan represent more than five percent of the total contributions to the Plan?

Yes.

9. Our company was not a five percent contributor in the most recent Plan year, but was a five percent contributor in the immediately preceding Plan year. Do we disclose our company as a five percent contributor?

No. The FASB standard requires disclosure of the five percent contributor status only for the most recent available plan year. If your company was not a five percent contributor for that most recent plan year, but was a five percent contributor in any preceding plan year, you are not required to disclose that fact.

10. What should a company do if a Plan Administrator fails to provide the information needed for the disclosure requirement?

Access the Plan's Form 5500 (see answer to 7 above) to try to obtain the required disclosure information, if available or feasible. If the information is not readily available, then "not available" should be noted on the Disclosure Table.

11. To whom should a company representative address questions about a particular pension plan?

Address all questions to the Plan Administrator or other contact listed at the end of the Plan's Annual Funding Notice. Contributing employers should consider asking their bargaining representative (the multiemployer plan bargaining agent - often the association) and the Plan trustees to routinely compile and distribute the required information to all contributing employers for purposes of FASB compliance. In some instances, there may be an issue as to whether this type of information and service is a permissible Plan expense - but it is worth exploring, if this information can be provided to serve the contributing employers' FASB obligations without running afoul of ERISA Plan expense rules. The plan may well decide that it will conserve plan resources by routinely providing the FASB compliance information to all contributing employers rather than respond to a great many individual employer requests for information that would be even more costly and inefficient for the plan.

12. In addition to the FASB Disclosure Table (Exhibit A), what other footnote disclosures are required of an employer who contributes to a defined benefit pension plan?

The standard states that the employer "...shall provide a narrative description both of the general nature of the multiemployer plans that provide pension benefits and of the employer's participation in the plans that would indicate how the risks of participating in these plans are different from single employer plans." FASB presents an example of a paragraph detailing these disclosures as an attachment to the standard. The language in the example is not required. Any language can be used which complies with the standard. We offer, for your consideration, the sample footnote in Exhibit C, which is based on the Implementation, Guidance and Illustrations material provided in the FASB standard (Subtopic 715-80). This sample footnote contains elements of both footnotes required by paragraphs 715-80-50-4 and 715-80-50-7.

Paragraphs a) and b) of the sample satisfy paragraph 715-80-50-4 of the standard, which calls for a description of both the general nature of multiemployer plans that provide pension benefits and how the risks of participating in those plans are different from single employer plan.

Paragraph c) of the sample footnote is required by paragraph 715-80-50-7 of the standard only if plan level information about the plan is not available in the public record, such as in DoL Form 5500 disclosures. See the answer to Question 13 below.

13. Are there any other disclosures that should be made as a result of the standard?

The FASB standard imposes an additional disclosure requirement if the required information about the plan is not available from a Form 5500. It is extremely unlikely that an employer participates in a plan where the required information is not available. In fact, such circumstances would be so rare that providing a sample footnote to cover these circumstances is not practical. If this situation occurs, the person preparing the financial statements for the employer can follow the guidance in paragraph 715-80-50-7 of the FASB standard.

14. If a Plan's Board of Trustees has proposed a Funding Improvement Plan (FIP) or Rehabilitation Plan (RP), but our company has not yet agreed to a new collective bargaining agreement containing one of the FIP/RP proposed schedules, do we disclose the FIP/RP as "implemented" or "pending"?

As long as the Pension Plan's Board of Trustees has voted affirmatively to adopt a FIP or RP (which typically contains several optional contribution schedules for the bargaining parties to negotiate and a default schedule if they cannot agree), it is considered to be "implemented", even if one or more of the

contributing employers has not yet agreed to a new collective bargaining agreement incorporating the details of the FIP or RP.

We want to emphasize that the question of FIP or RP status pertains to decisions, recommendations and implementation status as they relate to actions by the plan trustees, not contributing employers. The explanatory information accompanying the standard, Board Conclusion 14 (BC-14), explains that “...whether a plan has a funding improvement plan or a rehabilitation plan pending or implemented provides insight into the actions the plan’s trustees are taking to improve the financial health of the plan and may affect the amount of future contributions from the employer.”

15. How will the company know which plans are “individually significant” and should have separate disclosure and which plans are not “individually significant” and should be aggregated?

The accountant who prepares the company’s financial statements should understand the concept of “materiality” (“individually significant”) as it applies to the company’s financial operations and be able to easily determine which plans should be separately disclosed and which should be aggregated. “Materiality” is a term of art in the accounting profession.

16. The FASB standard asks for disclosure of “any minimum contribution requirement(s) required by the collective bargaining agreement(s), if applicable.” Would these minimum contribution requirements be different from the cash contributions we are required to make based on contribution units?

Yes. On rare occasions, a collective bargaining agreement will have a special provision requiring a company to contribute a specified minimum amount to a multiemployer defined benefit pension plan, regardless of the number of contribution units worked by the covered employees. If you are party to such an agreement, you should disclose the terms of any special minimum contribution requirements, separate from the disclosure of actual contributions made.

17. How will bonding companies and banks react to the information provided in this disclosure requirement?

The bonding companies and banks have indicated that the new standard provides them with the necessary information. The commercial banking and surety credit industry supported the CIFC compromise disclosure because, as they commented to FASB, the originally proposed disclosures were misleading, overwhelming and not productive for their underwriting judgments of private company credit and surety assessments. They also understood that the originally proposed withdrawal liability disclosure would not lead to credible underwriting for their purposes.

18. Did the FASB standard change the requirements with respect to withdrawal liability?

No. The FASB standard (paragraph 715-80-50-2) states that the employer shall apply the provisions of “Topic 450” with regard to withdrawal liability. Topic 450 refers to the section of the FASB codification dealing with contingencies. FASB’s guidance regarding contingencies has not been changed by this accounting standards update.

Contingencies are treated by the accounting rules as follows: A contingency is either “probable,” “reasonably possible,” or “remotely possible.” The person preparing the entity’s financial statements must make the judgment as to which of these degrees or descriptions of likelihood is applicable for each material plan for that employer.

Generally, a contingency is considered “probable” if it is likely to occur in the next year. In that case, the contingency - withdrawal liability, would have to be calculated for the upcoming year and an accounting entry for that amount would be made which would result in a loss on the income statement for the withdrawal liability and a liability entered on the balance sheet for the amount due. (In accounting terminology the withdrawal liability is “recognized,” or, said to be recognized “above the line.”)

If the multiemployer DB plan withdrawal liability contingency is determined to be merely “reasonably possible,” then all that is required is a footnote disclosure. So, if it is only “reasonably possible” that an employer will incur withdrawal liability for any of the multiemployer defined benefit pension plans that it participates in in the coming year, then that amount must be calculated, but shown only in footnote disclosure – not fully recognized above the line.

If such withdrawal liability is only “remotely possible,” then no disclosure in a footnote or otherwise is required.

19. How much disclosure is FASB requiring for post-retirement health & welfare benefit obligations?

Companies must disclose contributions made to health and welfare plans only if those plans provide post-retirement benefits. Contributions should be disclosed for the years presented in the financial statements. Note that total contributions to all health and welfare plans providing post-retirement benefits should be disclosed; there is no requirement to detail the contributions by plan. There is also no requirement to separate the contributions allocated specifically to post-retirement benefits.

20. Is the FASB going to pursue some type of disclosure of retiree health and welfare fund liability in the near future?

FASB representatives have stated that it is unlikely that the FASB would revisit the issue any time soon.

GUIDANCE MEMO FOR FASB DISCLOSURE TABLE

To simplify the administrative process in a cost efficient manner when completing the FASB Disclosure Table (Exhibit A), the following guidance is provided as to where the information necessary may be located.

Column One: Pension Trust Fund

The legal name of the Pension Trust Fund is found in the Annual Funding Notice, or on the monthly contribution reports.

Column Two: Pension Plan Employer Identification Number (EIN) and Plan Number (PN)

The Pension Trust Fund EIN and PN are found in the Annual Funding Notice. Once obtained, these numbers will not change from year-to-year.

Column Three: Pension Protection Act (PPA) Zone Status

The Pension Plan's Zone status is found in the Annual Funding Notice. Note, however, that a more recent zone status notice may have been sent to the company if the plan is in Endangered (Yellow Zone) or Critical (Red Zone) status.

Column Four: Funding Improvement Plan (FIP) or Rehabilitation Plan (RP) / Pending or Implemented

If a Plan is in the Green Zone (neither Endangered nor Critical), then this does not apply.

A company should mail a written inquiry (See Exhibit B) to the Pension Trust Fund, or the company's authorized bargaining representative, and ask if a FIP or RP has been implemented (i.e., adopted by the Plan's Board of Trustees), or whether the FIP/RP is pending adoption by the Board of Trustees. (Note: It is possible that a notice of the adoption of the FIP/RP may have been sent to the company.)

The written inquiry should also request any available details of an agreed upon FIP/RP. But, those details of the pending FIP or RP options are not required in the disclosure.

Column Five: Contributions of Entity (i.e. paid by Company)

The contribution information is the same information required in past financial statements. This information should be readily available from the company's accounting department or its external auditor.

Column Six: Surcharge Imposed

The Plan Administrator is required to send a notice to the company if a critical status surcharge contribution is being imposed. As mentioned above, the company should determine to whom that notice would have been sent. If the company is unable to determine whether the surcharge has been imposed, then the question should be included in the written inquiry (Exhibit B) suggested in Column Four above.

Column Seven: Expiration Date of Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA)

The expiration date of each collective bargaining agreement may come from a company's Human Resources or Labor Relations Department, or from the company's authorized bargaining representative.

Footnotes:

The company is required by the FASB Standard to provide a Footnote for (a) comparative purposes that describe changes between two years; (b) a footnote that discloses if a company is a five percent or greater contributing employer to an individual fund in the most recent year, and (c) if it is probable or possible that a company will withdraw from the fund as a contributing employer. A sample footnote is provided in Exhibit C to assist a company in the completion of the Disclosure Table.

EXHIBIT A

FASB Disclosure Table Sample Blank Worksheet

The FASB Disclosure Table Sample Blank Worksheet is being provided so that your firm and your accountant can complete it with your information in the preparation of your audited or reviewed financial statement.

A full-sized worksheet can be found on [page 10](#). You may also download the Excel file for this worksheet from the [SMACNA website](#).

EXHIBIT B

Sample inquiry letter to Plan Administrators for information necessary to complete columns 4 and 6 of the FASB Disclosure Table:

To: Administrator, ABC Pension Fund

From: Company XYZ

Re: Funding Improvement Plan or Rehabilitation Plan

In connection with the preparation of our December 31, 2011 financial statements, we are requesting certain information about Company XYZ's participation in the ABC Pension Fund (the Plan), in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Standard 715-80, "Disclosure about an Employer's Participation in a Multiemployer Plan."

We understand that the Plan is currently in Endangered or Critical status. Can you please confirm whether or not the Board of Trustees has proposed a formal Funding Improvement Plan or Rehabilitation Plan? If so, can you please provide any details regarding the proposed Funding Improvement Plan or Rehabilitation Plan?

[If you know the plan is in Critical status and a Rehabilitation Plan contribution schedule has not yet been agreed to under a new collective bargaining agreement, add the following:]

We understand that because the Plan is in Critical status, our company may be subject to a contribution surcharge if we have not yet negotiated a new contribution schedule under the Rehabilitation Plan. Can you please confirm whether a contribution charge has been assessed to our company?

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions, please contact me at _____.

EXHIBIT C

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (“FASB”) DISCLOSURE INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTING EMPLOYERS IN THE SHEET METAL WORKERS’ NATIONAL PENSION FUND (“NPF”)

Employers are urged to consult their accounting and legal professionals on their disclosure obligations.

- The legal plan name, Employer Identification Number and, if available, the Plan Number of the significant multiemployer plans in which an employer participates:

Sheet Metal Workers’ National Pension Fund; EIN: 52 6112463; Plan No.: 001

- The amount of employer contributions made to each significant plan and to all plans in the aggregate and whether the employer has paid a surcharge to the plan:

Check your records for plan contributions. NPF records reflect only contributions made to NPF. One employer paid surcharges during the 2011 Plan Year.

- Whether the employer’s contributions represent more than 5 percent of total contributions to any plan:

No single NPF Contributing Employer contributes more than 5% of the total contributions to the plan.

- The expiration date(s) of collective bargaining agreement(s) and a description of any future minimum contribution(s) required under a collective bargaining agreement, statutory obligation or other contractual obligation:

Please review your collective bargaining agreement(s) or contact your Local Union.

- The financial health of the significant multiemployer plans, as indicated by the plan’s most recently available certified zone status under the Pension Protection Act of 2006, including the date of the plan’s year-end to which the zone status relates, whether any extended amortization provisions affecting the zone status were employed and whether a funding improvement plan or rehabilitation plan has been implemented or was pending. If the plan’s “zone status” is not available, disclosure is required of the most recently available total plan assets and accumulated benefit obligations and whether the plan is less than 65 percent funded, between 65 percent and 80 percent funded or at least 80 percent funded.

The most recent certification of zone status by the NPF’s actuary was Critical (Red Zone) for year ending December 31, 2011. The certification reflects the election of an extended amortization over a 30-year period of the investment loss incurred in the Plan Year ending December 31, 2008, an expanded asset smoothing period of 10 years for the investment loss incurred in the Plan Year ending December 31, 2008, and an increase in the limit on the actuarial value of assets to 130% of the market value for the Plan Years beginning January 1, 2009 and 2010, as permitted under the Preservation of Access to Care for Medicare Beneficiaries and the Pension Relief Act of 2010.

- A description of the nature and effect of any significant changes affecting comparability of total employer contributions from period to period (e.g., a business combination or divestiture, a change in the contractual employer contribution rate or a change in the number of employees covered by the plan).

The NPF’s Alternative Schedule requires annual contribution rate increases.

For the most current version of this disclosure statement visit:

[www.smwnpf.org/downloads/announcements/FASB INFO - Final version.pdf](http://www.smwnpf.org/downloads/announcements/FASB_INFO_-_Final_version.pdf)

[Return to top](#)

EXHIBIT D

Sample FASB Disclosure Table Footnote:

Company XYZ contributes to (a number of/or exact number) of multiemployer defined benefit pension plans under terms of Collective Bargaining Agreements that cover a number of its employees. The risks of participating in these multiemployer plans are different from single employer plans in the following aspects:

- a) Assets contributed to the multiemployer plan by one company may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating companies.
- b) If a participating company stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating companies.
- c) If Company XYZ stops participating in some or all of its multiemployer plans, and continues in business, Company XYZ could be required to pay an amount, referred to as withdrawal liability, based on the unfunded status of the plan. Company XYZ has no intention of stopping its participation in any multiemployer plans.

Company XYZ's participation in these plans for the annual period ending December 31, 2010, is outlined in the table above. The "EIN/Pension Plan Number" column provides the Employee Identification Number (EIN) and the three-digit plan number, if applicable. Unless otherwise noted, the most recent Pension Protection Act (PPA) zone status available in 2010 and 2009 is for the Plan's year-end at December 31, 2009, and December 31, 2008, respectively. The zone status is based on information that Company XYZ received from the Plan and is certified by the Plan's actuary. The "FIP/RP Status Pending/Implemented" column indicates plans for which a Financial Improvement Plan (FIP) or a Rehabilitation Plan (RP) is either pending or has been implemented. The last column lists the expiration date(s) of the Collective Bargaining Agreement(s) to which the plans are subject. There have been no significant changes that affect the comparability of 2008 and 2009 contributions.

NOTE: The following sentence should be added to the footnote if Company XYZ contributes 5% or more of total annual Plan contributions:

- For the year ended December 31, 2010, Company XYZ contributed _____% of total annual contributions for the ABC Pension Plan.

NOTE: *The following sentence should be added to the footnote if Company XYZ's withdrawal from a multiemployer plan is "reasonably possible": (A probable withdrawal would require adjustment of the financial statements for any anticipated withdrawal liability.)*

- As of December 31, 2010, Company XYZ's withdrawal from the ABC Pension Plan is possible if certain conditions continue to exist.