

Hotel Union and Hotel Industry of Hawaii Pension Plan

Benefit and Risk Management Services

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Honolulu, HI 96817-5315

ANNUAL FUNDING NOTICE
For
Hotel Union and Hotel Industry of Hawaii Pension Plan

Introduction

This notice includes important funding information about your pension plan (“the Plan”). This notice also provides a summary of federal rules governing multiemployer plans in reorganization and insolvent plans and benefit payments guaranteed by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), a federal agency. This notice is for the plan year beginning August 1, 2008 and ending July 31, 2009 (referred to hereafter as “Plan Year”).

Funded Percentage

The funded percentage of a plan is a measure of how well that plan is funded. This percentage is obtained by dividing the Plan’s assets by its liabilities on the valuation date for the plan year. In general, the higher the percentage, the better funded the plan. The Plan’s funded percentage for the Plan Year and 2 preceding plan years is set forth in the chart below, along with a statement of the value of the Plan’s assets and liabilities for the same period.

	2008	2007	2006
1. Valuation Date	August 1, 2008	Not applicable	Not applicable
2. Funded Percentage	95.4%	Not applicable	Not applicable
3. Value of Assets¹	\$342,619,777	Not applicable	Not applicable
4. Value of Liabilities	\$359,259,504	Not applicable	Not applicable

Transition Data

For a brief transition period, the Plan is not required by law to report certain funding related information because such information may not exist for plan years before 2008. The plan has entered “not applicable” in the chart above to identify the information it does not have. In lieu of that information, however, the Plan is providing you with comparable information that reflects the funding status of the Plan under the law then in effect. For 2007, the Plan’s “funded current liability percentage” was 85.8%, the Plan’s assets¹ were \$330,745,067, and Plan liabilities were \$385,282,066. For 2006, the Plan’s “funded current liability percentage” was 92.1%, the Plan’s assets were \$309,314,299, and Plan liabilities were \$335,717,062.

Fair Market Value of Assets

¹For funding purposes, the asset value is the actuarial value of assets or “adjusted cost value” which is different from the “fair market value” of assets.

Asset values in the chart above are actuarial values, not market values. Market values tend to show a clearer picture of a plan's funded status as of a given point in time. However, because market values can fluctuate daily based on factors in the marketplace, such as changes in the stock market, pension law allows plans to use actuarial values for funding purposes. While actuarial values fluctuate less than market values, they are estimates. As of July 31, 2009, the estimated fair market value of the Plan's assets was \$276,710,056 (unaudited). As of July 31, 2008, the fair market value of the Plan's assets was \$321,356,755. As of July 31, 2007, the fair market value of the Plan's assets was \$346,386,868.

Participant Information

The total number of participants in the plan as of the Plan's valuation date was 10,978. Of this number, 7,686 were active participants, 3,125 were retired or separated from service and receiving benefits, and 167 were retired or separated from service and entitled to future benefits.

Funding & Investment Policies

The law requires that every pension plan have a procedure for establishing a funding policy to carry out the plan objectives. A funding policy relates to the level of contributions needed to pay for benefits promised under the plan currently and over the years. The funding policy of the Plan is as follows:

The Plan is funded by contributions made by employers pursuant to collective bargaining agreements with the union. As of August 1, 2008, the Trustees had adopted a funding policy based on amortizing the Plan's unfunded actuarial liability over an 11 year period from August 1, 2008.

Once money is contributed to the Plan, the money is invested by plan officials called fiduciaries. Specific investments are made 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 various types or categories of investment management decisions. The investment policy of the Plan is as follows:

General Investment Principles and Objectives:

The Fund shall be invested with care, skill, prudence and diligence under the guidance of the "prudent man rule". It shall also be diversified to minimize the risk of large losses with the understanding that the long term objective is to generate total investment returns in excess of the market index.

Asset Allocation Guidelines:

The overall target allocation for the total fund is 70% in equities and 30% in fixed income like assets. The current benchmark for the total fund is 50% S&P 500 index, 20% MSCI EAFE Index, 20% Barclays Capital 1-3 Year Government Bond Index, and 10% 90 Day Treasury Bills.

Investment Management and Performance Evaluation:

The Trustees retain investment managers of varying styles and philosophies to attain the Fund's objectives while making reasonable efforts to control risk and preserve capital. The manager's performance is evaluated regularly to ensure that they are adhering to their management style and philosophy, and they are also compared to their individual benchmarks and investment peers.

In accordance with 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:

Asset Allocations Percentage

1. Interest-bearing cash	<u>30%</u>
2. U.S. Government securities	<u>0%</u>
3. Corporate debt instruments (other than employer securities):	
Preferred	<u>0%</u>
All other	<u>0%</u>
4. Corporate stocks (other than employer securities):	
Preferred	<u>1%</u>
Common	<u>22%</u>
5. Partnership/joint venture interests	<u>21%</u>
6. Real estate (other than employer real property)	<u>0%</u>
7. Loans (other than to participants)	<u>0%</u>
8. Participant loans	<u>0%</u>
9. Value of interest in common/collective trusts	<u>6%</u>
10. Value of interest in pooled separate accounts	<u>0%</u>
11. Value of interest in master trust investment accounts	<u>0%</u>
12. Value of interest in 103-12 investment entities	<u>0%</u>
13. Value of interest in registered investment companies (e.g., mutual funds)	<u>20%</u>
14. Value of funds held in insurance co. general account (unallocated contracts)	<u>0%</u>
15. Employer-related investments:	
Employer Securities	<u>0%</u>
Employer real property	<u>0%</u>
16. Buildings and other property used in plan operation	<u>0%</u>
17. Other	<u>0%</u>

Critical or Endangered Status

Under federal pension law a plan generally will be considered to be in “endangered” status if, at the beginning of the plan year, the funded percentage of the plan is less than 80 percent or in “critical” status if the percentage is less than 65 percent (other factors may also apply). 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, the trustees of the plan are required to adopt a rehabilitation plan. Rehabilitation and funding improvement plans establish steps and benchmarks for pension plans to improve their funding status over a specified period of time.

The Plan was not in endangered or critical status in the plan year.

A pension plan is required to file with the US Department of Labor an annual report (i.e., Form 5500) containing financial and other information about the plan. Copies of the annual report 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.

Summary of Rules Governing Plans in Reorganization and Insolvent Plans

Federal law has a number of special rules that apply to financially troubled multiemployer plans. Under so-called "plan reorganization rules," a plan with adverse financial experience may need to increase required contributions and may, under certain circumstances, reduce benefits that are not eligible for the PBGC's guarantee (generally, benefits that have been in effect for less than 60 months). If a plan is in reorganization status, it must provide notification that the plan is in reorganization status and that, if contributions are not increased, accrued benefits under the plan may be reduced or an excise tax may be imposed (or both). The law requires the plan to furnish this notification to each contributing employer and the labor organization.

Despite the special plan reorganization rules, a plan in reorganization nevertheless could become insolvent. A plan is insolvent for a plan year if its available financial resources are not sufficient to pay benefits when due for the plan year. An insolvent plan must reduce benefit payments to the highest level that can be paid from the plan's available financial resources. If such resources are not enough to pay benefits at a level specified by law (see Benefit Payments Guaranteed by the PBGC, below), the plan must apply to the PBGC for financial assistance. The PBGC, by law, 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 notification of the insolvency 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 as a result of the insolvency, including loss of a lump sum option. This information will be provided for each year the plan is insolvent.

Benefit Payments Guaranteed by the PBGC

The maximum benefit that the PBGC guarantees is set by law. Only vested benefits are guaranteed. 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 \$500, 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 ($\$500/10$), which equals \$50. The guaranteed amount for a \$50 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 ($\35.75×10).

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 ($\17.75×10). The PBGC guarantees pension benefits payable at normal retirement age and some early retirement benefits. In calculating a person's monthly payment, the PBGC will disregard any benefit increases that were made under the 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 pre-retirement death benefits to a spouse or beneficiary (e.g., a qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity) if the participant dies after the plan terminates, 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.

Where to Get More Information

For more information about this notice, you may contact Benefit & Risk Management Services, Inc. at 1-808-523-0199, 560 North Nimitz Highway, Suite 209; Honolulu, Hawaii 96817-5315. For identification purposes, the official plan number is 001 and the plan sponsor's employer identification number or "EIN" is 99-6009518. For more information about the PBGC and benefit guarantees, go to PBGC's website, www.pbgc.gov, or call PBGC toll-free at 1-800-400-7242 (TTY/TDD users may call the Federal relay service toll free at 1-800-877-8339 and ask to be connected to 1-800-400-7242).