

OLMS Division of Interpretations and Standards, which can be reached at the above address, by email at OLMS-Public@dol.gov, by phone at 202-693-0123 or by fax at 202-693-1340. The Department will publish additional information giving further practical guidance on the reporting requirements for trusts on the OLMS Web site at <http://www.olms.dol.gov>.

Examples of a trust in which a labor organization is interested may include, but are not limited to, the following entities:

**Example A: The Building Corporation**

— A labor organization creates a corporation which owns the building where the union has its offices. The building corporation must be reported as a trust in which the labor organization is interested.

**Example B: The Redevelopment Corporation**

— A labor organization creates an entity named the Redevelopment Corporation, or appoints one or more of the members of the governing board of the Corporation, which is established primarily to enable members of the labor organization to obtain low cost housing constructed with Federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants. The Redevelopment Corporation must be reported as a trust in which it is interested. A labor organization that neither participated in the creation of the Corporation, nor appointed members of its governing board, but loaned money to the Corporation to use as matching money for HUD grants need not report the Corporation as a trust in which it is interested.

**Example C: The Educational Institute**

— Five reporting labor organizations form the Educational Institute to provide educational services primarily for the benefit of their members. Similar services are also provided to the general public. Each labor organization contributes funds to start the Educational Institute, which will then offer various educational programs that will generate revenue. Each labor

organization that participated in forming the Institute, or that appoints a member to its governing body, must report the Educational Institute as a trust in which it is interested.

**Example D: The Bank**

— A reporting labor organization forms a bank that is chartered and licensed under federal and state laws, or selects a member of the board of directors of a bank that is already in existence, for the purpose of ensuring that banking services are available to members at reasonable cost, or as an investment for the purpose of increasing funds available for union activities for the benefit of union members. Any labor organization that participated in forming the bank, or that appoints a member to the bank's board of directors, must report the bank as a trust in which it has an interest.

**Example E: Joint Funds** — A reporting labor organization that forms a "joint fund" with a large national manufacturer to offer a variety of training and jobs skills programs for members of the labor organization, or appoints a member to the governing body of such a fund, must report the joint fund as a trust in which the labor organization has an interest.

**Example F: Job Targeting Fund**

— A reporting labor organization creates an entity for the purpose of making targeted disbursements to increase employment opportunities for its members. The fund must be reported as a trust in which the labor organization is interested.

**Example G: 302(c)(5) through (9) Plans**

— A reporting labor organization forms a plan permitted under Section 302(c)(5) through (9) of the LMRA (29 U.S.C. 186 (c)(5) through (9)), and files a complete annual financial report as required under ERISA. The labor organization reports only that the plan exists and states where the ERISA annual financial report may be viewed. This information should be reported in Item 69. No Form T-1 need be filed even if the labor organization contributes more than \$10,000 to the plan.