



**NonERISA 403(b)
Plan Document for
Public Schools,
Community Colleges, and
Public Universities and
Colleges**

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Public Schools, Community Colleges, and Public Universities and Colleges**

Section I – Purpose

- 1.01 **Purpose:** Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 permits contributions to be made to annuity contracts and custodial accounts under a 403(b) Plan to provide retirement benefits for employees of certain non-profit educational, charitable, humane and religious organizations. The Employer whose name and signature appear on the Adoption Agreement hereby adopts a 403(b) Plan in the form of this 403(b) Plan Document for Public Schools, as modified by the information provided and selections made in the Adoption Agreement, for the exclusive benefit of Employees and their beneficiaries.

Section 2- Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in the Plan and the Adoption Agreement, shall have the meaning set forth below.

- 2.01 **Account:** The account or accumulation maintained for the benefit of any Participant or Beneficiary under one or more Annuity Contracts or Custodial Accounts. For purposes of this Plan a separate account shall include separate accounting.
- 2.02 **Account Balance:** The bookkeeping account maintained for each Participant which reflects the aggregate amount credited to the Participant's Account under all Accounts, including the Participant's Elective Deferrals, the earnings or loss of each Annuity Contract or a Custodial Account (net of expenses) allocable to the Participant, any transfers for the Participant's benefit, and any distribution made to the Participant or the Participant's Beneficiary. If permitted in the applicable Annuity Contract or Custodial Account Agreement, in the case where a Participant has more than one Beneficiary at the time of the Participant's death, then a separate Account Balance shall be maintained for each Beneficiary. The Account Balance includes any account established under Section 7 for rollover contributions and plan-to-plan transfers or exchanges made for a Participant, the account established for a Beneficiary after a Participant's death, and any account or accounts established for an Alternate Payee (as defined in section 414(p)(8) of the Code).
- 2.03 **Administrator:** The person, committee, or other organization named in the Adoption Agreement, appointed by the Employer to Administer the Plan. If no such Entity is named, the Administrator shall be the Employer.
- 2.04 **Adoption Agreement:** The instrument completed and executed by the Employer, in which the Employer adopts this 403(b) Plan and selects its options under the Plan. Such Agreement may be amended by the Employer from time to time.
- 2.05 **After-tax Contribution:** Any contribution made to the Plan by a Participant as an After-Tax Employee Contribution that is included in the Participant's gross income in the year in which made and that is maintained under a separate account or separate accounting to which earnings and losses are allocated.
- 2.06 **Alternate Payee:** A spouse, former spouse, child or other dependent of a Participant who is assigned under a qualified domestic relations order (as defined in §414(p) of the Code) a right to receive all or a portion of the benefits payable with respect to a Participant.
- 2.07 **Annuity Contract:** A nontransferable contract as defined in section 403(b)(1) of the Code, established for each Participant by the Employer, or by each Participant individually, that is issued by an insurance company qualified to issue annuities under any applicable State law and that includes payment in the form of an annuity.
- 2.08 **Beneficiary:** The designated person or persons entitled to receive benefits under the Plan after the death of a Participant, subject to such additional rules as may be set forth in the Individual Agreements. If no designation has been made, or if no beneficiary is living at the time of a Participant's death, his Beneficiary shall be:
- (a) His surviving spouse; but if he has no surviving spouse, then
 - (b) His surviving children, in equal shares; but if he has no surviving children, then
 - (c) His estate.

If the Individual Agreement permits, a Beneficiary may designate a subsequent Beneficiary(ies) to receive the remaining balance in the account upon such original Beneficiary's death.

- 2.09 **Custodial Account:** The group or individual custodial account or accounts, as defined in section 403(b)(7) of the Code, established for each Participant by the Employer, or by each Participant individually, to hold assets of the Plan.
- 2.10 **Code:** The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as now in effect or as hereafter amended. All citations to sections of the Code are to such sections as they may from time to time be amended or renumbered.
- 2.11 **Compensation:** All cash compensation for services to the Employer, including salary, wages, fees, commissions, bonuses, and overtime pay, that is includible in the Employee's gross income for the calendar year, plus amounts that would be cash compensation for services to the Employer includible in the Employee's gross income for the calendar year but for a compensation reduction election under section 125, 132(f), 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) of the Code (including an election under Section 3 made to reduce compensation in order to have Elective Deferrals under the Plan). Such Compensation shall be determined under the most recent year of service pursuant to Section 403(b)(4) of the Code and which precedes the taxable year by no more than five years.
- 2.12 **Disabled:** The definition of disability provided in the applicable Individual Agreement.
- 2.13 **Elective Deferral:** The Employer contributions made to the Plan at the election of the Participant in lieu of receiving cash compensation. Pursuant to the Adoption Agreement Elective Deferrals may include pre-tax salary reduction contributions and Designated Roth Elective Deferrals.
- 2.14 **Employee:** Each individual, whether appointed or elected, who is a common law employee of the Employer performing services for a public school as an employee of the Employer. This definition is not applicable unless the employee's compensation for performing services for a public school is paid by the Employer. Further, a person occupying an elective or appointive public office is not an employee performing services for a public school unless such office is one to which an individual is elected or appointed only if the individual has received training, or is experienced, in the field of education. A public office includes any elective or appointive office of a State or local government.
- 2.15 **Employer:** The entity whose name appears on the Adoption Agreement executed by it, any successor which elects to continue the Plan, and any predecessor which has maintained this Plan. Such Employer must be an organization which is a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency or instrumentality of either, that has employees who perform services for an educational institution (as defined in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the Code.
- 2.16 **Employer Contribution:** Amounts contributed by the Employer, other than Elective Deferrals, for the Participant pursuant to Section 11 of the Plan.
- 2.17 **Employer Contribution Account:** The account established and maintained for each Participant consisting of the Participant's Employer Contribution Account and certain transfers, where no accounting has been maintained with respect to principal and interest on Elective Deferrals or other unknown amounts that are part of the Employee's 403(b) account.
- 2.18 **Entry Date:** The date designated by the Employer in the Adoption Agreement.
- 2.19 **Excess Deferral:** For any taxable year, that portion of an Employee's Elective Deferrals that exceeds the limits of Section 402(g) of the Code.
- 2.20 **Funding Vehicles:** The Annuity Contracts or Custodial Accounts issued for funding amounts held under the Plan and specifically approved by Employer for use under the Plan.
- 2.21 **Hardship:** Hardship is defined as an immediate and heavy financial need of the Employee where such Employee lacks other available resources. The following are the only financial needs considered immediate and heavy:
- (a) deductible medical expenses (within the meaning of section 213(d) of the Code) of the Employee, the Employee's spouse, children, or dependents;

- (b) the purchase (excluding mortgage payments) of a principal residence for the Employee;
- (c) payment of tuition for the next quarter or semester of post-secondary education for the Employee, the Employee's spouse, children or dependents;
- (d) the need to prevent the eviction of the Employee from, or a foreclosure on the mortgage of, the Employee's principal residence;
- (e) payments for burial or funeral expenses for the Employee's deceased parent, spouse, children or dependents (as defined in Section 152, and, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, without regard to Section 152(d)(1)(B));
- (f) Expenses for the repair of damage to the Employee's principal residence that would qualify for the casualty deduction under Section 165 (determined without regard to whether the loss exceeds 10% of adjusted gross income); or
- (g) Other definitions of immediate and heavy financial needs promulgated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue through the publication of revenue rulings, notices, and other documents of general applicability.

The Plan must demonstrate that it satisfies section 1.401(k)-(1)(d)(3)(iv)(E) of the Treasury Regulations.

- 2.22 **Includible Compensation:** An Employee's actual wages in box 1 of Form W-2 for a year for services to the Employer, but subject to a maximum of \$200,000 (or such higher maximum as may apply under section 401(a)(17) of the Code) and increased (up to the dollar maximum) by any compensation reduction election under sections 125, 132(f), 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) of the Code (including any Elective Deferral under the Plan). The amount of Includible Compensation is determined without regard to any community property laws. Such Compensation shall be determined under the most recent year of service pursuant to Section 403(b)(4) of the Code and which precedes the taxable year by no more than five years.
- 2.23 **Individual Agreement:** The agreements between a Vendor and the Employer or a Participant that constitutes or governs a Custodial Account or an Annuity Contract.
- 2.24 **Participant:** An individual for whom Elective Deferrals are currently being made, or for whom Elective Deferrals have previously been made, under the Plan and who has not received a distribution of his or her entire benefit under the Plan.
- 2.25 **Plan:** The name of the Plan, as indicated on the Employer's Adoption Agreement.
- 2.26 **Plan year:** The calendar year, or other 12 month period specified in the Adoption Agreement.
- 2.27 **Related Employer:** The Employer and any other entity which is under common control with the Employer under section 414(b) or (c) of the Code. For this purpose, the Employer shall determine which entities are Related Employers based on a reasonable, good faith standard and taking into account the special rules applicable under Notice 89-23, 1989-1 C.B. 654.
- 2.28 **Salary Reduction Agreement:** A legally binding agreement between the Employer and Employee whereby the Employee authorizes a reduction in the Employee's future salary or foregoes an increase in salary with respect to amounts earned after the Plan's effective date, and whereby the Employer agrees to contribute the amount of salary reduced or foregone by the Employee to the Plan. The Salary Reduction Agreement may be terminated at any time by either the Employer or the Employee with respect to amounts not yet earned by the Employee.
- 2.29 **Severance from Employment:** For purpose of the Plan, Severance from Employment means Severance from Employment with the Employer and any Related Entity. However, a Severance from Employment also occurs on any date on which an Employee ceases to be an employee of a public school, even though the Employee may continue to be employed by a Related Employer that is another unit of the State or local government that is not a public school or in a capacity that is not employment with a public school (e.g., ceasing to be an employee performing services for a public school but continuing to work for the same State or local government employer).
- 2.30 **Vendor:** The provider of an Annuity Contract or Custodial Account. The Vendors selected by the Employer to receive ongoing payroll contributions shall be specified as outlined on Plan Vendor Attachment. Such Plan Vendor Attachment shall specify the Vendors who have entered into Information Sharing Agreements. Such Attachment shall be construed to be a part of the 403(b) Plan, and may be amended at any time by the Employer by re-executing such Plan Vendor Attachment.

- 2.31 **Valuation Date:** The date or dates specified by the Employer and communicated to the Administrator.

Section 3 - Participation and Contributions

- 3.01 **Eligibility:** Each Employee shall be eligible to participate in the Plan and elect to have Elective Deferrals made on his or her behalf hereunder immediately upon becoming employed by the Employer. However, an Employee who is a student-teacher (i.e., a person providing service as a teacher's aide on a temporary basis while attending a school, college or university) or if elected by the Employer in the Adoption Agreement the following Employees may also be excluded: an Employee who normally works fewer than 20 hours per week; nonresident aliens who receive no earned income from the Employer which constitutes income from sources within the U.S.; and Employees who are participants in an eligible deferred compensation plan within the meaning of section 457 of the Code or a qualified cash or deferred arrangement of the Employer or another custodial account or annuity described in section 403(b) of the Code.

An Employee normally works fewer than 20 hours per week if, for the 12-month period beginning on the date the employee's employment commenced, the Employer reasonably expects the Employee to work fewer than 1,000 hours of service (as defined under section 410(a)(3)(C) of the Code) and, for each plan year ending after the close of that 12-month period, the Employee has worked fewer than 1,000 hours of service.

- 3.02 **Compensation Reduction Election:**

(a) **General Rule:** An Employee elects to become a Participant by executing an election to reduce his or her Compensation (and have that amount contributed as an Elective Deferral on his or her behalf) and filing it with the Administrator. This Compensation reduction election shall be made on the agreement provided by the Administrator under which the Employee agrees to be bound by all the terms and conditions of the Plan. The Administrator may establish an annual minimum deferral amount no higher than \$200, and may change such minimum to a lower amount from time to time. The participation election shall also include designation of the Funding Vehicles and Accounts therein to which Elective Deferrals are to be made and a designation of Beneficiary. Any such election shall remain in effect until a new election is filed. Only an individual who performs services for the Employer as an Employee may reduce his or her Compensation under the Plan. Each Employee will become a Participant in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Individual Agreements. An Employee shall become a Participant as soon as administratively practicable following the date applicable under the Employee's election.

- (b) **Special Rule for New Employees:**

(1) **Automatic Enrollment for New Employees:** For purposes of applying this Section 3.02, a new Employee is deemed to have elected to become a Participant and to have his or her Compensation reduced by the percentage if any elected in the Adoption Agreement (and have that amount contributed as an Elective Deferral on his or her behalf), at the time the Employee is hired, and to have agreed to be bound by all the terms and conditions of the Plan. Contributions made under this automatic participation provision shall be made to the Funding Vehicle or Vehicles selected for this purpose for all new Employees by the Administrator. Any Employee who automatically becomes a Participant under this Section 3.02(b) shall file a designation of Beneficiary with the Funding Vehicle or Vehicles to which contributions are made. If no designation is filed with the Vendor, then the defaults, if any, contained in the Individual Agreements shall apply. If no defaults are outlined in the Individual Agreements, and the Employee has not designated any beneficiaries or all named beneficiaries are no longer alive then the following defaults shall apply: first the spouse of the Employee; if there is no spouse then any surviving children, if there are no surviving children, then the Employee's Estate. If the Plan permits Roth Elective Deferrals, then the automatic enrollment Elective Deferral will be deposited as a regular Pre-Tax Elective Deferral, unless a different default applies on the Salary Reduction Agreement.

(2) **Right to File a Different Election; Notice to Employee:** This Section 3.02(b) shall not apply to the extent an Employee files an election for a different percentage reduction or elects to have no Compensation reduction, or designates a different Funding Vehicle to receive contributions made on his or her behalf. Any new Employee shall receive a statement at the time he or she is hired that describes the Employee's rights and obligations under this Section 3.02(b) (including the information in this Section 3.02(b) and identification of how the Employee can file an election or make a designation as described in the preceding sentence, and the refund right under Section

3.02(b)(3), including the specific name and location of the person to whom any such election or designation may be filed), and how the contributions under this Section 3.02(b) will be invested.

(3) *Refund of Contributions.* An Employee for whom contributions have been automatically made under Section 3.02(b)(1) may elect to withdraw all of the contributions made on his or her behalf under Section 3.02(b)(1), including the attributable gains or losses thereon through the date of the withdrawal. This withdrawal right is available only if the withdrawal election is made within 90 days after the date of the first contribution made under Section 3.02(b)(1).

- 3.03 **Information Provided by the Employer:** Each Employee enrolling in the Plan should provide to the Administrator at the time of initial enrollment, and later if there are any changes, any information necessary or advisable for the Administrator to administer the Plan, including any information required under the Individual Agreements.
- 3.04 **Change in Elective Deferrals Election:** Subject to the provisions of the applicable Individual Agreements, an Employee may at any time revise his or her participation election, including a change of the amount of his or her Elective Deferrals, his or her investment direction, and his or her designated Beneficiary. A change in the investment direction shall take effect as of the date provided by the Administrator on a uniform basis for all Employees. A change in the Beneficiary designation shall take effect when the election is accepted by the Vendor.
- 3.05 **Contributions Made Promptly:** Elective Deferrals under the Plan shall be transferred to the applicable Funding Vehicle as soon as administratively feasible. An Employer may adopt a policy and procedure that will satisfy State Law requirements or adopt the IRS safe harbor rule of depositing the amounts within 15 business days following the end of the month in which the amount would otherwise have been paid to the Participant, as long as the IRS safe harbor is not a longer period than the applicable State law.
- 3.06 **Leave of Absence:** Unless an election is otherwise revised, if an Employee is absent from work by leave of absence, Elective Deferrals under the Plan shall continue to the extent that Compensation continues.

Section 4 - Limitations on Amounts Deferred and Other Contributions

- 4.01 **Basic Annual Limitation:** Except as provided in Sections 4.02 and 4.03, the maximum amount of the Elective Deferral under the Plan for any calendar year shall not exceed the lesser of (a) the applicable dollar amount or (b) the Participant's Includible Compensation for the calendar year. The applicable dollar amount is the amount established under section 402(g)(1)(B) of the Code, which is \$15,500 for 2008, and is adjusted for cost-of-living after 2007 to the extent provided under section 415(d) of the Code.
- 4.02 **Special Section 403(b) Catch-up Limitation for Employees With 15 Years of Service:** If elected by the Employer in the Adoption Agreement and because the Employer is a qualified organization (within the meaning of § 1.403(b)-4(c)(3)(ii) of the Income Tax Regulations), the applicable dollar amount under Section 4.01 for any "qualified employee" is increased (to the extent provided in the Individual Agreements) by the least of:
- (a) \$3,000;
 - (b) The excess of:
 - (1) \$15,000, over
 - (2) The total special 403(b) catch-up elective deferrals made for the qualified employee by the qualified organization for prior years; or
 - (c) The excess of:
 - (1) \$5,000 multiplied by the number of years of service of the employee with the qualified organization, over
 - (2) The total Elective Deferrals made for the employee by the qualified organization for prior years.

For purposes of this Section 4.02, a "qualified employee" means an employee who has completed at least 15 years of service taking into account only employment with the Employer.

- 4.03 **Age 50 Catch-up Elective Deferral Contributions:** If elected by the Employer in the Adoption Agreement, an Employee who is a Participant who will attain age 50 or more by the end of the calendar year is permitted to elect an additional amount of Elective Deferrals, up to the maximum age 50 catch-up Elective Deferrals for the year. The maximum dollar amount of the age 50 catch-up Elective Deferrals for a year is \$5,000 for 2008, and is adjusted for cost-of-living after 2007 to the extent provided under the Code.
- 4.04 **Coordination of Catch-up Contributions:** Amounts in excess of the limitation set forth in Section 4.01 shall be allocated first to the special 403(b) catch-up under Section 4.02 and next as an age 50 catch-up contribution under Section 4.03. However, in no event can the amount of the Elective Deferrals for a year be more than the Participant's Compensation for the year.
- 4.05 **Special Rule for a Participant Covered by Another Section 403(b) Plan:** For purposes of this Section 4, if the Participant is or has been a participant in one or more other plans under section 403(b) of the Code (and any other plan that permits elective deferrals under section 402(g) of the Code), then this Plan and all such other plans shall be considered as one plan for purposes of applying the foregoing limitations of this Section 4. For this purpose, the Administrator shall take into account any other such plan maintained by any Related Employer and shall also take into account any other such plan for which the Administrator receives from the Participant sufficient information concerning his or her participation in such other plan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, another plan maintained by a Related Entity shall be taken into account for purposes of Section 4.02 only if the other plan is a §403(b) plan.
- 4.06 **Correction of Excess Elective Deferrals in Multiple Plans:**
- (a) If any portion of an Employee's Elective Deferral exceeds the limitation on Elective Deferrals under this Section 4, such portion shall be included in the Employee's gross income and be considered an Excess Deferral. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan, Excess Deferrals assigned to this Plan, plus any income and minus any losses allocable thereto, shall be distributed no later than April 15 to Participants who claim Excess Deferrals for the preceding taxable year and assign them to the Plan for such preceding year.
 - (b) A Participant may assign to this Plan any Excess Deferrals made during a taxable year of the Participant by notifying the Administrator on or before March 1 (unless a later date, but not after April 15th is outlined in the Individual Agreement) of the amount of the Excess Deferrals to be assigned to the Plan. The Participant's notice shall be in writing, shall specify the Participant's Excess Deferrals for the preceding taxable year, and shall be accompanied by the Participant's written statement that if such amounts are not distributed, such Excess Deferrals when added to amounts deferred under other plans or arrangements described in sections 401(k), 408(k), 408(p) or 403(b) of the Code, exceed the limit imposed on the Participant by section 402(g) of the Code for the year in which the deferral occurred. For years beginning after 2005, distribution of Excess Deferrals for a year shall be made first from the Participant's pre-tax Elective Deferral account to the extent pre-tax Elective Deferrals were made for such year, unless the Employer elects otherwise in the Adoption Agreement.
 - (c) Excess Deferrals shall be adjusted for any income or loss up to the date of distribution. The income or loss allocable to Excess Deferrals is the income or loss allocable to the Participant's Employee Elective Deferral account for the taxable year multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is such Participant's Excess Deferrals for the year and the denominator is the Participant's account balance attributable to Elective Deferrals without regard to any income or loss occurring during such taxable year; and income or loss allocable to the Participant's Elective Deferral account from the beginning of the next Plan Year through the date of correction. If the Elective Deferral on behalf of a Participant for any calendar year exceeds the limitations described above, or the Elective Deferral on behalf of a Participant for any calendar year exceeds the limitations described above when combined with other amounts deferred by the Participant under another plan of the Employer under section 403(b) of the Code (and any other plan that permits elective deferrals under section 402(g) of the Code for which the Participant provides information that is accepted by the Administrator), then the Elective Deferral, to the extent in excess of the applicable limitation (adjusted for any income or loss in value, if any, allocable thereto), shall be distributed to the Participant.

4.07 Return of Excess 415 Contributions:

- (a) If, as a result of a reasonable error in estimating a Participant's annual compensation, a reasonable error in determining the amount of Elective Deferrals under Section 402(g)(3) of the Code, or any other circumstances that the Internal Revenue Service shall determine meets the requirements of Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder, an excess annual addition occurs in any Participant's account, a distribution is permitted of such excess. Such corrections of 415 excesses shall also include any subsequent guidance provided by the Treasury and any correction procedure included under the Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System (EPCRS).
- (b) Excess annual addition amounts which are distributed shall not be deemed annual additions for the limitation year during which such contributions were made, and are disregarded for purposes of Section 402(g) of the Code.
- (c) Distributions made under this section 4.07 include distributions of Elective Deferrals or employee After-Tax contributions. Such distributions will also include the income attributable to the excess annual addition.

4.08 Protection of Persons Who Serve in a Uniformed Service: An Employee whose employment is interrupted by qualified military service under section 414(u) of the Code or who is on a leave of absence for qualified military service under section 414(u) of the Code may elect to make additional Elective Deferrals upon resumption of employment with the Employer equal to the maximum Elective Deferrals that the Employee could have elected during that period if the Employee's employment with the Employer had continued (at the same level of Compensation) without the interruption or leave, reduced by the Elective Deferrals, if any, actually made for the Employee during the period of the interruption or leave. Except to the extent provided under section 414(u) of the Code, this right applies for five years following the resumption of employment (or, if sooner, for a period equal to three times the period of the interruption or leave).

4.09 Roth 403(b) Elective Deferrals

(a) General Application

- (i) If the Employer has elected in the Adoption Agreement, this Section 4.09 will apply to contributions beginning with the effective date specified in the Adoption Agreement but in no event before the first day of the first taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2006.
- (ii) As of the effective date under section 4.09(a)(i), the Plan will accept Roth Elective Deferrals made on behalf of Participants. A Participant's Roth Elective Deferrals will be allocated to a separate account maintained for such deferrals as described in section 4.09(b).
- (iii) Unless specifically stated otherwise, Roth Elective Deferrals will be treated as Elective Deferrals for all purposes under the Plan.

(b) Separate Accounting

- (i) Contributions and withdrawals of Roth Elective Deferrals will be credited and debited to the Roth Elective Deferral account maintained for each Participant.
- (ii) The Plan will maintain a record of the amount of Roth Elective Deferrals in each Participant's account.
- (iii) Gains, losses, and other credits or charges must be separately allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to each Participant's Roth Elective Deferral account and the Participant's other accounts under the Plan.
- (iv) No contributions other than Roth Elective Deferrals and properly attributable earnings will be credited to each Participant's Roth Elective Deferral account.

(c) Direct Rollovers

- (i) Notwithstanding any provision in this Plan, a direct rollover of a distribution from a Roth Elective Deferral account under the Plan will only be made to another Roth Elective Deferral account under an applicable retirement plan described in section 402A(e)(1) or

to a Roth IRA described in section 408A, and only to the extent the rollover is permitted under the rules of section 402(c).

- (ii) Notwithstanding any provision in this Plan, unless otherwise provided by the Employer in the Adoption Agreement, the Plan will accept a rollover contribution to a Roth Elective Deferral account only if it is a direct rollover from another Roth Elective Deferral account under an applicable retirement plan described in section 402A(e)(1) and only to the extent the rollover is permitted under the rules of section 402(c).
 - (iii) The Plan will not provide for a direct rollover (including an automatic rollover) for distributions from a Participant's Roth Elective Deferral account if the amounts of the distributions that are eligible rollover distributions are reasonably expected to total less than \$200 during a year. In addition, any distribution from a Participant's Roth Elective Deferral account is not taken into account in determining whether distributions from a Participant's other accounts are reasonably expected to total less than \$200 during a year. However, eligible rollover distributions from a Participant's Roth Elective Deferral account are taken into account in determining whether the total amount of the Participant's account balances under the Plan exceeds \$1,000 for purposes of mandatory distributions from the Plan.
- (d) **Definition of Roth Elective Deferrals** - A Roth Elective Deferral is an Elective Deferral that is:
- (i) designated irrevocably by the Participant at the time of the cash or deferred election as a Roth Elective Deferral that is being made in lieu of all or a portion of the pre-tax Elective Deferrals the Participant is otherwise eligible to make under the Plan; and
 - (ii) treated by the employer as includible in the Participant's income at the time the Participant would have received that amount in cash if the Participant had not made a cash or deferred election.

4.10 Amounts Paid after Severance Treated as Compensation:

- (a) **Effective Date:** The provisions of this Section 4.10 shall apply to limitation years beginning on or after July 1, 2007.
- (b) **Compensation paid after severance from employment:** If elected by the Employer in the Adoption Agreement, Compensation shall be adjusted, as set forth herein and as otherwise elected in this Section 4.10, for the following types of compensation paid after a Participant's severance from employment with the Employer maintaining the Plan (or any other entity that is treated as the Employer pursuant to sections 414(b), (c), (m) or (o)). However, amounts described in subsections (i) and (ii) below may only be included in Compensation to the extent such amounts are paid by the later of 2 1/2 months after severance from employment or by the end of the limitation year that includes the date of such severance from employment. Any other payment of compensation paid after severance of employment that is not described in the following types of compensation is not considered Compensation within the meaning of section 415(c)(3), even if payment is made within the time period specified above.
 - (i) **Regular pay:** Compensation shall include regular pay after severance of employment if (1) the payment is regular compensation for services during the participant's regular working hours, or compensation for services outside the participant's regular working hours (such as overtime or shift differential), commissions, bonuses, or other similar payments; and (2) the payment would have been paid to the participant prior to a severance from employment if the Participant had continued in employment with the Employer.
 - (ii) **Leave cashouts and deferred compensation:** Leave cashouts shall be included in Compensation, unless otherwise elected in the Adoption Agreement, if those amounts would have been included in the definition of Compensation if they were paid prior to the Participant's severance from employment, and the amounts are payment for unused accrued bona fide sick, vacation, or other leave, but only if the Participant would have been able to use the leave if employment had continued. In addition, deferred compensation shall be included in Compensation, unless otherwise elected in the Adoption Agreement, if the compensation would have been included in the definition of Compensation if it had been paid prior to the Participant's severance from employment, and the compensation is received pursuant to a nonqualified unfunded deferred compensation plan, but only if the payment would have been paid at the same time if the

Participant had continued in employment with the Employer and only to the extent that the payment is includible in the Participant's gross income.

- 4.10 **Salary continuation payments for military service participants:** Compensation does not include, unless otherwise elected in the Adoption Agreement, payments to an individual who does not currently perform services for the Employer by reason of qualified military service (as that term is used in Code section 414(u)(1)) to the extent those payments do not exceed the amounts the individual would have received if the individual had continued to perform services for the Employer rather than entering qualified military service.
- 4.11 **Administrative delay ("the first few weeks") rule:** Compensation for a limitation year shall not include, unless otherwise elected in the Adoption Agreement, amounts earned but not paid during the limitation year solely because of the timing of pay periods and pay dates. However, if elected, Compensation for a limitation year shall include amounts earned but not paid during the limitation year solely because of the timing of pay periods and pay dates, provided the amounts are paid during the first few weeks of the next limitation year, the amounts are included on a uniform and consistent basis with respect to all similarly situated Participants, and no compensation is included in more than one limitation year.

Section 5 – Loans

- 5.01 **Loans:** Loans shall be permitted under the Plan to the extent permitted by the Individual Agreements controlling the Account assets from which the loan is made and by which the loan will be secured.
- 5.02 **Information Coordination Concerning Loan:** Each Vendor is responsible for all information reporting and tax withholding required by applicable federal and state laws in connection with distributions and loans. To minimize the instances in which Participants have taxable income as a result of loans from the Plan, the Administrator shall take such steps as may be appropriate to coordinate the limitations on loans set forth in Section 5.03, including the collection of information from Vendors, and transmission of information requested by any Vendor, concerning the outstanding balance of any loans made to a Participant under the Plan or any other plan of the Employer. The Administrator shall also take such steps as may be appropriate to collect information from Vendors and transmission of information to any Vendor, concerning any failure by a Participant to repay timely any loans made to a Participant under the Plan or any other plan of the Employer.
- 5.03 **Maximum Loan Amount:** No loan to a Participant under the Plan may exceed the lesser of:
- (a) \$50,000, reduced by the greater of (i) the outstanding balance on any loan from the Plan to the Participant on the date the loan is made or (ii) the highest outstanding balance on loans from the Plan to the Participant during the one-year period ending on the day before the date the loan is approved by the Administrator (not taking into account any payments made during such one-year period); or
 - (b) one half of the value of the Participant's vested Account Balance (as of the valuation date immediately preceding the date on which such loan is approved by the Administrator).
- For purposes of this Section 5.03, any loan from any other plan maintained by the Employer and any Related Employer shall be treated as if it were a loan made from the Plan, and the Participant's vested interest under any such other plan shall be considered a vested interest under this Plan; provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be applied so as to allow the amount of a loan to exceed the amount that would otherwise be permitted in the absence of this paragraph.
- 5.04 **Failure to Make Loan Payment:** If a Participant fails to make a loan payment when due, such Participant will have a reasonable period as described in the loan agreement and applied on a uniform basis, (but no longer than the end of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the loan payment was due) after such loan payment due date to cure such default.
- 5.05 **Suspension of Certain Loan Payments:** Loan payments may be suspended under this Plan:
- (a) as permitted under section 414(u)(4) of the Code during participants' periods of military service; and
 - (b) during any participants' leave of absence as defined in section 72(p) of the Code and the regulations thereunder, but in no event shall such suspension exceed one year.

Section 6 - Benefit Distributions

- 6.01 **Benefit Distributions At Severance from Employment or Other Distribution Event:** Except as permitted under Section 4.06 (relating to excess Elective Deferrals), Section 6.04 (relating to withdrawals of amounts rolled over into the Plan), Section 6.05 (relating to hardship), or Section 9.03 (relating to termination of the Plan), distributions from a Participant's Elective Deferral Account may not be made earlier than the earliest of the date on which the Participant has a Severance from Employment, dies, becomes Disabled, or attains age 59 1/2. Distributions shall otherwise be made in accordance with the terms of the Individual Agreements.
- 6.02 **Small Account Balances:** The terms of the Individual Agreement may permit distributions to be made in the form of a lump-sum payment, without the consent of the Participant or Beneficiary, but no such payment may be made without the consent of the Participant or Beneficiary unless the Account Balance does not exceed \$1,000 (determined without regard to any separate account that holds rollover contributions under Section 7.01) and any such distribution shall comply with the requirements of section 401(a)(31)(B) of the Code (relating to automatic distribution as a direct rollover to an individual retirement plan for distributions in excess of \$1,000).
- 6.03 **Minimum Distributions:** Each Individual Agreement shall comply with the minimum distribution requirements of section 401(a)(9) of the Code and the regulations thereunder. For purposes of applying the distribution rules of section 401(a)(9) of the Code, each Individual Agreement is treated as an individual retirement account (IRA) and distributions shall be made in accordance with the provisions of §1.408-8 of the Income Tax Regulations, except as provided in §1.403(b)-6(e) of the Income Tax Regulations.
- 6.04 **In-Service Distributions From Rollover Account:** If a Participant has a separate account attributable to rollover contributions to the plan, to the extent permitted by the applicable Individual Agreement, the Participant may at any time elect to receive a distribution of all or any portion of the amount held in the rollover account.
- 6.05 **Hardship Withdrawals:**
- (a) Hardship withdrawals shall be permitted under the Plan to the extent permitted by the Individual Agreements controlling the Account assets to be withdrawn to satisfy the hardship. If applicable under an Individual Agreement, no Elective Deferrals shall be allowed under the Plan during the 6-month period beginning on the date the Participant receives a distribution on account of hardship. A Participant who receives a distribution of Elective Deferrals on account of hardship shall be prohibited from making Elective Deferrals and/or After Tax Employee Contributions under this and all other plans of the Employer for 6 months after receipt of the distribution.
- (b) The Individual Agreements shall provide for the exchange of information among the Employer and the Vendors or the Administrator to the extent necessary to implement the Individual Agreements, including, in the case of a hardship withdrawal that is automatically deemed to be necessary to satisfy the Participant's financial need (pursuant to § 1.401(k)-1(d)(3)(iv)(E) of the Income Tax Regulations), the Vendor or the Administrator notifying the Employer of the withdrawal in order for the Employer to implement the resulting 6-month suspension of the Participant's right to make Elective Deferrals under the Plan. In addition, in the case of a hardship withdrawal that is not automatically deemed to be necessary to satisfy the financial need (pursuant to § 1.401(k)-1(d)(3)(iii)(B) of the Income Tax Regulations), the Vendor or the Administrator, if applicable shall obtain information from the Employer or other Vendors to determine the amount of any plan loans and rollover accounts that are available to the Participant under the Plan to satisfy the financial need.
- 6.06 **Rollover Distributions:**
- (a) A Participant or the Beneficiary of a deceased Participant (or a Participant's spouse or former spouse who is an Alternate Payee under a domestic relations order, as defined in section 414(p) of the Code) who is entitled to an eligible rollover distribution may elect to have any portion of an eligible rollover distribution (as defined in section 402(c)(4) of the Code) from the Plan paid directly to an eligible retirement plan (as defined in section 402(c)(8)(B) of the Code) specified by the Participant in a direct rollover. In the case of a distribution to a Beneficiary who at the time of the Participant's death was neither the spouse of the Participant nor the spouse or former spouse of the Participant who is an Alternate Payee under a domestic relations order, a direct rollover is payable only to a traditional individual retirement

account or traditional individual retirement annuity (IRA) that has been established on behalf of the Beneficiary as an inherited traditional IRA (within the meaning of section 408(d)(3)(C) of the Code).

(b) For distributions made after December 31, 2007, Participants must be given the option to directly rollover to a Roth IRA as a qualified rollover contribution pursuant to section 408A(e) of the Code. Pursuant to section 402(c)(11) of the Code, a plan may, but is not required to permit rollovers by nonspouse Beneficiaries and a rollover by a nonspouse Beneficiary must be made in a Direct Rollover to a Roth IRA. A surviving spouse Beneficiary who makes a rollover to a Roth IRA from this Plan may elect either to treat the Roth IRA as his or her own or establish the Roth IRA in the name of the decedent with the surviving spouse as the Beneficiary.

(c) Each Vendor shall be separately responsible for providing, within a reasonable time period before making an initial eligible rollover distribution, an explanation to the Participant of his or her right to elect a direct rollover and the income tax withholding consequences of not electing a direct rollover.

6.07 **Nonspouse Beneficiary Direct Rollover**

(a) A direct trustee-to-trustee transfer of any portion of a benefit payable upon the death of a Participant may be distributed from this Plan to an individual retirement plan described in section 408(a) or (b) of the Code (an "IRA") that is established for the purpose of receiving the distribution on behalf of a Designated Beneficiary who is a nonspouse beneficiary. The transfer is treated as a direct rollover of an eligible rollover distribution for purposes of section 402(c) of the Code.

The IRA of the nonspouse beneficiary is treated as an inherited IRA within the meaning of section 408(d)(3)(C) of the Code.

(b) This Plan shall offer a direct rollover of a distribution to a nonspouse beneficiary who is a Designated Beneficiary within the meaning of section 401(a)(9)(E) of the Code, provided that the distributed amount satisfies all the requirements to be an eligible rollover distribution other than the requirement that the distribution be made to the participant or the participant's spouse. The direct rollover must be made to an IRA established on behalf of the Designated Beneficiary that will be treated as an inherited IRA pursuant to the provisions of section 402(c)(11) of the Code. If a nonspouse beneficiary elects a direct rollover, the amount directly rolled over is not includible in gross income in the year of the distribution.

(c) Section 402(c)(11) of the Code provides that a direct rollover of a distribution by a nonspouse beneficiary is a rollover of an eligible rollover distribution only for purposes of section 402(c) of the Code. Therefore, the distribution is not subject to the direct rollover requirements of section 401(a)(31) of the Code, the notice requirements of section 402(f) of the Code, or the mandatory withholding requirements of section 3405(c) of the Code. If an amount distributed from a plan is received by a nonspouse beneficiary, the distribution is not eligible for rollover.

(d) This Plan may make a direct rollover to an IRA on behalf of a trust where the trust is the named beneficiary of a decedent, provided the beneficiaries of the trust meet the requirements to be designated beneficiaries within the meaning of section 401(a)(9)(E) of the Code. In such a case, the beneficiaries of the trust are treated as having been designated as beneficiaries of the decedent for purposes of determining the distribution period under section 401(a)(9) of the Code, if the trust meets the requirements set forth in Treasury Regulation section 1.401(a)(9)-4, Q&A-5, with respect to the IRA.

(e) Determination of Required Minimum Distributions:

General rule. If the Employee dies before his or her Required Beginning Date, the required minimum distributions for purposes of determining the amount eligible for rollover with respect to a nonspouse beneficiary are determined under either the 5-year rule described in section 401(a)(9)(B)(ii) of the Code or the life expectancy rule described in section 401(a)(9)(B)(iii) of the Code. Under either rule, no amount is a required minimum distribution for the year in which the Employee dies. The rule in Treasury Regulation section 1.402(c)-2, Q&A-7(b) (relating to distributions before an Employee has attained age 70½) does not apply to nonspouse beneficiaries.

Five-year rule. Under the 5-year rule described in section 401(a)(9)(B)(ii) of the Code, no amount is required to be distributed until the fifth calendar year following the year of the Employee's death. In that year, the entire amount to which the beneficiary is entitled under the plan must be

distributed. Thus, if the 5-year rule applies with respect to a nonspouse beneficiary who is a designated beneficiary within the meaning of section 401(a)(9)(E) of the Code, for the first 4 years after the year the Employee dies, no amount payable to the beneficiary is ineligible for direct rollover as a required minimum distribution. Accordingly, the beneficiary is permitted to directly roll over the beneficiary's entire benefit until the end of the fourth year (but, the 5-year rule must also apply to the IRA to which the rollover contribution is made). On or after January 1 of the fifth year following the year in which the Employee died, no amount payable to the beneficiary is eligible for rollover.

Life expectancy rule. (1) *General rule.* If the life expectancy rule described in section 401(a)(9)(B)(iii) of the Code applies, in the year following the year of death and each subsequent year thereafter, there is a required minimum distribution. The amount not eligible for rollover includes all undistributed required minimum distributions for the year in which the direct rollover occurs and any prior year (even if the excise tax under section 4974 of the Code has been paid with respect to the failure in the prior years). (2) *Special rule.* If, under Treasury Regulation section 1.401(a)(9)-3, Q&A, paragraph (b) or (c) the 5-year rule applies, the nonspouse Designated Beneficiary may determine the required minimum distribution under the plan using the life expectancy rule in the case of a distribution made prior to the end of the year following the year of death. However, in order to use this rule, the required minimum distributions under the IRA to which the direct rollover is made must be determined under the life expectancy rule using the same Designated Beneficiary.

- (f) If an Employee dies on or after his or her Required Beginning Date, within the meaning of section 401(a)(9)(C) of the Code, for the year of the Employee's death, the required minimum distribution not eligible for rollover is the same as the amount that would have applied if the Employee were still alive and elected the direct rollover. For the year after the year of the Employee's death and subsequent years thereafter, see Q&A-5 of Treasury Regulation section 1.401(a)(9)-5, Q&A-5, to determine the applicable distribution period to use in calculating the required minimum distribution. As in the case of death before the Employee's Required Beginning Date, the amount not eligible for rollover includes all undistributed required minimum distributions for the year in which the direct rollover occurs and any prior year, including years before the Employee's death.
- (g) Under section 402(c)(11) of the Code, an IRA established to receive a direct rollover on behalf of a nonspouse Designated Beneficiary is treated as an inherited IRA within the meaning of section 408(d)(3)(C) of the Code. The required minimum distribution requirements set forth in section 401(a)(9)(B) of the Code and the regulations thereunder apply to the inherited IRA. The rules for determining the required minimum distributions under the Plan with respect to the nonspouse beneficiary also apply under the IRA. Thus, if the Employee dies before his or her Required Beginning Date and the 5-year rule in section 401(a)(9)(B)(ii) of the Code applied to the nonspouse Designated Beneficiary under the plan making the direct rollover, the 5-year rule applies for purposes of determining required minimum distributions under the IRA. If the life expectancy rule applied to the nonspouse Designated Beneficiary under the plan, the required minimum distribution under the IRA must be determined using the same applicable distribution period as would have been used under the plan if the direct rollover had not occurred. Similarly, if the Employee dies on or after his or her Required Beginning Date, the required minimum distribution under the IRA for any year after the year of death must be determined using the same applicable distribution period as would have been used under the plan if the direct rollover had not occurred.

Section 7 - Rollovers to the Plan and Transfers from the Plan

7.01 Eligible Rollover Contributions to the Plan:

- (a) Eligible Rollover Contributions: To the extent provided in the Individual Agreements, an Employee who is a Participant who is entitled to receive an eligible rollover distribution from another eligible retirement plan may request to have all or a portion of the eligible rollover distribution paid to the Plan. The Vendor or the Administrator, if applicable, may require such documentation from the distributing plan as it deems necessary to effectuate the rollover in accordance with section 402 of the Code and to confirm that such plan is an eligible retirement plan within the meaning of section 402(c)(8)(B) of the Code. If elected by the Employer in the Adoption Agreement, the Plan may accept a rollover contribution from a Roth elective deferral account under an applicable retirement plan described in section 402A(e)(1) of the Code.

(b) Eligible Rollover Distribution: For purposes of Section 7.01(a), an eligible rollover distribution means any distribution of all or any portion of a Participant's benefit under another eligible retirement plan, except that an eligible rollover distribution does not include (1) any installment payment for a period of 10 years or more, (2) any distribution made as a result of an unforeseeable emergency or other distribution which is made upon hardship of the employee, or (3) for any other distribution, the portion, if any, of the distribution that is a required minimum distribution under section 401(a)(9) of the Code. In addition, an eligible retirement plan means an individual retirement account described in section 408(a) of the Code, an individual retirement annuity described in section 408(b) of the Code, a qualified trust described in section 401(a) of the Code, an annuity plan described in section 403(a) or 403(b) of the Code, or an eligible governmental plan described in section 457(b) of the Code, that accepts the eligible rollover distribution.

(c) Separate Accounts: The Vendor, or the Administrator if applicable, shall establish and maintain for the Participant a separate account for any eligible rollover distribution paid to the Plan.

7.02 **Plan-to-Plan Transfers to the Plan:**

(a) At the direction of the Employer, for a class of Employees who are Participants or Beneficiaries in another plan under section 403(b) of the Code, the Administrator may permit a transfer of part or all of the assets to the Plan as provided in this Section 7.02. Such a transfer is permitted only if the other plan provides for the direct transfer of each person's interest therein (entire or partial interest) to the Plan and the participant is an employee or former employee of the Employer. The Administrator and any Vendor accepting such transferred amounts may require that the transfer be in cash or other property acceptable to it. The Administrator or any Vendor accepting such transferred amounts may require such documentation from the other plan as it deems necessary to effectuate the transfer in accordance with §1.403(b)-10(b)(3) of the Income Tax Regulations and to confirm that the other plan is a plan that satisfies section 403(b) of the Code.

(b) The amount so transferred shall be credited to the Participant's Account Balance, so that the Participant or Beneficiary whose assets are being transferred has an accumulated benefit immediately after the transfer at least equal to the accumulated benefit with respect to that Participant or Beneficiary immediately before the transfer.

(c) To the extent provided in the Individual Agreements holding such transferred amounts, the amount transferred shall be held, accounted for, administered and otherwise treated in the same manner as an Elective Deferral by the Participant under the Plan, except that (1) the Individual Agreement which holds any amount transferred to the Plan must provide that, to the extent any amount transferred is subject to any distribution restrictions required under section 403(b) of the Code, the Individual Agreement must impose restrictions on distributions to the Participant or Beneficiary whose assets are being transferred that are not less stringent than those imposed on the transferor plan and (2) the transferred amount shall not be considered an Elective Deferral under the Plan in determining the maximum deferral under Section 4. The Employer reserves the right to establish procedures with respect to former employees.

7.03 **Plan-to-Plan Transfers from the Plan:**

(a) At the direction of the Employer, the Administrator may permit a class of Participants and Beneficiaries to elect to have all or any portion of their Account Balance transferred to another plan that satisfies section 403(b) of the Code in accordance with §1.403(b)-10(b)(3) of the Income Tax Regulations. A transfer is permitted under this Section 7.03(a) only if the Participants or Beneficiaries are employees or former employees of the employer (or the business of the employer) under the receiving plan and the other plan provides for the acceptance of plan-to-plan transfers with respect to the Participants and Beneficiaries and for each Participant and Beneficiary to have an amount under the other plan immediately after the transfer at least equal to the amount transferred.

(b) The other plan must provide that, to the extent any amount transferred is subject to any distribution restrictions required under section 403(b) of the Code, the other plan shall impose restrictions on distributions to the Participant or Beneficiary whose assets are transferred that are not less stringent than those imposed under the Plan. In addition, if the transfer does not constitute a complete transfer of the Participant's or Beneficiary's interest in the Plan, the other plan shall treat the amount transferred as a continuation of a pro rata portion of the Participant's or Beneficiary's interest in the transferor plan (e.g., a pro rata portion of the Participant's or Beneficiary's interest in any after-tax employee contributions).

(c) Upon the transfer of assets under this Section 7.03, the Plan's liability to pay benefits to the Participant or Beneficiary under this Plan shall be discharged to the extent of the amount so transferred for the Participant or Beneficiary. The Administrator may require such documentation from the receiving plan as it deems appropriate or necessary to comply with this Section 7.03 (for example, to confirm that the receiving plan satisfies section 403(b) of the Code and to assure that the transfer is permitted under the receiving plan) or to effectuate the transfer pursuant to § 1.403(b)-10(b)(3) of the Income Tax Regulations.

7.04 **Contract and Custodial Account Exchanges:**

- (a) A Participant or Beneficiary is permitted to change the investment of his or her Account Balance among the Vendors under the Plan, subject to the terms of the Individual Agreements. However, an investment change that includes an investment with a Vendor that is not eligible to receive contributions under Section 3 (referred to below as an exchange) is not permitted unless the conditions in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this Section 7.04 are satisfied.
- (b) The Participant or Beneficiary must have an Account Balance immediately after the exchange that is at least equal to the Account Balance of that Participant or Beneficiary immediately before the exchange (taking into account the Account Balance of that Participant or Beneficiary under both section 403(b) contracts and custodial accounts immediately before the exchange).
- (c) The Individual Agreement with the receiving Vendor has distribution restrictions with respect to the Participant that are not less stringent than those imposed on the investment being exchanged.
- (d) The Employer or the Administrator enters into an agreement with the receiving Vendor for the other contract or custodial account under which the Employer and the Vendor will from time to time in the future provide each other with the following information:
 - (1) Information necessary for the resulting contract or custodial account, or any other contract or custodial accounts to which contributions have been made by the Employer, to satisfy section 403(b) of the Code, including the following: (i) the Employer providing information as to whether the Participant's employment with the Employer is continuing, and notifying the Vendor when the Participant has had a Severance from Employment (for purposes of the distribution restrictions in Section 6.01); (ii) the Vendor notifying the Employer of any hardship withdrawal under Section 6.05 if the withdrawal results in a 6-month suspension of the Participant's right to make Elective Deferrals under the Plan; and (iii) the Vendor providing information to the Employer or other Vendors concerning the Participant's or Beneficiary's section 403(b) contracts or custodial accounts or qualified employer plan benefits (to enable a Vendor to determine the amount of any plan loans and any rollover accounts that are available to the Participant under the Plan in order to satisfy the financial need under the hardship withdrawal rules of Section 6.05); and
 - (2) Information necessary in order for the resulting contract or custodial account and any other contract or custodial account to which contributions have been made for the Participant by the Employer to satisfy other tax requirements, including the following: (i) the amount of any plan loan that is outstanding to the Participant in order for a Vendor to determine whether an additional plan loan satisfies the loan limitations of Section 5.4, so that any such additional loan is not a deemed distribution under section 72(p)(1); and (ii) information concerning the Participant's or Beneficiary's after-tax employee contributions in order for a Vendor to determine the extent to which a distribution is includible in gross income.
- (e) If any Vendor ceases to be eligible to receive Elective Deferrals under the Plan, the Employer or the Administrator will enter into an information sharing agreement as described in Section 7.04(d) to the extent the Employer's contract with the Vendor does not provide for the exchange of information described in Section 7.04(d)(1) and (2).
- (f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this section, if the Employer does not permit Exchanges under this Plan, an invalid exchange (an exchange that occurs after September 24, 2007) shall be permitted to be re-exchanged into an approved Vendor under this Plan.

7.05 **Permissive Service Credit Transfers:**

- (a) If a Participant is also a participant in a tax-qualified defined benefit governmental plan (as defined in section 414(d) of the Code) that provides for the acceptance of plan-to-plan transfers with respect to the Participant, then the Participant may elect to have any portion of the Participant's Account Balance transferred to the defined benefit governmental plan. A transfer under this Section 7.05(a) may be made before the Participant has had a Severance from Employment.
- (b) A transfer may be made under Section 7.05(a) only if the transfer is either for the purchase of permissive service credit (as defined in section 415(n)(3)(A) of the Code) under the receiving defined benefit governmental plan or a repayment to which section 415 of the Code does not apply by reason of section 415(k)(3) of the Code.
- (c) In addition, if a plan-to-plan transfer does not constitute a complete transfer of the Participant's or Beneficiary's interest in the transferor plan, the Plan shall treat the amount transferred as a continuation of a pro rata portion of the Participant's or Beneficiary's interest in the transferor plan (e.g., a pro rata portion of the Participant's or Beneficiary's interest in any after-tax employee contributions).

Section 8 - Investment of Contributions

- 8.01 **Manner of Investment:** All Elective Deferrals or other amounts contributed to the Plan, all property and rights purchased with such amounts under the Funding Vehicles, and all income attributable to such amounts, property, or rights shall be held and invested in one or more Annuity Contracts or Custodial Accounts. Each Custodial Account shall provide for it to be impossible, prior to the satisfaction of all liabilities with respect to Participants and their Beneficiaries, for any part of the assets and income of the Custodial Account to be used for, or diverted to, purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of Participants and their Beneficiaries.
- 8.02 **Investment of Contributions:** Each Participant or Beneficiary shall direct the investment of his or her Account among the investment options available under the Annuity Contract or Custodial Account in accordance with the terms of the Individual Agreements. Transfers among Annuity Contracts and Custodial Accounts may be made to the extent provided in the Individual Agreements and permitted under applicable Income Tax Regulations.
- 8.03 **Current and Former Vendors:** The Administrator shall maintain a list of all Vendors under the Plan. Such list is hereby incorporated as part of the Plan. Each Vendor and the Administrator shall exchange such information as may be necessary to satisfy section 403(b) of the Code or other requirements of applicable law. In the case of a Vendor which is not eligible to receive Elective Deferrals under the Plan (including a Vendor which has ceased to be a Vendor eligible to receive Elective Deferrals under the Plan and a Vendor holding assets under the Plan in accordance with Plan Vendor Attachment), the Employer shall keep the Vendor informed of the name and contact information of the Administrator in order to coordinate information necessary to satisfy section 403(b) of the Code or other requirements of applicable law.

Section 9 - Amendment and Plan Termination

- 9.01 **Termination of Contributions:** The Employer has adopted the Plan with the intention and expectation that contributions will be continued indefinitely. However, the Employer has no obligation or liability whatsoever to maintain the Plan for any length of time and may discontinue contributions under the Plan at any time without any liability hereunder for any such discontinuance.
- 9.02 **Amendment and Termination:** The Employer reserves the authority to amend or terminate this Plan at any time.
- 9.03 **Distribution upon Termination of the Plan:** The Employer may provide that, in connection with a termination of the Plan and subject to any restrictions contained in the Individual Agreements, all Accounts will be distributed, provided that the Employer and any Related Employer on the date of termination do not make contributions to an alternative section 403(b) contract that is not part of the Plan during the period beginning on the date of plan termination and ending 12 months after the distribution of all assets from the Plan, except as permitted by the Income Tax Regulations.

Section 10 – Miscellaneous and Administration of the Plan

- 10.01 **Non-Assignability:** Except as provided in Section 10.02 and 10.03, the interests of each Participant or Beneficiary under the Plan are not subject to the claims of the Participant's or Beneficiary's creditors; and neither the Participant nor any Beneficiary shall have any right to sell, assign, transfer, or otherwise convey the right to receive any payments hereunder or any interest under the Plan, which payments and interest are expressly declared to be nonassignable and nontransferable.
- 10.02 **Domestic Relation Orders:** Notwithstanding Section 10.01, if a judgment, decree or order (including approval of a property settlement agreement) that relates to the provision of child support, alimony payments, or the marital property rights of a spouse or former spouse, child, or other dependent of a Participant is made pursuant to the domestic relations law of any State ("domestic relations order"), then the amount of the Participant's Account Balance shall be paid in the manner and to the person or persons so directed in the domestic relations order. Such payment shall be made without regard to whether the Participant is eligible for a distribution of benefits under the Plan. The Administrator shall establish reasonable procedures for determining the status of any such decree or order and for effectuating distribution pursuant to the domestic relations order.
- 10.03 **IRS Levy:** Notwithstanding Section 10.01, the payor or the Administrator, as applicable may pay from a Participant's or Beneficiary's Account Balance the amount that the Administrator finds is lawfully demanded under a levy issued by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to that Participant or Beneficiary or is sought to be collected by the United States Government under a judgment resulting from an unpaid tax assessment against the Participant or Beneficiary.
- 10.04 **Tax Withholding:** Contributions to the Plan are subject to applicable employment taxes (including, if applicable, Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) taxes with respect to Elective Deferrals, which constitute wages under section 3121 of the Code). Any benefit payment made under the Plan is subject to applicable income tax withholding requirements (including section 3405 of the Code and the Employment Tax Regulations thereunder). A payee shall provide such information as the payor or the Administrator, if applicable may need to satisfy income tax withholding obligations, and any other information that may be required by guidance issued under the Code.
- 10.05 **Payments to Minors and Incompetents:** Subject to any State law requirements, if a Participant or Beneficiary entitled to receive any benefits hereunder is a minor or is adjudged to be legally incapable of giving valid receipt and discharge for such benefits, or is deemed so by the payor or the Administrator, if applicable, benefits will be paid to such person as the payor or the Administrator may designate for the benefit of such Participant or Beneficiary. Such payments shall be considered a payment to such Participant or Beneficiary and shall, to the extent made, be deemed a complete discharge of any liability for such payments under the Plan.
- 10.06 **Mistaken Contributions:** If any contribution (or any portion of a contribution) is made to the Plan by a good faith mistake of fact, then within one year after the payment of the contribution, and upon receipt in good order of a proper request approved by the Administrator, the amount of the mistaken contribution (not adjusted for any income or loss in value, if any, allocable thereto) shall be returned directly to the Participant or, to the extent required or permitted by the Administrator, to the Employer.
- 10.07 **Procedure When Distributee Cannot Be Located:** The Administrator shall make all reasonable attempts to determine the identity and address of a Participant or a Participant's Beneficiary entitled to benefits under the Plan. For this purpose, a reasonable attempt means (a) the mailing by certified mail of a notice to the last known address shown on the Employer's or the Administrator's records, (b) notification sent to the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration or the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (under their respective programs to identify payees under retirement plans), and (c) the payee has not responded within 6 months. If the Administrator is unable to locate such a person entitled to benefits hereunder, or if there has been no claim made for such benefits, the funding vehicle shall continue to hold the benefits due such person.
- 10.08 **Responsibilities of Employer:** The Employer shall have the following responsibilities with respect to administration of the Plan:
- (a) The Employer shall make any Employer Contributions required under the Plan.

- (b) The Employer shall serve as Administrator of the Plan, unless the Employer designates in writing another person to administer the Plan on behalf of the Employer. The Employer may remove and reappoint a Plan Administrator from time to time in the Employer's discretion.
 - (c) The Employer shall supply the Administrator in a timely manner with all information necessary for the Administrator to fulfill its responsibilities under the Plan, including Compensation of Participants and other pertinent facts.
- 10.09 **Responsibilities of Administrator:** The Administrator shall administer the Plan according to its terms for the exclusive benefit of Participants, former Participants, and their Beneficiaries in accordance with the following provisions:
- (a) The Administrator's responsibilities shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:
 - (1) To determine all questions relating to the eligibility of Employees to participate or remain Participants hereunder.
 - (2) To maintain all records necessary for administration of the Plan.
 - (3) To interpret the provisions of the Plan and prepare and publish rules and regulations for the Plan.
 - (4) To comply with all reporting, disclosure, and notice requirements of the Code.
 - (b) In order to fulfill its responsibilities, the Plan Administrator shall have all powers necessary or appropriate to accomplish its duties under the Plan, including the power to determine all questions arising in connection with the administration, interpretation, and application of the Plan. Any such determination shall be conclusive and binding upon all persons. However, all discretionary acts, interpretations, and constructions shall be done in a nondiscriminatory manner based upon uniform principles consistently applied.
 - (c) In order to fulfill its responsibilities hereunder, the Administrator shall be specifically authorized to employ such agents, or attorneys, or contract for such assistance, as the Plan Administrator may from time to time deem necessary or advisable in connection with its responsibilities hereunder and to pay the fees, commission, or salaries incurred on account thereof as an expense of administration of the Plan. The Administrator is authorized to delegate administrative duties to the Custodian when not inconsistent with the terms of this Plan.
 - (d) The Administrator shall serve as the designated agent for legal purposes under the Plan.
- 10.10 **Resignation and Removal of Administrator:** The Administrator may resign at any time by giving the Employer thirty (30) days prior written notice. The Employer may waive such notice. The Employer may remove the Administrator from office at any time by giving written notice to the Administrator, which removal shall be effective as of the date specified in the notice.
- 10.11 **Expenses of Administration:** All costs and expenses of administering this Plan shall be paid either directly by the Employer or where applicable, shall be paid pro rata from each Participant's Account. Payment of such expenses shall not be considered to be Employer Contributions.
- 10.12 **Incorporation of Individual Agreements:** The Plan, together with the Individual Agreements, is intended to satisfy the requirements of section 403(b) of the Code and the Income Tax Regulations thereunder. Terms and conditions of the Individual Agreements are hereby incorporated by reference into the Plan, excluding those terms that are inconsistent with the Plan or section 403(b) of the Code.
- 10.13 **Governing Law:** The Plan will be construed, administered and enforced according to the Code and the laws of the State in which the Employer has its principal place of business.
- 10.14 **Headings:** Headings of the Plan have been inserted for convenience of reference only and are to be ignored in any construction of the provisions hereof.
- 10.15 **Gender:** Pronouns used in the Plan in the masculine or feminine gender include both genders unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.
- 10.16 **This Plan Is Not An Employment Contract:** Neither the adoption of the Plan by the Employer, nor any action of the Employer or the Administrator under this Plan, nor the establishment of any custodial account, nor the payment of any benefits, shall be construed to confer upon any person any legal right to be continued as an Employee of the Employer or any affiliated or related employer. All Employees shall be subject to discharge to the same extent as they would have been had this Plan never have been adopted.

Section 11 – Employer Contributions

11.01 Employer Contributions: If the Adoption Agreement provides that this Plan shall accept Employer Contributions, then the following rules shall apply.

- (a) Unless otherwise elected by the Employer in the Adoption Agreement, Employer Contributions shall be an amount, if any, determined annually in the sole discretion of the Employer.
- (b) Post-Employment Employer Contributions shall follow the rules of Section 11.03.

11.02 Correction of Allocations:

- (a) In the event that the Administrator learns that Employer allocations have not been made on behalf of an Employee for whom an allocation should have been made pursuant to the terms of this Plan, the Participant's account for such Employee shall be restored to its proper balance as soon as is reasonably possible.
- (c) In the event that the Administrator learns that contributions or allocations have been made on behalf of an Employee for whom allocations should not have been made pursuant to the terms of the Plan; and if such contributions were made pursuant to a mistake of fact, such contributions shall be returned to the Employer within one year of the contributions. Earnings attributable to the mistaken contribution shall not be returned to the Employer, but losses attributable to the mistaken contribution shall reduce the amount to be returned to the Employer.

11.03 Employer Contributions for former Employees:

- (a) Includible compensation deemed to continue for post-employment Employer Contributions - For purposes of applying paragraph (b) of this section, a former Employee is deemed to have monthly includible compensation for the period through the end of the taxable year of the Employee in which he or she ceases to be an Employee and through the end of each of the next five taxable years. The amount of the monthly Includible Compensation is equal to one twelfth of the former Employee's Includible Compensation during the former Employee's most recent year of service. Accordingly, post-employment Employer Contributions for a former Employee must not exceed the limitation of section 415(c)(1) up to the lesser of the dollar amount in section 415(c)(1)(A) or the former Employee's annual Includible Compensation based on the former Employee's average monthly compensation during his or her most recent year of service.
- (b) If a Participant who is a former Employee dies during the first 5 calendar years following the date on which the Participant ceases to be an Employee, and Employer contributions are being made pursuant to this Section 11.03, then any additional contributions made after the death of the Participant or former Employee may not exceed the lesser of --
 - (1) The excess of the former Employee's Includible Compensation for the year of death over the contributions previously made for the former Employee for that year; or
 - (2) The total contributions that would have been made on the former Employee's behalf thereafter if he or she had survived to the end of the 5-year period.