RFP 2023002
Automatic Rollover IRA Services

Amendment 1
April 5, 2023

The following are the attachments for Section O, Reference Documents
Attachment 1a

Optional Retirement Plan
ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS
OPTIONAL RETIREMENT PLAN
(FIFTH AMENDMENT AND RESTATEMENT)
Effective JULY 1, 2015
ARIZONA
BOARD OF REGENTS
OPTIONAL RETIREMENT PLAN
(FIFTH AMENDMENT AND RESTATEMENT)

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ARTICLE I

ESTABLISHMENT OF PLAN

1.1 History. The Arizona Board of Regents (the "Board"), a body corporate created under Article 2, Chapter 13, Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S. sections 15-1621, et seq.), adopted the Arizona Board of Regents Optional Retirement Plan (the "Plan"), effective as of July 1, 1986. The Plan is a governmental plan as defined in Section 414(d) of the Code. On April 2, 1991, the Board amended and restated the Plan in its entirety, effective July 1, 1989, to incorporate all prior amendments, and to comply with applicable changes required by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 and any other laws or regulations affecting the Plan. The Board then amended and restated the Plan in its entirety for a second time, effective July 1, 1995, to incorporate all prior amendments, to comply with the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA '93) and to permit the funding of benefits under the Plan through one or more trusts maintained under the Plan. The Board then amended and restated the Plan in its entirety for a third time, effective July 1, 1997, to incorporate all prior amendments and to comply with applicable changes required by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act of 1994 ("GATT"), the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 ("USERRA"), the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 ("SBJPA"), the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 ("TRA '97"), the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 ("RRA '98") and the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 ("CRA") (collectively referred to as "GUST"). The Board then amended and restated the Plan for a fourth time, effective July 1, 2008, to incorporate all prior amendments, and to comply with applicable changes required by the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 ("EGTRRA") and all other laws, regulations and other provisions set forth in the 2007 Cumulative List contained in Internal Revenue Service Notice 2007-94 as may be applicable to the Plan as a governmental plan. The Board now amends and restates the Plan for a fifth time, effective July 1, 2015, to incorporate all prior amendments, and to comply with applicable changes required by the Pension Protection Act of 2006 ("PPA '06") and all other laws, regulations and other provisions set forth in the 2014 Cumulative List contained in Internal Revenue Service Notice 2014-77 as may be applicable to the Plan as a governmental plan.

1.2 Purpose. The Board has established the Plan as an optional retirement plan to the Arizona State Retirement System (A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 5, Article 2, sections 38-711, et seq.) under which qualified annuity contracts and one or more trusts providing retirement and death benefits may be purchased or provided for eligible Employees. The purpose of the Plan is to allow eligible Employees who elect to participate herein to contribute a percentage of their Compensation to the Plan on a pre-tax basis and to permit contributions by the Employers on behalf of participating Employees to supplement their retirement.

1.3 Intention. It is the intention of the Board that the Plan hereinafter set forth be the optional retirement program referred to in A.R.S. section 15-1628 and that the Plan meet all applicable requirements of such section and be qualified and
exempt under section 401(a) of the Code. The Plan shall be construed so as to give full force and effect to this intention. It is the further intention of the Board that the mandatory Employee Contributions to the Plan be designated as picked up by the Employers as hereafter provided in order that such mandatory Employee Contributions will not be included in the Employees' gross income for federal income tax purposes as provided by section 414(h)(2) of the Code.

1.4 Application. This amendment and restatement does not create a new plan. The amount, form, and right to benefits payable to an Employee (or any person claiming benefits through an Employee) who retired or was separated from service prior to the Effective Date of this amendment and restatement, shall be determined under the applicable provisions of the Plan as it was constituted at the time of such Employee's retirement or separation. This amendment and restatement shall not operate, or be construed to operate, to affect adversely any rights vested or guaranteed by the Plan in effect before July 1, 2015, or to divest any Employee of such rights. The rights of any Employee who terminated employment prior to July 1, 2015, shall be governed by the terms of the Plan then in effect except as the Plan may have been amended retroactive to a prior date by this amendment and restatement as set forth in Section 2.8 or in any other provision of this Plan. If a person is employed or reemployed on or after July 1, 2015, and performs an hour of service with an Employer on or after July 1, 2015, the rights of such Employee shall be governed by the terms of this Plan as amended and restated herein.
ARTICLE II

DEFINITIONS

2.1 Application of Definitions. Unless otherwise required by context, the terms used herein shall have the meanings set forth in the following sections of this Article. The masculine gender, when used herein, shall include the feminine and, unless context indicates otherwise, the singular shall include the plural and the plural the singular.

2.2 Beneficiary. "Beneficiary" means the person or persons designated by the Participant to receive benefits payable under the Plan and the Contract or Trust in the event of the Participant's death. The person or persons named in the beneficiary designation form under the Participant's Contract shall be the Participant's Beneficiary under this Plan with respect to any death benefits payable under the Contract. The person or persons named in the beneficiary designation on such form as may be prescribed by the Trustee of a Trust created under this Plan and in which a Participant's benefits are held shall be the Participant's Beneficiary under this Plan with respect to any death benefits payable under such Trust. The term "Designated Beneficiary" shall include any individual designated by the Participant as his Beneficiary.

2.3 Board. "Board" means the Arizona Board of Regents, a body corporate created under Article 2, Chapter 13, Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S. sections 15-1621, et seq.).


2.5 Compensation.

(a) "Compensation" means the remuneration paid to an Employee as his base wage or salary, including bonuses and overtime paid, but excluding living or other allowances, premium payments, compensation in kind, payments made to any employee pension or welfare benefit plan, or any other special or unusual form of compensation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board hereby elects to include as Compensation any amount which is contributed by an Employer pursuant to a salary reduction agreement between the Employer and an Employee and which is not includable in the gross income of an Employee under sections 125, 132(f)(4), 403(b) or 414(h)(2) of the Code or amounts deferred under an eligible deferred compensation plan within the meaning of section 457(b) of the Code.

(b) Any reference in this Plan to the term "Compensation" shall be to the definition contained in this Section 2.5, unless such reference specifically utilizes a different definition of compensation.
(c) Except as provided in subsection 2.5(d), during any one Plan Year, the Plan shall take into account only the first $235,840 or such larger amount as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe (which was the maximum amount of Compensation allowed to be taken into account under the Plan as in effect on July 1, 1993) of a Participant’s Compensation for all purposes under this Plan, including, without limitation, determining benefits, contributions and allocations under this Plan.

(d) Except in the case of an eligible participant (as hereinafter defined in this subsection 2.5(d)), in addition to other applicable limitations set forth in this Plan, and notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Plan to the contrary, for Plan Years beginning on or after July 1, 2002, the annual compensation of each Employee taken into account under this Plan shall not exceed $200,000, as adjusted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for increases in the cost of living in accordance with section 401(a)(17)(B) of the Code. The cost-of-living adjustment in effect for a calendar year applies to annual compensation for the determination period that begins with or within such calendar year. For purposes of this subsection 2.5(d), an "eligible participant", to whom the limitations of this subsection 2.5(d) do not apply, is an individual who first became a participant in the Plan during any Plan Year beginning before the Plan Year commencing July 1, 1996.

(e) The cost-of-living adjustment in effect for a calendar year applies to any period, not exceeding twelve (12) months, over which Compensation is determined (the "determination period") beginning in such calendar year. If the determination period consists of fewer than twelve (12) months, the annual Compensation limits set forth in this section 2.5 will be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months in the determination period, and the denominator of which is twelve (12).

(f) For the short Plan Year beginning July 1, 2015 and ending December 31, 2015, the annual Compensation of each Participant taken into account under this Plan shall not exceed one-half (½) of the Compensation limit announced by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under section 401(a)(17) of the Code, effective for the Plan Year commencing in the 2015 calendar year.

2.6 Computation Period. "Computation Period" means the period for determining an Employee's vesting service. For purposes of determining an Employee's vesting service under the Plan, the Computation Period shall be the twelve (12) month period beginning on an Employee's Employment Date (or Reemployment Date, as the case may be) and ending on the anniversary thereof, and each twelve (12) month period thereafter.

2.7 Contract. "Contract" or "Contracts" shall mean a group contract or an allocated, nontransferable, individual contract, which are fixed, variable, or combination fixed and variable annuity contracts purchased by the Employer on behalf of the Participant as provided in Article VI and issued by an Insurance Company for the benefit of a Participant under which individual accounts shall be maintained.
Contract shall not mean an insurance contract on a Participant's life. Benefits under this Plan shall be based, in part, upon account balances under the Contracts and shall be valued not less frequently than annually. Any amounts provided in the nature of dividends or credits shall not be distributed to the Participant and shall be credited to the individual accounts in the Contract.

2.8 Effective Date. The Effective Date of the Plan as originally constituted was July 1, 1986. Other than as may be set forth in this Plan, the Effective Date of this Plan, as amended and restated herein, means July 1, 2015, although all provisions contained in this plan to comply with PPA '06 and all other laws, regulations and other provisions set forth in the 2014 Cumulative List contained in Internal Revenue Service Notice 2014-77 shall have an earlier or later Effective Date that coincides with the date such provisions are required to be effective as provided under applicable law.

2.9 Employee.

(a) The term "Employee" means:

(i) All persons employed by the Board in accordance with the conditions of faculty service, the conditions of administrative service, or the conditions of professional service; and

(ii) Any other person employed by the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Board who are approved by the Board to be treated as Employees hereunder and eligible to participate herein.

(b) The term 'Employee' does not include:

(i) A person engaged to work for less than five (5) months, or effective July 1, 2002 twenty (20) weeks, per year or for less than twenty (20) hours per week; provided that if the employment continues beyond the period of five (5) months, or effective July 1, 2002 twenty (20) weeks, or should commence for twenty (20) hours per week or more, the person shall be treated as an Employee as of the beginning of the next successive payroll period;

(ii) Any person not required to pay tax under the Federal Income Contributions Act, Chapter 21, Subtitle C, Title 26, United States Code (Section 3101, et seq., of the Code);

(iii) A person who is employed in postgraduate training in an approved medical residency training program of an Employer; and

(iv) Cooperative extension employees with Federal appointment.
(c) The term "Employee" shall also include any leased employee deemed to be an employee of an Employer as provided in sections 414(n) or (o) of the Code. A leased employee within the meaning of section 414(n)(2) of the Code shall not be eligible to participate in this Plan. As provided in section 414(n)(2) of the Code, "leased employee" means an individual (who otherwise is not an Employee of the Employer) who, pursuant to an agreement between the Employer and any other person, has performed services for the Employer (or for the Employer and any persons related to the Employer within the meaning of section 144(a)(3) of the Code) on a substantially full time basis for at least one year and who performs such services under primary direction or control of the Employer within the meaning of section 414(n)(2) of the Code.

2.10 Employee Contribution. "Employee Contribution" means all amounts deducted from a Participant's Compensation as required by Article IV hereof, which amounts are remitted by the Employers to the Contracts or the Trusts described in Article VI hereof, and which are designated as picked up by the Employers.

2.11 Employer. "Employer" or "Employers" means the employing unit(s) under the jurisdiction of the Board which employ the Employees electing to participate under the Plan.

2.12 Employer Contribution. "Employer Contribution" means the contributions by the Employers as required by Article IV hereof.

2.13 Employer Contribution Account. "Employer Contribution Account" means the account established under Section 5.1 in the name of an individual Participant to which is credited Employer Contributions during the period prior to the date the Participant completes five (5) Years of Service.

2.14 Employment Date. "Employment Date" means the date on which an Employee is initially appointed by an Employer.

2.15 Insurance Company. "Insurance Company" means the companies approved by the Board to maintain the Contracts providing retirement benefits under this Plan.

2.16 Participant. "Participant" means any Employee who has irrevocably elected to participate in this Plan as provided in Article III.

2.17 Plan. "Plan" means the Arizona Board of Regents Optional Retirement Plan (Fifth Amendment and Restatement).

2.18 Plan Year. Effective January 1, 2016, "Plan Year" means the twelve (12) consecutive month period beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31. For Plan Years beginning prior to January 1, 2016, "Plan Year" means the twelve (12) consecutive month period beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. There shall be a short "Plan Year" beginning on July 1, 2015 and ending on December 31, 2015.
2.19 Reemployment Date; Military Leave. "Reemployment Date" means the date following an Employee's termination of employment with all Employers on which the Employee is reappointed by an Employer. Notwithstanding any provision of this Plan to the contrary, contributions, benefits and service credit with respect to reemployment of qualified military service will be provided in accordance with section 414(u)(4) of the Code.

2.20 Retirement Date.

(a) "Retirement Date" means the date on which a Participant terminates Employment with all Employers.

(b) "Normal Retirement Date" means the earlier of: (i) the date on which a Participant attains age sixty-five (65) while employed by any Employer; or (ii) the day before the Participant's death, with respect to any Participant who dies while employed by any Employer and who, prior to death, would have attained his or her normal retirement date as defined in the Arizona Revised Statutes governing the Arizona State Retirement System (currently, A.R.S. § 38-711(27)).

(c) For all purposes under this Plan and except as provided in paragraph (b) of Section 8.1 (dealing with phased retirement), a Participant must terminate employment with all Employers to be entitled to payment of any benefits under this Plan. The determination of whether a Participant has terminated employment with all Employers shall be based on all the facts and circumstances in connection with such termination (e.g., the existence of a written or oral arrangement providing for the Employee's reemployment at some date in the future will be evidence that termination of employment has not occurred, etc.). Such a determination shall be made by the Board (or its delegate) in its sole and absolute discretion, which shall be binding on the affected Participant. In no event shall a Participant be considered as having terminated employment if, as such date of termination, the Participant has entered into an express or implied contract (whether written or oral) for reemployment of the Participant with any Employer at some future date.

2.21 Trust. "Trust" means the Arizona Board of Regents Optional Retirement Plan Trust, dated as of July 1, 1995, under which Fidelity Management Trust Company is serving as Trustee.

2.22 Trustee. "Trustee" means Fidelity Management Trust Company, who shall serve as Trustee under the Arizona Board of Regents Optional Retirement Plan Trust, established effective as of July 1, 1995, and such other Trustees as may hereafter be appointed by the Board to serve as Trustee under one or more Trusts established under this Plan.

2.23 Valuation Date. "Valuation Date" means the last day of each pay period of the Employer or, if elected by an Employer, the last day of each calendar month. Each Insurance Company and Trustee shall value, at least annually on the last
day of each Plan Year, all amounts held by such Insurance Company or such Trustee under the Contracts or the Trust maintained by such Insurance Company or Trustee for on behalf of Participants hereunder.

2.24 Year of Service.

(a) "Year of Service" means, for purposes of determining an Employee's vesting service, a Computation Period in which the Employee is continuously employed and is participating under this Plan.

(b) In determining an Employee's continuous employment, any Employee who is under contract with an Employer for no less than an academic year shall be treated as continuously employed for the entire Plan Year in which such person's contract is included.

(c) Any eligible Employee who is a member of the Arizona State Retirement System ("ASRS") at the time the Employee elects to participate in this Plan shall leave the funds in his or her retirement account on deposit with ASRS during his continuous employment with an Employer and those years of member service in the ASRS shall count as years of service under this Plan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, as provided by § 27 of Chapter 327 of the 1999 Arizona Session Laws, beginning January 1, 1999 through December 31, 2000, an Employee who transferred from ASRS to this Plan and who was required to leave in ASRS the contributions that were made before the transfer may withdraw the Employee's contributions to ASRS and an amount equal to the Employer contributions paid to ASRS on behalf of the Employee plus interest as determined by the ASRS board if the Employee satisfies any one of the following conditions:

(i) The Employee has terminated employment by retirement or death; or

(ii) The Employee has attained his or her normal retirement date as defined in A.R.S. § 38-711.

In addition, beginning January 1, 1999 through December 31, 2000, the Employee may elect to transfer to this Plan the lump sum value of the refunded contributions and interest as determined pursuant to § 27 of Chapter 327 of the 1999 Arizona Session Laws. The transfer shall be credited under this Plan in equal amounts as attributed to Employee contributions and Employer contributions.

(d) In determining an Employee's Years of Service, each Employer shall have the power to interpret this Section and apply it to its Employees or certain classes of Employees, including the power to remedy possible ambiguities, inconsistencies or omissions and establish policies regarding leaves of absence; provided, however, that all interpretations and decisions shall be made in good faith and applied, insofar as is practicable, in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner to
all Employees similarly situated, and when so made or, applied shall be binding upon all Employees.
ARTICLE III

ELIGIBILITY

3.1 Conditions of Eligibility.

(a) Any Employee participating in this Plan as of June 30, 1997 shall continue to participate in the Plan. An Employee described in this subsection 3.1(a) shall not be required to make any elections to participate in this Plan nor may such Employee elect not to participate in this Plan.

(b) Any other Employee employed by an Employer on or after July 1, 1997 shall become eligible to participate in the Plan as of the Employee’s Employment Date.

3.2 Reemployment of Persons Eligible To Participate. If an Employee was eligible to participate prior to terminating his service with an Employer, and such Employee is subsequently reemployed by an Employer and is then eligible to participate hereunder, he shall again be eligible to participate in the Plan as of his Reemployment Date; provided that in no event shall an individual’s reinstatement as a Participant under this Article result in the duplication of benefits provided under the Plan.

3.3 Commencement of Participation.

(a) An Employee who does not automatically continue participation in this Plan under subsection 3.1(a) shall elect to participate in either the Arizona State Retirement System ("ASRS") (A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter, 5, Article 2, sections 38-711, et seq.) or this Plan. The election shall be made in writing and filed with ASRS and the disbursing officer of the Employee’s Employer within thirty (30) days after notice in writing to the Employee of his eligibility to participate hereunder, and shall become effective on the first day of the pay period following such election. Such election shall be irrevocable when made and shall continue through the duration of the Employee’s employment with his Employer. Such election shall constitute a waiver of all benefits provided by ASRS, except such benefits as are expressly provided by law. If an Employee fails to make an election as provided under this Section, he shall be deemed to have elected participation in ASRS and shall waive all benefits provided under this Plan, except such benefits as are expressly provided by law.

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, if an Employee is eligible to elect not to participate in ASRS, such Employee shall not be required to participate in this Plan even if such Employee makes an election not to participate in ASRS. The election not to participate in this Plan shall be made in writing and filed with the disbursing officer of the Employee’s Employer within thirty (30) days after notice in writing to the Employee of his eligibility to participate hereunder. Such election shall be irrevocable when made and shall continue through the duration of the Employee’s employment with his Employer and shall constitute a waiver of all benefits provided by
this Plan. Alternatively, such Employee may, notwithstanding his election not to participate in ASRS as permitted under Arizona law, elect to participate in this Plan as provided in Section 3.3(a) above.

3.4 Cessation of Participation. An Employee shall not be an active Participant in the Plan nor continue to participate in the Plan, and shall not be entitled to accrue any benefits or make any contribution hereunder, if:

(a) He is retired or separated from employment with all Employers; or

(b) His employment is reclassified so that he is no longer an Employee as that term is defined in Section 2.9 of this Plan.
ARTICLE IV

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS

4.1 Funding. The Plan shall be funded by Employer Contributions and Employee Contributions.

4.2 Mandatory Employee Contributions. Upon electing to participate in this Plan, a Participant shall be deemed to have authorized his Employer to deduct from his Compensation, prior to its payment, seven percent (7%) of his Compensation (or such other amount required by A.R.S. section 15-1628C), as a contribution to the Plan, which shall be credited to the Participant's Contract or deposited in the, Trust, as the case may be. The amount of Employee Contributions hereunder shall be picked up by the Participant's Employer and shall be made by the Participant's Employer in lieu of the contributions required by the Participant. However, although the Employee Contributions shall be picked up by the Participant's Employer, the Employee's Compensation shall be reduced by the amount of picked up contributions. The Participant shall not have the option to receive the picked up contributions directly and such contributions shall be paid by the Employer directly to the Insurance Company or to the Trustee as provided in Section 5.4.

4.3 Employer Contributions. Each Employer shall contribute to the Plan on behalf of each Participant employed by such Employer an amount equal to seven percent (7%) of the Participant's Compensation as required by A.R.S. section 15-1628C.

4.4 Changes or Suspension of Employee Contributions. A Participant may not change or suspend his Employee Contributions once the Employee has elected to participate hereunder.
ARTICLE V

MAINTENANCE OF ACCOUNTS

5.1 Creation of Accounts. During the period prior to the date a Participant completes five (5) Years of Service (if the Participant is not fully vested on his Employment Date as provided in subsection 7.2(b)), each Employer shall maintain in trust on behalf of each Participant who is an Employee of such Employer an Employer Contribution Account to which is credited all Employer Contributions made on behalf of a Participant prior to the date the Participant completes five (5) Years of Service. Each Employer Contribution Account shall be maintained in the name of the Participant to whom it concerns and shall be maintained solely for accounting purposes and shall not require the segregation of assets of the Employer, except as provided in Section 6.1 and unless otherwise required by law. If a Participant transfers employment from one Employer to another Employer at such time as an Employer Contribution Account is maintained for such Participant, the previous Employer shall transfer the Participant's Employer Contribution Account to the new Employer who shall then maintain the Employer Contribution Account on behalf of such Participant.

5.2 Adjustment to Account. The Employer shall allocate to the Participant's Employer Contribution Account the Employer Contributions made since the immediately preceding pay period. Effective as of each Valuation Date the Employer shall credit to the Participant's Employer Contribution Account an amount of interest equal to the rate of earnings earned since the most recent Valuation Date by the fund in which the Participant's Employer Contribution Account is invested.

5.3 Application of Forfeitures. If a Participant terminates his Employment with all Employers for reasons other than death when he is not fully vested as provided under Section 7.2, the Participant shall immediately forfeit the entire amount of his Employer Contribution Account.

5.4 Payments to Insurance Company or Trustee. As soon as practicable after each pay period, the Employer shall pay to an Insurance Company or a Trustee, as directed by the Participants, the Employee Contributions plus, if the Participant is fully vested as provided under Section 7.2, the Employer Contributions on behalf of such Participant for such pay period, which amounts shall be credited to the Contract maintained on behalf of such Participant or under the Trust in which the Participant's benefits are maintained. As soon as practicable after the Participant has completed five (5) Years of Service, the Employer shall transfer to the Insurance Company or Trustee the Participant's Employer Contribution Account (valued as of the most recent Valuation Date preceding the date of transfer), which amount shall be credited to the Contract maintained on behalf of such Participant or under the Trust in which the Participant's benefits are maintained and thereafter the Participant shall have no Employer Contribution Account under this Plan and benefits provided under this Plan shall be provided exclusively through the Contract or the Trust, as the case may be.
5.5 **Maximum Additions.** Contributions to the Plan shall be limited as provided in Appendix A of the Plan.
ARTICLE VI

ANNUITY CONTRACTS AND TRUST FUNDS

6.1 Fund. Prior to the date a Participant completes five (5) Years of Service, each Employer shall retain its Employer Contributions on behalf of the Participant employed by such Employer in trust in a separate fund for the exclusive benefit of such Participants. The benefits, and all interest, earnings and other credits pertaining thereto, shall be exempt from state, county and municipal taxes, shall not be subject to execution or attachment and shall not be assignable.

6.2 Annuity Contracts. On the date a Participant elects to participate hereunder, such Participant may apply for one or more Contracts issued by any Insurance Company approved by the Board to maintain qualified annuity contracts providing retirement benefits under this Plan. Each Contract shall be a qualified non-transferable annuity contract as described in sections 401(f), 401(g), 403(a) and 404(a)(2) of the Code and all provisions of said Contract shall be subject to the terms of this Plan (specifically, without limitation, Section 5.5 (relating to maximum additions under section 415 of the Code) and Section 8.4 (relating to minimum distributions under section 401(a)(9) of the Code)) and all applicable provisions of section 401(a) of the Code. Employee Contributions and Employer Contributions shall be transferred by the Employer to the Insurance Company maintaining the Contract on behalf of the Participant as provided in Section 5.4.

6.3 Contract Owner. Each Contract shall designate the Participant as sole owner, with rights reserved to the Participant to exercise any right or option contained therein. Each Participant shall complete the necessary application forms as provided by the Insurance Company in order to establish the Contract to fund benefits under this Plan. Each such Contract issued under this Plan is for the sole purpose of providing retirement or death benefits. The Participant may not sell, assign, transfer, discount or pledge as collateral for a loan or as security for the performance of an obligation or for any other purpose his interest in the Contract to any person other than the Insurance Company insuring such Contract.

6.4 Trust. On the date a Participant elects to participate hereunder, such Participant may, in addition to or in lieu of applying for one or more Contracts as described in Section 6.2 of this Plan, direct the Employer to transfer all or any portion of Employee Contributions and Employer Contributions (either immediately or upon the Participant completing five (5) Years of Service as provided in Section 5.4 of the Plan) to one or more Trusts entered into between the Board and one or more Trustees to provide benefits to Participants under this Plan. Each Trust shall be maintained under this Plan and shall be subject to the terms and conditions of this Plan. All or a portion of the Employee Contributions and Employer Contributions shall be transferred by the Employer to the Trustee on behalf of the Participant as provided in Section 5.4.
6.5 Direction by Participants. Each Participant shall direct the Employer as to the net amount of Employee Contributions and Employer Contributions which shall be transferred to any one or more Insurance Companies or any one or more Trusts as provided in Sections 6.2 through 6.4 of this Plan. Each Employer and the Board shall be relieved of any liability to the Participant with respect to such Employee Contributions and, Employer Contributions once transferred to an Insurance Company or a Trustee as provided herein. Upon such transfer, the Participant shall look solely to the Insurance Company or the Trustee for the investment and reinvestment of such funds and the provisions of retirement or other benefits as provided under this Plan and neither the Board nor any Employer shall have any liability or responsibility therefore.

6.6 Portability of Insurance Contracts.

(a) Unless otherwise provided under the terms of a Contract which has been approved by the Board, the Insurance Company will permit the Participants under the Plan to elect, once each year, to transfer some or all of the funds in the Contracts to one or more other Contracts maintained by an Insurance Company approved by the Board for providing benefits under the Plan or to one or more Trustees of Trusts maintained under the Plan. Unless otherwise provided under the terms of a Contract which has been approved by the Board, the Insurance Company will permit the Participants under the Plan to elect, once each year, to transfer funds from one or more other Contracts maintained by Insurance Companies approved by the Board for providing benefits under the Plan or funds from one or more trusts maintained under the Plan to the Contracts maintained by the Insurance Company. The Insurance Company shall permit a Participant to continue to direct contributions to the Contract from which the funds were transferred or cease directing any future contributions to such Contract.

(b) The Contracts shall provide that Participants shall have the right, once each year, to suspend contributions to a Contract and direct contributions to another Contract or Trust.

(c) The Insurance Company shall permit Participants to transfer the funds which have been deposited under a Contract to an optional retirement program maintained by an educational institution in another state with whom the Participant is then employed; provided that such other optional retirement program is also qualified under section 401(a) of the Code and offers nontransferable annuity contracts described in sections 401(f), 401(g), 403(a) and 404(a)(2) of the Code; and further provided that the annuity contracts under such other program do not contain any provision for cash surrender or loans. Such transfer of the funds that have been deposited under the Contract shall be effectuated by either a transfer of the Contract or the transfer of the funds deposited under the Contract to an annuity contract maintained by another insurance company providing benefits under the other program.
(d) All transfers of funds or modifications to the contributions or benefits provided under the Contracts shall be made by the Insurance Companies without cost or fee to the Participant or the Plan, other than costs or fees approved in advance by the Board or reasonable administrative costs charged by the Insurance Companies. The Insurance Companies may establish reasonable procedures to effectuate the provisions of this Section 6.6; provided that such procedures comply with the provisions contained in this Section 6.6 and do not conflict with any terms of the Plan or any procedures which may be established by the Board.

6.7 Portability of Trust.

(a) The Trustee of a Trust will permit the Participants under the Plan to elect, once each year, to transfer some or all of the funds in the Trust to one or more Trustees of other Trusts maintained under this Plan or to one or more Contracts maintained by an Insurance Company approved by the Board for providing benefits under this Plan. The Trustee of a Trust will permit the Participants under the Plan to elect, once each year, to transfer funds from one or more other Trusts maintained under this Plan or funds from one or more Contracts maintained by an Insurance Company approved by the Board for providing benefits under the Plan to the Trustee of such Trust. The Trustee shall permit a Participant to continue to direct contributions to the Trust from which the funds were transferred or cease directing any future contributions to such Trust.

(b) A Trustee shall permit Participants, once each year, to suspend contributions to the Trust and to direct contributions to another Trust or Contract.

(c) A Trustee shall permit Participants to transfer the funds which have been deposited under the Trust to an optional retirement program maintained by an educational institution in another state with whom the Participant is then employed; provided that such other optional retirement program is also qualified under section 401(a) of the Code and either provides benefits through a trust arrangement or offers nontransferable annuity contracts described in sections 401(f), 401(g), 403(a) and 404(a)(2) of the Code; and further provided that such trust or annuity contracts under such other program do not contain any provisions for loans.

(d) All transfer of funds or modifications to the contributions or benefits provided under a Trust shall be made by the Trustee without cost or fee to the Participant or the Plan, other than costs or fees approved in advance by the Board. The Trustee may establish reasonable procedures to effectuate the provisions of this Section 6.7; provided that such procedures comply with the provisions contained in this Section 6.7 and do not conflict with any terms of the Plan or any procedures which may be established by the Board.

6.8 Transfers to Plan. Any Participant, with the Board's (or its agent's) written consent and after filing with the Board the form prescribed by the Board for such purpose, may contribute cash to the Plan if the contribution is a "eligible
rollover contribution" (as defined in section 12.2(a) of this Plan) which the Code permits an employee to transfer either directly or indirectly from one qualified plan to another qualified plan. Before accepting the rollover contribution, the Board (or its agent) may require the Participant to furnish satisfactory evidence that the proposed transfer is in fact an "eligible rollover contribution" which the Code permits the Participant to make to a qualified plan. If the Board (or its agent) permits the direct rollover of any amounts attributable to after-tax contributions, the Plan will accept such contributions only if the Contract or Trust to which such contribution is allocated will separately account for amounts so transferred, including separately accounting for the portion of such distribution which is includible in gross income and the portion of such distribution which is not so includible. On the date the Participant elects to make such eligible rollover contribution to this Plan, such Participant may apply for one or more Contracts (under the procedures prescribed by section 6.2 of this Plan) to which all or any portion of the eligible rollover contribution will be transferred or shall direct that all or any portion of such eligible rollover contribution be transferred to one or more Trusts maintained under the Plan. The eligible rollover contribution transferred to such Contract or Trust and the benefits held therein shall be subject to all the provisions of this Plan as any other Employee Contributions made to a Contract or Trust maintained pursuant to this Plan (including, without limitation, rules restricting and requiring distributions under this Plan).
ARTICLE VII

VESTING

7.1 Employee Contributions.

(a) Amounts attributable to Employee Contributions which are picked up by the Employer, and are transferred to the Contract maintained on behalf of the Participant or a Trust under which the Participant's benefits are maintained, shall at all times be nonforfeitable.

(b) After a participant terminates service, with the Employer and is fully vested in his. Employer Contribution Account, he may withdraw any or all of the Employee Contribution Account without forfeiting his Employer Contribution Account. Any withdrawals from the Employer Contribution Account will be made in accordance with Section 7.2(c), Section 8.4 and A.R.S. section 15-1628G.

7.2 Employer Contributions.

(a) Except as provided in subsections 7.2(b) and (c) and Section 7.4 below, a Participant's vested, nonforfeitable right to all or a portion of the balance of his Employer Contribution Account or any Employer Contributions transferred to a Contract or Trust shall be based on his whole and fractional Years of Service, in accordance with the following vesting schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of Service</th>
<th>Vested Percentage</th>
<th>Forfeited Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or more</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) If, on the Participant's Employment Date or Reemployment Date (as the case may be), the Participant is the owner of a contract which the Employer determines is a contract maintained under a defined contribution or defined benefit retirement program of (i) a college, university, higher education organization or research organization located anywhere in the United States, (ii) a similar type retirement plan of a college, university or higher education organization located in any country or territory other than the United States, or (iii) the Arizona State University Foundation, the Northern Arizona University Foundation, or the University of Arizona Foundation, such Participant shall have a nonforfeitable right to one hundred percent (100%) of his Employer Contribution Account without regard to completing any Years of Service under this Plan. This paragraph shall apply regardless of the insurance company or other provider of the contract owned by the Participant under the other retirement program. Upon entry into the Plan, such Participant may select to transfer the benefits under such other contract to any Insurance Company or Trustee as permitted under Section 6.8 of the Plan. The Participant shall submit such evidence as the Board may require to
make a determination that the Participant is entitled to full vesting under this Paragraph 7.2(b).

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of subsections 7.2(a) and (b), if a Participant terminates service after he is fully vested in his Employer Contribution Account and such Account has been paid to the Insurance Company or Trustee as provided in Section 5.4, the Participant shall be required to receive the amounts held in the Contract or Trust attributable to Employer Contributions (and any earnings thereon) in any form permitted under this Plan.

7.3 Termination of Service: Reinstatement.

(a) If a Participant who is not otherwise vested under subsection 7.2(b) terminates service for any reason (other than death) prior to completing five (5) Years of Service, the Participant shall forfeit his entire Employer Contribution Account. If a Participant establishes a Reemployment Date and has not commenced receiving benefits under a Contract or Trust or withdrawn all or any portion of his contributions to such Contract or Trust, the Participant shall continue to vest on the schedule contained in Section 7.2; provided that the Employer shall not reinstate the Participant's Employer Contribution Account nor shall the Employer credit the Participant with service during the period of the Participant's absence from employment.

(b) If a Participant terminates service after completing five (5) Years of Service and later reparticipates under the Plan and has not commenced receiving benefits under his Contract or withdrawn all or any portion of his contributions to such Contract or Trust, the Participant shall be fully vested in his Employer Contributions Account and shall not be required to again complete five (5) Years of Service for vesting.

7.4 Vesting on Normal Retirement Date or Death.

(a) If a Participant retires under this Plan on or after his Normal Retirement Date, a Participant shall have a nonforfeitable right to one hundred percent (100%) of his Employer Contribution Account. If a Participant's Employment is terminated because of death, his Beneficiary shall have a nonforfeitable right to one hundred percent (100%) of the deceased Participant's Employer Contribution Account.

(b) If a Participant who does not currently perform services for an Employer for reason of “qualified military service” as defined in Section 414(u) of the Code dies after December 31, 2006 while performing such qualified military service, such Participant's Beneficiary shall have a nonforfeitable right to one hundred percent (100%) of the deceased Participant's Employer Contribution Account.
ARTICLE VIII

TIME OF RETIREMENT AND PLAN BENEFITS

8.1 Time of Retirement.

(a) A Participant shall retire under the Plan on his Retirement Date. At any time thereafter, the Participant may commence receiving benefits as provided under this Plan.

(b) In addition to the foregoing, a Participant may participate in a phased retirement program maintained by an Employer and commence receiving benefits as provided under this Plan, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The Participant has attained age sixty-two (62) while employed by any Employer;

(ii) The Participant is fully vested in his or her Employer Contribution Account, as provided under Article VII of this Plan; and

(iii) The Participant has entered into a written agreement with his or her Employer setting forth the Participant's eligibility and the terms and conditions of the Participant's phased retirement commencing at age sixty-two (62) or thereafter.

8.2 Benefits Subject to Distribution; Time of Distribution. Except as provided in Section 8.3 (relating to death benefits), a Participant's benefits under this Plan shall be provided exclusively through the Participant's Contract or the Trust under which the Participant's benefits are maintained. A Participant shall be entitled to no other benefits under this Plan. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Plan, Contract or Trust, benefits shall commence no later than the April 1 following the later of the calendar year in which the Participant (i) terminates his employment with the Employer, or (ii) attains age seventy and one-half (70-1/2), all as required in Appendix B of the Plan.

8.3 Death Benefits. In addition to any benefits provided under the Contracts or a Trust, if a Participant dies when an Employer is maintaining an Employer Contribution Account on behalf of such Participant, the entire value of the Participant's Employer Contribution Account, valued as of the Valuation Date immediately following the Participant's death shall, at the option of the Participant's Beneficiary, shall be (i) transferred by the Employer to the Insurance Company maintaining the Contract on behalf of the deceased Participant (and paid as a death benefit under the terms of the Contract); (ii) transferred by the employer to the Trustee of the Trust under which the Participant's benefits are maintained; (iii) paid by the Employer directly to the Participant's Beneficiary, in a single lump sum distribution; or (iv) any combination of the foregoing.
8.4 Form of Plan Benefits and Minimum Distributions. Other than as provided in Section 8.2 and this Section 8.4, distribution of a Participant's benefits shall be governed by the Contract maintained on behalf of the Participant or the Trust under which the Participant's benefits are maintained (on the distribution form prescribed by the Trustee or its affiliates thereunder). In no event shall the Board or any Employer be obligated or required to see to the proper application or distribution of such benefits. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Contract maintained on behalf of the Participant or under any Trust under which the Participant's benefits are maintained, the minimum distribution rules set forth in Appendix B shall apply to all distributions under such Contracts or Trusts and distribution of the death benefit under Section 8.3.
ARTICLE IX
ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLAN

9.1 Board as Administrator. To facilitate administration of the Plan, the Plan shall be administered by the Board.

9.2 Board Procedure. The Board shall hold such meetings and establish such rules and procedures as may be necessary to enable it to discharge its duties hereunder. A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. Action by the Board may be taken at a meeting by a vote of a majority of those present or without a meeting by unanimous consent in writing of all members.

9.3 Board’s Powers and Duties

(a) The Board shall have all powers necessary or proper to administer the Plan and to discharge its duties under the Plan, including, but not limited to, the following powers:

(i) To make and enforce such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary or proper for the orderly and efficient administration of the Plan;

(ii) To construe and interpret the Plan and to decide any and all matters arising hereunder, including the power to remedy possible ambiguities, inconsistencies or omissions; provided, however, that all such interpretations and decisions shall be made in good faith and applied, insofar as is practicable, in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner to all Employees similarly situated, and when so made or applied shall be binding upon all Employees and their Beneficiaries;

(iii) To compute the value of Employer Contribution Account balances and nonforfeitable percentages thereof which are payable to any Participant or Beneficiary in accordance with the provisions of the Plan;

(iv) To authorize disbursements from the Plan:

(v) To prepare and distribute information explaining the Plan; and

(vi) To appoint or employ persons to assist in the administration of the Plan, including attorneys, actuaries and accountants.

(b) The Board may from time to time allocate to one (1) or more of its members, employees or agents (and may delegate to any other person or
organization, including any Employer) any of its powers, duties and responsibilities with respect to the operation and administration of the Plan and may employ, and authorize any person to whom any of its responsibilities have been delegated to employ, persons to render advice with regard to any responsibility held hereunder.
ARTICLE X

LOANS AND WITHDRAWALS; EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT

10.1 Loans and Withdrawals.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this Section 10.1, Participant loans and withdrawals from amounts attributable to Employer and Employee Contributions are not permitted either under the Plan or from any Contracts or Trusts maintained on behalf of the Participants while a Participant is employed by any Employer.

(b) Following a Participant's Retirement Date, loans from amounts attributable to Employer and Employee Contributions are not permitted under the Plan or from any Contracts or Trusts maintained on behalf of the Participants. The foregoing sentence does not affect any loans already made to a Participant prior to July 1, 2011 from amounts attributable to Employee Contributions under any Contracts maintained on behalf of such Participant or under any Trust under which the Participant's benefits are maintained under such uniform terms and conditions as any Insurance Company or Trustee may offer loans under such Contracts, provided that any such loans are secured by the Participant's interest in such Contract or Trust.

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph (a) of this Section 10.1, a Participant may commence receiving benefits under a phased retirement program as provided in paragraph (b) of Section 8.1, while employed by an Employer.

10.2 Exclusive Benefit. All assets in the Participant's Employer Contribution Accounts, Contracts or Trust's under which the Participant's benefits are maintained including any interest allocated thereto, shall be retained by the Employer, Insurance Company or Trustee for the exclusive benefit of Participants and their Beneficiaries, and shall be used exclusively to pay benefits to such persons.

10.3 Return of Mistaken Contributions. The Employers contribute to this Plan on the condition their contributions are not due to a mistake of fact. An Insurance Company or a Trustee, upon written request from an Employer, must return to the Employer the amount of the Employer's contribution made by the Employer by mistake of fact. An Insurance Company or a Trustee will not return any portion of an Employer's contribution under the provisions of this Section 10.3 paragraph more than one year after the Employer made the contribution by mistake of fact. An Insurance Company or a Trustee will not increase the amount of the Employer contribution returnable under this Section 10.3 for any earnings attributable to the contribution, but an Insurance Company or a Trustee will decrease the Employer contribution returnable for any losses attributable to it. An Insurance Company or a Trustee may require the Employer to furnish it whatever evidence the Insurance Company or Trustee deems necessary to enable the Insurance Company
or Trustee to confirm the amount the Employer has requested be returned is properly returnable under the principles set forth or incorporated within Internal Revenue Service Revenue Ruling 91-4.
ARTICLE XI

AMENDMENT OR TERMINATION

11.1 Right to Amend or Terminate. The Board hopes and expects to continue the Plan indefinitely. Nevertheless, the Board reserves the right to terminate or partially terminate or to suspend, or completely discontinue Employer Contributions under the Plan with respect to Employees. In addition, the Board may amend or modify the Plan from time to time, and may make any such amendments or modifications retroactively, provided that no such action shall adversely affect Participants to the extent of their vested or accrued benefits. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any modification or amendment of the Plan may be made retroactively, if necessary or appropriate to qualify or, maintain the Plan as one meeting the applicable requirements of the Code and the regulations that are or may be issued thereunder.

11.2 Full Vesting Upon Termination. Upon complete or partial termination of the Plan, and after receipt of notice from the Internal Revenue Service that such termination does not adversely affect the Plan's qualified status under the Code, where such approval may be necessary or appropriate, the Employer Contribution Accounts of all Participants affected thereby shall become fully vested.
ARTICLE XII

ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTIONS

12.1 Election. Notwithstanding any provision of the Plan to the contrary that would otherwise limit a distributee's election under this Article, a distributee may elect, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Board, to have any portion of an eligible rollover distribution paid directly to an eligible retirement plan specified by the distributee in a direct rollover.

12.2 Definitions.

(a) Eligible rollover distribution. An eligible rollover distribution is any distribution of all or any portion of the balance to the credit of the distributee, except that an eligible rollover distribution does not include: (i) any distribution that is one of a series of substantially equal periodic payments (not less frequently than annually) made for the life (or life expectancy) of the distributee or the joint lives (or joint life expectancies) of the distributee and the distributee's designated beneficiary, or for a specified period of ten years or more; (ii) any distribution to the extent such distribution is required under section 401(a)(9) of the Code; (iii) any hardship distribution; and (iv) any other distribution(s) that is reasonably expected to total less than $200 during a year.

(b) Eligible retirement plan. An eligible retirement plan is: (a) an individual retirement account described in section 408(a) of the Code, (b) an individual retirement annuity described in section 408(b) of the Code, (c) effective January 1, 2008, a Roth IRA described in section 408A of the Code, an annuity plan described in section 403(a) of the Code, (d) a qualified trust described in section 401(a) of the Code, (e) an annuity contract described in section 403(b) of the Code or (f) an eligible deferred compensation plan described in section 457(b) of the Code, which is maintained by an eligible employer described in section 457(e)(1)(A) of the Code that accepts the distributee's eligible rollover distribution.

(c) Distributee. A distributee includes an Employee or former Employee. In addition, the Employee's or former Employee's surviving spouse and the Employee's or former Employee's spouse or former spouse who is the alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order, as defined in section 414(p) of the Code, are distributees with regard to the interest of the spouse or former spouse.

(d) Direct rollover. A direct rollover is a payment by the Plan to the eligible retirement plan specified by the distributee.

(e) Modification of definition of eligible rollover distribution to include after-tax employee contributions. For purposes of the direct rollover provisions in the Plan, a portion of a distribution shall not fail to be an eligible rollover distribution merely because the portion consists of after-tax employee contributions which are not includible in gross income. However, such portion may be transferred only to an individual
retirement account or annuity described in section 408(a) or (b) of the Code, to a qualified plan described in section 401(a) of the Code or to an annuity contract described in section 403(b) of the Code that agrees to separately account for amounts so transferred, including separately accounting for the portion of such distribution which is includible in gross income and the portion of such distribution which is not so includible.

12.3 Commencement of Distributions. An eligible rollover distribution may commence less than 30 days after the notice required under section 402(f) of the Code is given, provided that:

(a) The plan clearly informs the distributee that the distributee has a right to a period of at least 30 days after receiving the notice to consider the decision of whether or not to elect a direct rollover (and, if applicable, a particular distribution option), and

(b) The distributee, after receiving the notice, affirmatively elects a distribution.

12.4 Trustee-to-Trustee Transfer by Non-Spouse Beneficiary. An individual who is eligible to make a trustee-to-trustee transfer under this Section 12.4 may elect, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Board (or its agent), to have all or any portion of a distribution from this Plan made with respect to a deceased Participant (other than any distribution to the extent such distribution is required under section 401(a)(9) of the Code) transferred directly to: (a) an individual retirement account described in section 408(a) of the Code, (b) an individual retirement annuity described in section 408(b) of the Code, or (c) effective January 1, 2008, a Roth IRA described in section 408A of the Code. An individual who is eligible to make a trustee-to-trustee transfer under this Section 12.4 is any individual who is not the surviving spouse of the deceased Participant and is designated as a Beneficiary pursuant to Section 2.2 and as defined in Section 5.1 of Appendix B.
ARTICLE XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

13.1 No Guarantee of Employment. Neither the Plan nor any provisions contained in the Plan shall be construed to be a contract between the Board and an Employee, or to be a consideration for, or an inducement for, the employment of any Employee. Nothing contained in the Plan shall be deemed to give any Employee the right to be retained in the service of any Employer or to interfere with the right of such Employer to discharge or to terminate the service of any Employee at any time, without regard to the effect such discharge or termination may have on any rights under the Plan.

13.2 Payments to Minors and Incompetents. If a Participant or Beneficiary, entitled to receive any benefits hereunder is a minor or is determined by the Insurance Company maintaining the Contract(s) providing benefits to the Participant under this Plan or the Trustee of a Trust under which the Participant’s benefits are maintained, in its sole discretion, or is adjudged to be legally incapable of giving valid receipt and discharge for Plan benefits, the Insurance Company or Trustee may pay the benefits to the duly appointed guardian or conservator of such person or to retain such benefits in the Contract or Trust for the benefit of such person until distribution can be made to a duly appointed guardian or conservator or is ordered to be made by a court of competent jurisdiction. Such payment shall, to the extent made, discharge the Board, the Insurance Company and Trust of any liability for such payment under the Plan, Contract or Trust.

13.3 Nonalienation of Benefits.

(a) The Board has created this Plan to provide retirement security and protection to Plan Participants, their Beneficiaries, and persons claiming benefits through them. Except as provided in subsection 13.3(b) below, no interest in or benefit payable under the Plan or any Contract or Trust shall be subject in any manner to anticipation, alienation, sale, transfer, assignment, pledge, encumbrance or charge; and any action by way of anticipating, alienating, selling, transferring, assigning, pledging, encumbering or charging the same shall be void and of no effect; nor shall any interest in or benefit payable under the Plan or any Contract or Trust be in any way subject to any legal or equitable process, including, but not limited to, garnishment, attachment, levy or seizure or to the lien of any person; nor shall any such interest or benefit be in any manner subject to the debts, obligations, contracts, engagements, liabilities or torts of any person entitled to payment of such benefits. Should any Participant or Beneficiary become bankrupt or attempt to anticipate, alienate, sell, transfer, assign, pledge, encumber or charge any interest or benefit provided under the Plan or any Contract or Trust, or should any attempt be made by any person to attach, garnish, levy or seize any interest or benefit provided pursuant to the Plan or any Contract or Trust to a Participant, Beneficiary or other person claiming benefits hereunder, then the Board, Insurance Company maintaining such Contract or Trustee of the Trust shall have authority to hold such interest or

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benefit and apply it to or for the benefit of such person or his spouse, children or other dependents, or any of them, as the Board or such Insurance Company or Trustee, in its discretion, shall determine to be appropriate. This provision shall be construed to provide each Participant, Beneficiary or other person claiming any interest or benefit through the Plan or any Contract or Trust with the maximum protection against alienation, encumbrance and any legal and equitable process, including, but not limited to, attachment, garnishment, levy, seizure or other lien, afforded his interest in the Plan or any Contract or Trust (and the benefits provided thereunder) by law and any applicable regulations.

(b) This Section 13.3 shall also apply to the creation, assignment, or recognition of a right to any benefit payable with respect to a Participant pursuant to a domestic relations order, unless such order is determined by the Board to be a "qualified domestic relations order" as defined in section 414(p) of the Code, or any domestic relations order entered before January 1, 1985. This Plan specifically permits distribution to an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order at any time, irrespective of whether the Participant has attained his earliest retirement age (as defined under section 414(p) of the Code) under the Plan. A distribution to an alternate payee prior to the Participant's attainment of the earliest retirement age is available only if: (i) the order specifies distribution at that time or permits an agreement between the Plan and the alternate payee to authorize an earlier distribution; and (ii) if the present value of the alternate payee's benefits under the Plan exceeds $5,000, the alternate payee consents in writing to such distribution. Nothing in this Section shall permit a Participant a right to receive distribution at a time otherwise not permitted under the Plan nor shall it permit the alternate payee to receive a form of payment not permitted under Section 8.4 of the Plan.

13.4 Right to Plan Assets. No Employee or Beneficiary shall have any right to, or interest in, any assets of the Plan upon termination of his employment or otherwise, except as provided under this Plan or any Contract or Trust, and then only to the extent of the benefits payable under the Plan or any Contract or Trust to such Employee or Beneficiary out of the assets of the Plan or any Contract or Trust. All benefits provided for in this Plan or any Contract or Trust shall be provided solely from the assets of the Participant's Employer Contribution Accounts and the Contracts maintained by the Insurance Companies on behalf of Participants or the Trusts under which the Participants' benefits are maintained, and no Employee shall have recourse against the Board with respect to any benefit not provided through the assets of the Plan or any Contract or Trust.

13.5 Benefits Provided Under Plan, Contracts and Trusts. The benefits provided under the Plan, Contracts and Trusts as provided herein are based solely on the values of the amounts in the Contracts or Trusts and the value of the Employer Contribution Account, if applicable, as of the date benefits are to commence. Neither the Board nor any Employer guarantees the payment of any benefit or the amount of any benefit; further, neither the Board nor any Employer guarantees any rate of return
on the amounts invested in the Contracts or Trusts or Employer Contribution Accounts on behalf of the Participants.

13.6 Unknown Whereabouts. It shall be the affirmative duty of each Participant to inform the Board of his current post office address and the address of his Beneficiary. Each Participant and Beneficiary acknowledges that failure to inform the Board of his current post office address may result in late payment of benefits or loss of benefits through any applicable escheat laws.

13.7 Construction. The Plan shall be construed, enforced and administered according to the laws of the State of Arizona and shall in all cases be subject to the provisions of A.R.S. section 15-1628. In case any provision of the Plan is held to be illegal or invalid for any reason, it shall not affect the remaining provisions of the Plan, but the Plan shall be construed and enforced as if such illegal or invalid provision had not been included therein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Board has caused this Plan to be signed and acknowledged by its duly authorized officer.

Dated this 30th day of November, 2015.

ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS

By
President
APPENDIX A
LIMITATION ON ANNUAL ADDITIONS AND ANNUAL BENEFITS
SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

Terms defined in the Plan shall have the same meanings when used in this Appendix. In addition, when used in this Appendix, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

1.1. Annual Addition. Annual addition means, with respect to any Participant for a Limitation Year, the sum of:

   (a) all Employer contributions (including Employer contributions of the Participant's earnings reductions under Section 414(h)(2), Section 403(b) and Section 408(k) of the Code) allocable as of a date during such Limitation Year to the Participant under all defined contribution plans;

   (b) all forfeitures allocable as of a date during such Limitation Year to the Participant under all defined contribution plans; and

   (c) all Participant contributions made as of a date during such Limitation Year to all defined contribution plans.

1.1.1. Specific Inclusions. With regard to a plan which contains a qualified cash or deferred arrangement or matching contributions or employee contributions, excess deferrals and excess contributions and excess aggregate contributions (whether or not distributed during or after the Limitation Year) shall be considered annual additions in the year contributed.

1.1.2. Specific Exclusions. Annual additions for purposes of Section 415 of the Code shall not include: (a) the direct transfer of a benefit or employee contributions from a qualified plan to this Plan; (b) rollover contributions (as described in Section 401(a)(31), 402(c)(1), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 408(d)(3), and 457(e)(16) of the Code); (c) repayments of loans made to a Participant from the Plan; and (d) repayments of amounts described in Section 415(k)(3) of the Code, as well as Employer restorations of benefits that are required pursuant to such repayments.

1.1.3. Date of Employer contributions. Notwithstanding anything in the Plan to the contrary, Employer contributions are treated as credited to a Participant's account for a particular Limitation Year only if the contributions are actually made to the Plan no later than the 15th day of the tenth calendar month following the end of the calendar year or fiscal
year (as applicable, depending on the basis on which the Employer keeps its books) with or within which the particular Limitation Year ends.

1.2. **Defined Contribution Plans.** Defined contribution plan has the meaning assigned to such term by Section 415(k)(1) of the Code. Whenever reference is made to defined contribution plans in this Appendix, it shall include all such plans maintained by all Employers.

1.3. **Individual Medical Account.** Individual medical account means an account, as defined in Section 415(1)(2) of the Code maintained by an Employer that provides an annual addition.

1.4. **Limitation Year.** Limitation Year means the Plan Year. The Limitation Year may only be changed by a Plan amendment. Furthermore, if the Plan is terminated effective as of a date other than the last day of the Plan's Limitation Year, then the Plan is treated as if the Plan had been amended to change its Limitation Year.

1.5. **Maximum Permissible Addition.**

1.5.1. **General Rule.** Maximum permissible addition means, for any one (1) Limitation Year, the lesser of:

- (a) Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000) (as the same may be adjusted from time to time); or

- (b) One hundred percent (100%) of the Participant's §415 compensation for such Limitation Year.

1.5.2. **Medical Benefits.** The dollar limitation in Section 1.5.1(a), but not the amount determined in Section 1.5.1(b), shall be reduced by the amount of Employer contributions which are allocated to a separate account established for the purpose of providing medical benefits or life insurance benefits with respect to a key employee (as defined in Section 416(i) of the Code) under a welfare benefit fund or an individual medical account.

1.5.3. **Change of Limitation Year.** As provided in Section 2.18, the Plan Year has been changed to a twelve (12) consecutive month period beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31. Accordingly, there is a short Plan Year beginning on July 1, 2015 and ending on December 31, 2015. Under Section 1.4 of this Appendix A, the Limitation Year means the Plan Year. For the short Limitation Year beginning on July 1, 2015 and ending on December 31, 2015, the dollar limitation set forth in Section 1.5.1. of this Appendix A shall be one-half (½) of the annual addition limit announced by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under section 415(c) of the Code, effective for Plan Years ending in the 2015 calendar year.
1.6. **Section 415 Compensation.**

1.6.1. **General.** Section 415 compensation (sometimes, "§415 compensation") shall mean, with respect to any Limitation Year, the wages, tips and other compensation paid to the Participant by an Employer and reportable in the box designated "wages, tips, other compensation" on Treasury Form W-2 (or any comparable successor box or form) for the Limitation Year but determined without regard to any rules that limit the remuneration included in wages based on the nature or location of the employment or the services performed (such as the exception for agricultural labor in Section 3401(a)(2) of the Code). Section 415 compensation shall be determined on a cash basis, and shall include elective contributions made by the Employer on behalf of a Participant which are not includable in gross income under Sections 125, 132(f)(4), 402(g)(3) or 457 of the Code; provided that Section 415 compensation shall not include any amounts under Section 125 of the Code not available to a Participant in cash in lieu of group health coverage because the Participant is unable to certify that he or she has other health coverage.

1.6.2. **Adjustments to Section 415 Compensation.** The following adjustments shall be made to the definition of §415 compensation contained in Section 1.6.1 above:

(a) **Compensation paid after severance from employment.** §415 compensation shall be adjusted for the following types of compensation paid after a Participant's severance from employment with an Employer. However, amounts described in clauses 1.6.2(a)(i) and (ii) below may only be included in §415 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 §415 compensation within the meaning of Section 415(c)(3) of the Code, even if payment is made within the time period specified above.

   (i) **Regular pay.** §415 Compensation shall include regular pay after severance of employment if: (A) 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 (B) 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 §415 compensation if those amounts would have been included in the definition of §415 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 §415 compensation if the compensation would have been included in the definition of §415 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.

(iii) Salary continuation payments for military service participants. §415 compensation includes 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 Section 414(u)(1) of the Code) 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.

(iv) Salary continuation payments for disabled Participants. §415 compensation does not include compensation paid to a participant who is permanently and totally disabled (as defined in Section 22(e)(3) of the Code).

(b) Administrative delay ("the first few weeks") rule. §415 compensation for a Limitation Year shall not include amounts earned but not paid during the Limitation Year solely because of the timing of pay periods and pay dates.

1.7. Welfare Benefit Fund. Welfare benefit fund means a fund as defined in Section 419(e) of the Code which provides post-retirement medical benefits allocated to separate accounts for key employees as defined in Section 419A(d)(3) of the Code.

SECTION 2

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION LIMITATION

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Plan, there shall not be allocated to the account of any Participant under a defined contribution plan for any
Limitation Year an amount which would cause the annual addition for such Participant to exceed the maximum permissible addition.

SECTION 3

REMEDIAL ACTION

Notwithstanding any provision of the Plan to the contrary, if the annual additions (within the meaning of Section 415 of the Code) are exceeded for any Participant, then the Plan may only correct such excess in accordance with the Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System (EPCRS) as set forth in Revenue Procedure 2013-12 or any superseding guidance, including, but not limited to, the preamble of the final Treasury regulations issued under Section 415 of the Code.

SECTION 4

AGGREGATION AND DISAGGREGATION OF PLANS

4.1. General. For purposes of applying the limitations of Section 415 of the Code, all defined contribution plans (without regard to whether a plan has been terminated) ever maintained by an Employer (or a "predecessor employer") under which the Participant receives annual additions are treated as one defined contribution plan. The "Employer" means the Employer that adopts this Plan and all members of a controlled group or an affiliated service group that includes the Employer (within the meaning of Sections 414(b), (c), (m) or (o) of the Code), except that for purposes of this Section, the determination shall be made by applying Section 415(h) of the Code, and shall take into account tax-exempt organizations under Treasury regulations §1.414(c)-5, as modified by Treasury regulations § 1.415(a)-1(f)(1). For purposes of this Section 4.1:

4.1.1. A former Employer is a "predecessor employer" with respect to a Participant in a plan maintained by an Employer if the Employer maintains a plan under which the Participant had accrued a benefit while performing services for the former Employer, but only if that benefit is provided under the plan maintained by the Employer. For this purpose, the formerly affiliated plan rules in Treasury regulation §1.415(f)-1(b)(2) apply as if the Employer and predecessor Employer constituted a single employer under the rules described in Treasury regulation §1.415(a)-1(f)(1) and (2) immediately prior to the cessation of affiliation (and as if they constituted two, unrelated employers under the rules described in Treasury regulation §1.415(a)-1(f)(1) and (2) immediately after the cessation of affiliation) and cessation of affiliation was the event that gives rise to the predecessor employer relationship, such as a transfer of benefits or plan sponsorship.

4.1.2. With respect to an Employer of a Participant, a former entity that antedates the Employer is a "predecessor employer" with respect to the Participant if, under the facts and circumstances, the Employer constitutes
a continuation of all or a portion of the trade or business of the former entity.

4.2. Break-up of an affiliate employer or an affiliated service group. For purposes of aggregating plans for Section 415 of the Code, a "formerly affiliated plan" of an Employer is taken into account for purposes of applying the Section 415 limitations to the Employer, but the formerly affiliated plan is treated as if it had terminated immediately prior to the "cessation of affiliation." For purposes of this paragraph, a "formerly affiliated plan" of an Employer is a plan that, immediately prior to the cessation of affiliation, was actually maintained by one or more of the entities that constitute the employer (as determined under the employer affiliation rules described in Treasury regulation §§1.415(a)-1(f)(1) and (2)), and immediately after the cessation of affiliation, is not actually maintained by any of the entities that constitute the employer (as determined under the employer affiliation rules described in Regulation §§1.415(a)-1(f)(1) and (2)). For purposes of this Section, a "cessation of affiliation" means the event that causes an entity to no longer be aggregated with one or more other entities as a single employer under the employer affiliation rules described in Treasury regulation §§1.415(a)-1(f)(1) and (2) (such as the sale of a subsidiary outside a controlled group), or that causes a plan to not actually be maintained by any of the entities that constitute the employer under the employer affiliation rules of Treasury regulation §§1.415(a)-1(f)(1) and (2) (such as a transfer of plan sponsorship outside of a controlled group).

4.3. Midyear Aggregation. Two or more defined contribution plans that are not required to be aggregated pursuant to Section 415(f) of the Code and the Treasury regulations thereunder as of the first day of a limitation year do not fail to satisfy the requirements of Section 415 of the Code with respect to a Participant for the Limitation Year merely because they are aggregated later in that Limitation Year, provided that no annual additions are credited to the Participant's account after the date on which the plans are required to be aggregated.
APPENDIX B

MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 1

GENERAL RULES

1.1. Effective Date. The provisions of this Appendix will apply for purposes of determining required minimum distributions for calendar years beginning with the 2002 calendar year.

1.2. Precedence. The requirements of this Appendix will take precedence over any inconsistent provisions of the Plan.

1.3. Requirements of Treasury Regulations Incorporated. All distributions required under this Appendix will be determined and made in accordance with the Treasury regulations under Section 401(a)(9) of the Code.

SECTION 2

TIME AND MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION

2.1. Required Beginning Date. The Participant's entire interest will be distributed, or begin to be distributed, to the Participant no later than the Participant's required beginning date.

2.2. Death of Participant Before Distributions Begin. If the Participant dies before distributions begin, the Participant's entire interest will be distributed, or begin to be distributed, no later than as follows:

(a) If the Participant's surviving spouse is the Participant's sole designated beneficiary, then, distributions to the surviving spouse will begin by December 31 of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the Participant died, or by December 31 of the calendar year in which the Participant would have attained age seventy and one-half (70-1/2), if later.

(b) If the Participant's surviving spouse is not the Participant's sole designated beneficiary, then, distributions to the designated beneficiary will begin by December 31 of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the Participant died.

(c) If there is no designated beneficiary as of September 30 of the year following the year of the Participant's death, the Participant's entire interest will be distributed by December 31 of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Participant's death. If the Participant's surviving
spouse is the Participant's sole designated beneficiary and the surviving spouse dies after the Participant but before distributions to the surviving spouse begin, this Section 2.2, other than Section 2.2(a), will apply as if the surviving spouse were the Participant.

For purposes of this Section 2.2, unless Section 2.2(d) applies, distributions are considered to begin on the Participant's required beginning date. If Section 2.2(d) applies, distributions are considered to begin on the date distributions are required to begin to the surviving spouse under Section 2.2(a). If distributions under an annuity purchased from an insurance company irrevocably commence to the Participant before the Participant's required beginning date (or to the Participant's surviving spouse before the date distributions are required to begin to the surviving spouse under Section 2.2(a)), the date distributions are considered to begin is the date distributions actually commence.

2.3. **Forms of Distribution.** Unless the Participant's interest is distributed in the form of an annuity purchased from an insurance company or in a single sum on or before the required beginning date, as of the first distribution calendar year distributions will be made in accordance with Sections 3 and 4 of this Appendix. If the Participant's interest is distributed in the form of an annuity purchased from an insurance company, distributions thereunder will be made in accordance with the requirements of Section 401(a)(9) of the Code and the Treasury regulations.

**SECTION 3**

**REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS DURING PARTICIPANT'S LIFETIME**

3.1. **Amount of Required Minimum Distribution for Each Distribution Calendar Year.** During the Participant's lifetime, the minimum amount that will be distributed for each distribution calendar year is the lesser of:

(a) the quotient obtained by dividing the Participant's account balance by the distribution period in the Uniform Lifetime Table set forth in Section 1.401(a)(9)-9 of the Treasury regulations, using the Participant's age as of the Participant's birthday in the distribution calendar year; or

(b) if the Participant's sole designated beneficiary for the distribution calendar year is the Participant's spouse, the quotient obtained by dividing the Participant's account balance by the number in the Joint and Last Survivor Table set forth in Section 1.401(a)(9)-9 of the Treasury regulations, using the Participant's and spouse's attained ages as of the Participant's and spouse's birthdays in the distribution calendar year.

3.2. **Lifetime Required Minimum Distributions Continue Through Year of Participant's Death.** Required minimum distributions will be determined under this Article 3 beginning with the first distribution calendar year and up to
and including the distribution calendar year that includes the Participant's date of death.

SECTION 4

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS AFTER PARTICIPANT'S DEATH

4.1. Death On or After Date Distributions Begin.

(a) Participant Survived by Designated Beneficiary. If the Participant dies on or after the date distributions begin and there is a designated beneficiary, the minimum amount that will be distributed for each distribution calendar year after the year of the Participant's death is the quotient obtained by dividing the Participant's account balance by the longer of the remaining life expectancy of the Participant or the remaining life expectancy of the Participant's designated beneficiary, determined as follows:

(i) The Participant's remaining life expectancy is calculated using the age of the Participant in the year of death, reduced by one for each subsequent year.

(ii) If the Participant's surviving spouse is the Participant's sole designated beneficiary, the remaining life expectancy of the surviving spouse is calculated for each distribution calendar year after the year of the Participant's death using the surviving spouse's age as of the spouse's birthday in that year. For distribution calendar years after the year of the surviving spouse's death, the remaining life expectancy of the surviving spouse is calculated using the age of the surviving spouse as of the spouse's birthday in the calendar year of the spouse's death, reduced by one for each subsequent calendar year.

(iii) If the Participant's surviving spouse is not the Participant's sole designated beneficiary, the designated beneficiary's remaining life expectancy is calculated using the age of the beneficiary in the year following the year of the Participant's death, reduced by one for each subsequent year.

(b) No Designated Beneficiary. If the Participant dies on or after the date distributions begin and there is no designated beneficiary as of September 30 of the year after the year of the Participant's death, the minimum amount that will be distributed for each distribution calendar year after the year of the Participant's death is the quotient obtained by dividing the Participant's account balance by the Participant's remaining life expectancy calculated using the age of the Participant in the year of death, reduced by one for each subsequent year.
4.2. Death Before Date Distributions Begin.

(a) Participant Survived by Designated Beneficiary. If the Participant dies before the date distributions begin and there is a designated beneficiary, the minimum amount that will be distributed for each distribution calendar year after the year of the Participant's death is the quotient obtained by dividing the Participant's account balance by the remaining life expectancy of the Participant's designated beneficiary, determined as provided in Section 4.1.

(b) No Designated Beneficiary. If the Participant dies before the date distributions begin and there is no designated beneficiary as of September 30 of the year following the year of the Participant's death, distribution of the Participant's entire interest will be completed by December 31 of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Participant's death.

(c) Death of Surviving Spouse Before Distributions to Surviving Spouse are Required to Begin. If the Participant dies before the date distributions begin, the Participant's surviving spouse is the Participant's sole designated beneficiary, and the surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin to the surviving spouse under Section 2.2(a), this Section 4.2 will apply as if the surviving spouse were the Participant.

4.3. Elections for Payments to Designated Beneficiaries. Participants or beneficiaries may elect on an individual basis whether the 5-year rule or the life expectancy rule in Sections 2.2 and 4.2 of this Appendix applies to distributions after the death of a Participant who has a designated beneficiary. The election must be made no later than the earlier of September 30 of the calendar year in which distribution would be required to begin under Section 2.2 of this Amendment, or by September 30 of the calendar year which contains the fifth anniversary of the Participant's (or, if applicable, surviving spouse's) death. If neither the Participant nor beneficiary makes an election under this paragraph, distributions will be made in accordance with Sections 2.2 and 4.2 of this Appendix.

SECTION 5
DEFINITIONS

5.1. Designated Beneficiary. The individual who is designated as the Beneficiary under the Plan and is the designated beneficiary under Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code and Section 1.401(a)(9)-1, Q&A-4, of the Treasury regulations.

5.2. Distribution Calendar Year. A calendar year for which a minimum distribution is required. For distributions beginning before the Participant's death, the first distribution calendar year is the calendar year immediately preceding the
calendar year which contains the Participant's required beginning date. For distributions beginning after the Participant's death, the first distribution calendar year is the calendar year in which distributions are required to begin under Section 2.2. The required minimum distribution for the Participant's first distribution calendar year will be made on or before the Participant's required beginning date. The required minimum distribution for other distribution calendar years, including the required minimum distribution for the distribution calendar year in which the Participant's required beginning date occurs, will be made on or before December 31 of that distribution calendar year.

5.3. **Life Expectancy.** Life expectancy as computed by use of the Single Life Table in Section 1.401(a)(9)-9 of the Treasury regulations.

5.4. **Participant's Account Balance.** The account balance as of the last valuation date in the calendar year immediately preceding the distribution calendar year (valuation calendar year) increased by the amount of any contributions made and allocated or forfeitures allocated to the account balance as of dates in the valuation calendar year after the valuation date and decreased by distributions made in the valuation calendar year after the valuation date. The account balance for the valuation calendar year includes any amounts rolled over or transferred to the Plan either in the valuation calendar year or in the distribution calendar year if distributed or transferred in the valuation calendar year.

5.5. **Required Beginning Date.** The date specified in the Plan when distributions under Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code are required to begin.

**SECTION 6**

**WAIVER OF REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS**

For calendar year 2009, the required minimum distribution rules under this Appendix B will not apply. In applying the provisions of this Appendix B for the 2009 calendar year,

(a) the required beginning date with respect to any individual shall be determined without regard to this Section 6 for purposes of applying this Section 6 for distribution calendar years after 2009, and

(b) required distributions to a beneficiary upon the death of the Participant shall be determined without regard to calendar year 2009.

A Participant or beneficiary who would have been required to receive a required minimum distribution for the 2009 distribution calendar year but for the enactment of section 401(a)(9)(H) of the Code (“2009 RMD), may elect whether or not to receive the 2009 RMD (or any portion of such distribution). A distribution of the 2009 RMD or a series of substantially equal distributions (that include the 2009 RMDs) made at least annually and expected to last for the life (or life expectancy) of the participant, the joint lives (or joint life expectancy) of the participant and the participant's designated
beneficiary, or for a period of at least 10 years, will be treated as an eligible rollover distribution for purposes of Article XII of the Plan. However, if all or any portion of a distribution during calendar year 2009 is treated as an eligible rollover distribution but would not be so treated if the required minimum distribution requirements under this Appendix B had applied during calendar year 2009, such distribution shall not be treated as an eligible rollover distribution for purposes of sections 401(a)(31), 402(f) or 3405(c) of the Code. (See Internal Revenue Service Notice 2009-82 for transitional rules that apply for purposes of applying the rollover rules to the distribution of 2009 RMDs.)
FIRST AMENDMENT
TO
ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS
OPTIONAL RETIREMENT PLAN
(FIFTH AMENDMENT AND RESTATEMENT)

WHEREAS, the Arizona Board of Regents (the "Board"), a body corporate created by the Arizona Constitution for the powers enumerated in Article 2, Chapter 13, Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S. sections 15-1621, et seq.), adopted in amended and restated form the Arizona Board of Regents Optional Retirement Plan (Fifth Amendment and Restatement) (the "Plan"), effective July 1, 2015, to provide retirement benefits to certain employees of the Board and Universities; and

WHEREAS, the Board is authorized, pursuant to Section 11.1 of the Plan, to adopt amendments to the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to adopt amendments to the Plan required by the Internal Revenue Service as a condition to issuing a favorable determination letter under the Pension Protection Act of 2006 and all other tax laws currently applicable to the Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the authority granted in Section 11.1 of the Plan, the following amendment is adopted, effective as hereafter provided:

1. Section 5.1, Designated Beneficiary, of Appendix B, Minimum Distribution Requirements, is amended in its entirety, effective January 1, 2015, to read as follows:

"5.1 Designated Beneficiary. The individual who is designated as the Beneficiary under the Plan and is the designated beneficiary under Section 1.401(a)(9)-4 of the Code."

Amend.01.PPA06.ABOR.ORP
2. Nothing in this First Amendment shall be construed to adversely affect the rights of any Participant to any benefit provided under the Plan or to decrease any accrued benefit under the Plan, except to the extent permitted under the Code or necessary to maintain the Plan as one qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Board has caused this First Amendment to be executed by its duly authorized officer this 17th day of November, 2016.

ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS

By: _____________________________
    Title: ___________________________
    Date: ___________________________
Attachment 2a

Voluntary 403(b) Plan Document
By executing this Volume Submitter Governmental 403(b) Plan Adoption Agreement (the "Agreement" or "AA"), the undersigned Employer agrees to establish or continue a 403(b) Plan. The 403(b) Plan adopted by the Employer consists of the Volume Submitter 403(b) Plan Basic Plan Document #08 (the "BPD") and the elections made under this Agreement (collectively referred to as the "Plan"). An Employer may jointly co-sponsor the Plan by signing a Participating Employer Adoption Page, which is attached to this Agreement. This Plan is effective as of the Effective Date identified on the Signature Page of this Agreement.

In completing the provisions of this Adoption Agreement, unless designated otherwise, selections under the Deferral column apply to all Salary Deferrals (including Roth Deferrals and Catch-Up Contributions) and After-Tax Employee Contributions. The selections under the Match column apply to Matching Contributions under AA §6B and selections under the ER column apply to Employer Contributions under AA §6.

As a Governmental Plan, this Plan is not subject to the nondiscrimination and coverage rules (other than the universal availability rule under Code §403(b)(12)(A)(ii)) under the Code. Also, as a Governmental Plan, this Plan is not subject to Title I of ERISA and may make elections under this Adoption Agreement accordingly.

All elections the Employer makes under the Adoption Agreement are subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement(s) and any applicable state or local law.

### SECTION 1

**EMPLOYER INFORMATION**

The information contained in this Section 1 is informational only. The information set forth in this Section 1 may be modified without amending this Agreement. Any changes to this Section 1 may be accomplished by substituting a new Section 1 with the updated information. The information contained in this Section 1 is not required for qualification purposes and any changes to the provisions under this Section 1 will not affect the Employer's reliance on the Favorable IRS Letter.

1-1 **EMPLOYER INFORMATION:**

Name: Arizona Board of Regents  
Address: 2020 N. Central Avenue  
Suite 230  
City, State, Zip Code: Phoenix, Arizona 85004  
Telephone: 602-229-2500

1-2 **EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN):** 86-6004791

1-3 **TYPE OF EMPLOYER:** (Select (a) or (b))  
☑ (a) Public School (as defined in Section 1.99 of the Plan)  
☐ (b) Dual Status 501(c)(3)/Governmental Organization (as defined in Section 1.38 of the Plan)

1-4 **EMPLOYER’S TAX YEAR END:** The Employer’s tax year ends June 30

1-5 **RELATED EMPLOYERS:** Is the Employer part of a group of Related Employers (as defined in Section 1.113 of the Plan)?  
☑ Yes  
☐ No

If yes, Related Employers may be listed below. A Related Employer must complete a Participating Employer Adoption Page for Employees of that Related Employer to participate in this Plan.

- Arizona State University
- University of Arizona
- Northern Arizona University

[Note: This AA §1-5 is for informational purposes. The failure to identify all Related Employers under this AA §1-5 will not jeopardize the qualified status of the Plan.]
SECTION 2
PLAN INFORMATION

2-1 PLAN NAME: The Arizona University System Voluntary §403(b) Plan

2-2 PLAN NUMBER: 006

2-3 TYPE OF PLAN: (Check one of (a)-(c) and, if applicable, (d).)

☐ (a) Custodial Account under Code §403(b)(7)
☐ (b) Annuity Contract under Code §403(b)(1)
☒ (c) Combination Custodial Account and Annuity Contract
☐ (d) The Plan is intended to be a FICA Replacement Plan

[Note: Employers may not use this Adoption Agreement to adopt a retirement income account under Code §403(b)(9).]

2-4 PLAN YEAR:

☒ (a) Calendar year.
☐ (b) The 12-consecutive month period ending on ________________ each year.
☐ (c) The Plan has a Short Plan Year running from ____ to ____.

2-5 FROZEN PLAN: Check this AA §2-5 if the Plan is a frozen Plan to which no contributions will be made.

☐ This Plan is a frozen Plan effective ____.

[Note: As a frozen Plan, the Employer will not make any contributions with respect to Plan Compensation earned after such date and no Participant will be permitted to make any contributions to the Plan after such date. In addition, no Employee will become a Participant after the date the Plan is frozen.]

2-6 MULTIPLE EMPLOYER PLAN: Is this Plan a Multiple Employer Plan as defined in Section 1.81 of the Plan? (See Section 16.07 of the Plan for special rules applicable to Multiple Employer Plans.)

☐ (a) Yes
☒ (b) No

2-7 PLAN ADMINISTRATOR:

☒ (a) The Employer identified in AA §1-1.
☐ (b) Name: ____________________________

Address: ____________________________

Telephone: ____________________________

[Note: To the extent an individual is named in this AA §2-7 does not take on all responsibilities of Plan Administrator, the Employer will retain those responsibilities as Plan Administrator. (See Section 1.93 of the Plan.)]

SECTION 3
ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

3-1 ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES: In addition to the Employees identified in Section 2.02 of the Plan, the following Employees are excluded from participation under the Plan with respect to the contribution source(s) identified in this AA §3-1. (See Sections 2.02(e) and (f) of the Plan for rules regarding the effect on Plan participation if an Employee changes between an eligible and ineligible class of employment.)

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<td>☐ (b) Collectively Bargained Employees (as defined in Section 1.28 of the Plan)</td>
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Eligible Employees

(c) Non-resident aliens who receive no compensation from the Employer which constitutes U.S. source income

(d) Student Employees (as defined in Section 1.130 of the Plan)

(e) Employees who normally work less than ___ (not more than 20) hours a week (as defined in Section 2.02(b)(4) of the Plan).

(f) Employees eligible for a governmental Code §457(b) plan

(g) Employees eligible for a 401(k) or another 403(b) plan sponsored by the Employer

(h) An Employee whose contribution would be less than $5.00 per paycheck until the Employee contributes more than $200.00 in a Plan Year.

(i) Other:

[Note: With respect to any election to exclude Employees under (e) or (i) above, the Employer must satisfy the requirements under Treas. Reg. §§1.403(b)-5(b)(ii) and (iii)(B) under which the Employer may elect to exclude Employees who normally work fewer than 20 hours per week (or such lower number of hours per week as elected in the Agreement) with respect to Salary Deferrals, Employer Contributions and Matching Contributions. An Employee normally works fewer than 20 hours per week if and only if (1) for the 12-month period beginning on the date of the Employee’s Employment Commencement date, the Employer reasonably expects the Employee to work fewer than 1,000 Hours of Service and (2) for each Plan Year after the close of the 12-month period beginning on the date of the Employee’s Employment Commencement date, the Employee worked fewer than 1,000 Hours of Service in the preceding 12-month period. Once eligible due to satisfaction of this service condition, the Employee will continue to be eligible under the Plan.]

SECTION 4
MINIMUM AGE AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

4-1 ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS – MINIMUM AGE AND SERVICE: An Eligible Employee (as defined in AA §3-1) who satisfies the minimum age and service conditions under this AA §4-1 will be eligible to participate under the Plan as of his/her Entry Date (as defined in AA §4-2 below).

[Note: As a Governmental Plan, this Plan is not subject to the nondiscrimination and coverage rules (other than the universal availability rule under Code §403(b)(12)(A)(ii)) under the Code and Title I of ERISA.]

(a) Service Requirement. An Eligible Employee must complete the following minimum service requirements to participate in the Plan. If a different minimum service requirement applies for the same contribution type for different groups of Employees or for different contribution formulas, such differences may be described below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deferral</th>
<th>Match</th>
<th>ER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) There is no minimum service requirement for participation in the Plan.
Section 5 – Compensation Definitions

(b) **Minimum Age Requirement.** An Eligible Employee (as defined in AA §3-1) must have attained the following age with respect to the contribution source(s) identified in this AA §4-1(b).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Match</th>
<th>ER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) There is no minimum age for Plan eligibility.

4-2 **ENTRY DATE:** An Eligible Employee (as defined in AA §3-1) who satisfies the minimum age and service requirements in AA §4-1 shall be eligible to participate in the Plan as of his/her Entry Date. For this purpose, the Entry Date is the following date with respect to the contribution source(s) identified under this AA §4-2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Match</th>
<th>ER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Immediate.** The date the minimum age and service requirements are satisfied (or date of hire, if no minimum age and service requirements apply).

4-3 **DEFAULT ELIGIBILITY RULES.** In applying the minimum age and service requirements under AA §4-1 above, the following default rules apply with respect to all contribution sources under the Plan:

- **Year of Service.** An Employee earns a Year of Service for eligibility purposes upon completing 1,000 Hours of Service during an Eligibility Computation Period. Hours of Service are calculated based on actual hours worked during the Eligibility Computation Period. (See Section 1.68 of the Plan for the definition of Hours of Service.)

- **Eligibility Computation Period.** If one Year of Service is required for eligibility, the Plan will determine subsequent Eligibility Computation Periods on the basis of Plan Years. If more than one Year of Service is required for eligibility, the Plan will determine subsequent Eligibility Computation Periods on the basis of Anniversary Years.

- **Break in Service Rules.** The Nonvested Participant Break in Service rule (see Section 2.07(b) of the Plan) and the One-Year Break in Service rule (see Section 2.07(d) of the Plan) do NOT apply. Governmental Plans are not subject to the Break in Service rules under Title I of ERISA and can modify the Break in Service rules of the Plan accordingly.

4-4 **EFFECTIVE DATE OF MINIMUM AGE AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS.** The minimum age and/or service requirements under AA §4-1 apply to all Employees under the Plan. An Employee will participate with respect to all contribution sources under the Plan as of his/her Entry Date under AA §4-2, taking into account all service with the Employer, including service earned prior to the Effective Date.

**SECTION 5
COMPENSATION DEFINITIONS**

5-1 **TOTAL COMPENSATION.** Total Compensation is based on the definition set forth under this AA §5-1. (See Section 1.137 of the Plan for a specific definition of the various types of Total Compensation.)

☑ (a) **W-2 Wages**

[Note: For purposes of determining Total Compensation, the definition includes Elective Deferrals as defined in Section 1.44 of the Plan, pre-tax contributions to a Code §125 cafeteria plan or a Code §457 plan, and qualified transportation fringes under Code §132(f)(4).]

5-2 **POST-SEVERANCE COMPENSATION.** Total Compensation includes post-severance compensation, to the extent provided in Section 1.137(b) of the Plan.

(b) **Continuation payments for disabled Participants.** Unless designated otherwise under this subsection, Total Compensation does not include continuation payments for disabled Participants.

☐ **Payments to disabled Participants.** Total Compensation shall include post-severance compensation paid to a Participant who is permanently and totally disabled, as provided in Section 1.137(c)(2) of the Plan.

5-3 **PLAN COMPENSATION:** Plan Compensation is **Total Compensation** (as defined in AA §5-1 above) with the following exclusions described below.
PERIOD FOR DETERMINING COMPENSATION.

(a) Compensation Period. Plan Compensation will be determined on the basis of the following period(s) for the contribution sources identified in this AA §5-4. [If a period other than Plan Year applies for any contribution source, any reference to the Plan Year as it refers to Plan Compensation for that contribution source will be deemed to be a reference to the period designated under this AA §5-4.]

Deferral Match ER
☐ ☐ ☑ (1) The Plan Year.
☐ ☑ ☐ (2) The calendar year ending in the Plan Year.
☐ ☐ ☐ (3) The Employer's fiscal tax year ending in the Plan Year.
☐ ☐ ☐ (4) The 12-month period ending on ____ which ends during the Plan Year.

SECTION 6
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

6-1 EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS. Is the Employer authorized to make Employer Contributions under the Plan?

☑ Yes
☐ No [If No, skip to Section 6A.]

6-2 EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION FORMULA. For the period designated in AA §6-4 below, the Employer will make the following Employer Contributions on behalf of Participants who satisfy the allocation conditions designated in AA §6-7 below. Any Employer Contribution authorized under this AA §6-2 will be allocated in accordance with the allocation formula selected under AA §6-3. [Note: As a Governmental Plan, this Plan is not subject to the nondiscrimination and coverage rules (other than the universal availability rule under Code §403(b)(12)(A)(ii)) under the Code and Title I of ERISA.]
☐ (a) **Discretionary contribution.** The Employer will determine in its sole discretion how much, if any, it will make as an Employer Contribution.

☐ (b) **Fixed contribution.**
  ☐ (1) ___% of each Participant’s Plan Compensation.
  ☐ (2) $ for each Participant.

☐ (c) **Outside agreements, contracts or arrangements.**
  ☐ (1) The Employer Contribution will be determined in accordance with any Collective Bargaining Agreement(s) addressing retirement benefits of Collectively Bargained Employees under the Plan.
  ☐ (2) The Employer Contribution will be determined in accordance with any applicable employment contract or other arrangement the Employer has with the Participant(s).

6-3 **ALLOCATION FORMULA.**

☐ (a) **Pro rata allocation.** The discretionary Employer Contribution under AA §6-2 will be allocated:
  ☐ (1) as a uniform percentage of Plan Compensation.
  ☐ (2) as a uniform dollar amount.

☐ (b) **Fixed or outside agreement, contract or arrangement contribution.** The fixed or outside agreement, contract or arrangement Employer Contribution under AA §6-2 will be allocated in accordance with the selections made with respect to fixed or outside agreement Employer Contributions under AA §6-2.

☐ (c) **Employee group allocation.** The Employer may make a separate Employer Contribution to the Participants in the following allocation groups. The Employer must notify the Plan Administrator in writing of the amount of the contribution to be allocated to each allocation group.
  ☐ (1) A separate discretionary Employer Contribution may be made to each Participant of the Employer (i.e., each Participant is in his/her own allocation group).

6-4 **SPECIAL RULES.** No special rules apply with respect to Employer Contributions under the Plan, except to the extent designated under this AA §6-4. Unless designated otherwise, in determining the amount of the Employer Contributions to be allocated under this AA §6, the Employer Contribution will be based on Plan Compensation earned during the Plan Year.

6-5 **SPECIAL EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS.**

☐ (a) **Contributions for former Employees.** If this (a) is elected, the Employer may continue to make Employer Contributions on behalf of a former Employee as provided in Section 3.01(c) of the Plan, as described below:
In accordance with any plan or other arrangement established by the Employer on behalf of one or more of its Employees.

☐ (b) **Contributions of accrued sick and/or vacation leave.**
  ☐ (1) The Employer will make Employer Contributions of amounts of accrued unpaid sick leave, as described below:
  ☐ (2) The Employer will make Employer Contributions of amounts of accrued unpaid vacation leave, as described below:

6-7 **ALLOCATION CONDITIONS.** A Participant must satisfy any allocation conditions designated under this AA §6-7 to receive an allocation of Employer Contributions under the Plan. Allocation conditions do not apply to Mandatory Contributions.

☐ (a) **No allocation conditions** apply with respect to Employer Contributions under the Plan.
SECTION 6A
SALARY DEFERRALS

6A-1  **SALARY DEFERRALS.** Unless elected below, Eligible Employees are permitted to make Salary Deferrals under the Plan.

6A-2  **MAXIMUM LIMIT ON SALARY DEFERRALS.** Unless designated otherwise below, a Participant may defer any amount up to the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit and the Code §415 Limitation (as set forth in Sections 5.02 and 5.03 of the Plan).

6A-3  **MINIMUM DEFERRAL RATE.** No minimum deferral requirement applies under the Plan.

6A-4  **CATCH-UP CONTRIBUTIONS.** Age 50 Catch-Up Contributions (as defined in Section 3.03(d) of the Plan) and Special Catch-Up Contributions for Qualified Employees of Qualified Organizations (as defined in Section 3.03(e) of the Plan) are permitted under the Plan, unless designated otherwise under this AA §6A-4.

6A-5  **ROTH DEFERRALS.** Roth Deferrals are not permitted under the Plan, unless designated otherwise under this AA §6A-5. Roth Deferrals, if available, are subject to the terms of the governing Investment Arrangement(s).

☑ (a)  **Availability of Roth Deferrals.** Roth Deferrals are permitted under the Plan. [*Note: If Roth Deferrals are effective as of a date later than the Effective Date of the Plan, designate such special Effective Date in AA §6A-9 below.*]

☑ (b)  **Distribution of Roth Deferrals.** Unless designated otherwise under this subsection, to the extent a Participant takes a distribution or withdrawal from his/her Salary Deferral Account(s), the Participant may designate the extent to which such distribution is taken from the Pre-Tax Deferral Account or from the Roth Deferral Account. (See Section 8.10 of the Plan for default distribution rules if a Participant fails to designate the appropriate Account for corrective distributions from the Plan.) Alternatively, the Employer may designate the order of distributions for the distribution types listed below or in a separate administrative procedure:

☑ (1)  **Distributions and withdrawals.**

☑ (i)  Any distribution will be taken on a pro rata basis from the Participant’s Pre-Tax Deferral Account and Roth Deferral Account.

☐ (ii)  Any distribution will be taken first from the Participant’s Roth Deferral Account and then from the Participant’s Pre-Tax Deferral Account.

☐ (iii)  Any distribution will be taken first from the Participant’s Pre-Tax Deferral Account and then from the Participant’s Roth Deferral Account.

☑ (2)  **Distribution of Excess Deferrals.**

☑ (i)  Distribution of Excess Deferrals will be made from Roth and Pre-Tax Deferral Accounts in the same proportion that deferrals were allocated to such Accounts for the calendar year.

☐ (ii)  Distribution of Excess Deferrals will be made first from the Roth Deferral Account and then from the Pre-Tax Deferral Account.

☐ (iii)  Distribution of Excess Deferrals will be made first from the Pre-Tax Deferral Account and then from the Roth Deferral Account.

☑ (c)  **IN-PLAN ROTH CONVERSIONS.** The Plan does not permit a Participant to make an In-Plan Roth Conversion under the Plan. To override this provision to allow Participants to make an In-Plan Roth Conversion, subsection (a) and this subsection (c) must be checked.

☑ (1)  **Effective date.** Effective July 1, 2020, a Participant may elect to convert all or any portion of his/her non-Roth vested Account Balance to an In-Plan Roth Conversion Account. [*Note: The Plan must provide for Roth Deferrals under AA §6A-5 as of the effective date designated in this subsection (c). An election under this subsection (c) does not affect an In-Plan Roth Conversion that was allowed under prior Plan provisions.*]

(2)  **In-Service Distribution.** For a Participant to convert his/her eligible contributions to Roth Deferrals through an In-Plan Roth Conversion, the Participant need not be eligible to take a distribution from the Plan.
(3) **Contribution sources.** An Employee may elect to make an In-Plan Roth Conversion from all available contribution sources under the Plan.

To override this default provision to limit the contributions sources available for In-Plan Roth Conversion, select the applicable contribution sources from which an In-Plan Roth Conversion is available:

☑ (i) Pre-tax Deferrals
☑ (ii) Employer Contributions
☐ (iii) Matching Contributions
☐ (iv) After-Tax Contributions
☑ (v) Rollover Contributions
☐ (vi) Mandatory Contributions

☑ (4) **Limits applicable to In-Plan Roth Conversions.** No special limits apply with respect to In-Plan Roth Conversions, unless designated otherwise under this subsection (4).

☒ (i) Roth conversions may only be made from contribution sources that are fully vested (i.e., 100% vested).

[Note: If an In-Plan Roth Conversion is permitted from partially-vested sources, special rules apply for determining the vested percentage of such amounts after conversion.]

☑ (ii) A Participant may not make an In-Plan Roth Conversion of less than $1,000.00 (may not exceed $1,000).

☒ (iii) A Participant may not make an In-Plan Roth Conversion of any outstanding loan amount.

(5) **Amounts available to pay federal and state taxes generated from an In-Plan Roth Conversion.** No special provisions apply to allow Participants to withdraw funds to pay federal or state taxes generated from an In-Plan Roth Conversion, except as provided otherwise under this subsection (5).

(6) **Distribution from In-Plan Roth Conversion Account.** Distributions from the In-Plan Roth Conversion Account will be permitted at the same time as permitted for Roth Deferrals, as set forth under AA §10-1, unless designated otherwise under this subsection (6).

6A-6 **ADP TESTING.** This Plan is not subject to ADP testing as described under Code §401(k).

6A-7 **CHANGE OR REVOCATION OF DEFERRAL ELECTION:** In addition to the Participant’s Entry Date under the Plan, a Participant’s election to change or resume a deferral election will be effective as set forth under the Salary Reduction Agreement or other written procedures adopted by the Plan Administrator. A Participant must be permitted to change or revoke a deferral election at least once per year. Unless the Salary Reduction Agreement or other written procedures adopted by the Plan Administrator provide otherwise, a Participant may revoke a deferral election (on a prospective basis) at any time.

6A-8 **AUTOMATIC CONTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENT.** No automatic contribution provisions apply under Section 3.03 of the Plan, unless provided otherwise under this AA §6A-8

6A-9 **SPECIAL DEFERRAL EFFECTIVE DATES.** Unless designated otherwise under this AA §6A-9, a Participant is eligible to make Salary Deferrals under the Plan as of the Effective Date of the Plan (as designated in the Employer Signature Page). However, in no case may a Participant begin making Salary Deferrals prior to the later of the date the Employee becomes a Participant, the date the Participant executes a Salary Reduction Agreement or the date the Plan is adopted or effective.

**SECTION 6B MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS**

6B-1 **MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS.** Is the Employer authorized to make Matching Contributions under the Plan?

☐ Yes.
☑ No.
SECTION 6C
AFTER-TAX EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS

6C-1 AFTER-TAX EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS. Participants may not make After-Tax Employee Contributions under the Plan, unless elected under this AA §6C.

SECTION 7
RETIREMENT AGES

7-1 NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE: Normal Retirement Age under the Plan is:

☒ (a) Age 65 (not to exceed 65).

7-2 EARLY RETIREMENT AGE: Unless designated otherwise under this AA §7-2, there is no Early Retirement Age under the Plan.

SECTION 8
VESTING AND FORFEITURES

8-1 CONTRIBUTIONS SUBJECT TO VESTING. Does the Plan provide for Employer Contributions under AA §6 or Matching Contributions under AA §6B that are subject to vesting?

☒ Yes

8-2 VESTING SCHEDULE. The vesting schedule under the Plan is as follows for both Employer Contributions and Matching Contributions, to the extent authorized under AA §6 and AA §6B. (See Section 7.02 of the Plan for a description of the various vesting schedules under this AA §8-2.)

☒ (a) Vesting schedule for Employer Contributions and Matching Contributions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ER</th>
<th>Match</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>☐</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 9
DISTRIBUTION PROVISIONS – TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

9-1 AVAILABLE FORMS OF DISTRIBUTION.

Lump sum distribution. A Participant may take a distribution of his/her entire vested Account Balance in a single lump sum upon termination of employment. The Plan Administrator may, in its discretion, permit Participants to take distributions of less than their entire vested Account Balance provided, if the Plan Administrator permits multiple distributions, all Participants are allowed to take multiple distributions upon termination of employment. In addition, the Plan Administrator may permit a Participant to take partial distributions or installment distributions solely to the extent necessary to satisfy the required minimum distribution rules under Section 8 of the Plan.

Additional distribution options. To provide for additional distribution options, check the applicable distribution forms under this AA §9-1.

☐ (a) Installment distributions. A Participant may take a distribution over a specified period not to exceed the life or life expectancy of the Participant (and a designated beneficiary).

☐ (b) Annuity distributions. A Participant may elect to have the Plan Administrator use the Participant’s vested Account Balance to purchase an annuity as described in Section 8.02 of the Plan.

☒ (c) Describe distribution options: In accordance with the distribution options set forth in the Investment Arrangements under the Plan.

[Note: Any additional distribution options may not be subject to the discretion of the Employer or Plan Administrator.]
9-2 PARTICIPANT AND SPOUSAL CONSENT.

☑️ (a) Participant consent. Unless otherwise provided under the applicable Investment Arrangement, applicable law or as selected below, a Participant who terminates employment with a vested Account Balance less than the Involuntary Cash-Out Distribution threshold amount designated below will receive an Involuntary Cash-Out Distribution. If no amount is selected below, no Participant consent is required for a distribution if a Participant has a Termination of Employment.

☑️ (1) Involuntary Cash-Out Distribution threshold. A terminated Participant will receive an Involuntary Cash-Out Distribution only if the Participant’s vested Account Balance is less than or equal to $0.00 (the amount may exceed $5,000, including designating the entire vested Account Balance.)

☐ (2) Distribution upon attainment of stated age. Participant consent will not be required with respect to distributions made upon attainment of Normal Retirement Age (or age 62, if later), regardless of the value of the Participant’s vested Account Balance.

☐ (b) Spousal consent. Spousal consent is not required for a Participant to receive a distribution or to name an alternate beneficiary, unless designated otherwise under this subsection (b). (See Section 9 of the Plan for rules regarding Spousal consent under the Plan.)

9-3 TIMING OF DISTRIBUTIONS UPON TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT.

(a) Distribution of vested Account Balances exceeding $5,000. A Participant who terminates employment with a vested Account Balance exceeding $5,000 may receive a distribution of his/her vested Account Balance in any form permitted under AA §9-1 within a reasonable period following:

☑️ (1) the date the Participant terminates employment.

(b) Distribution of vested Account Balances not exceeding $5,000. A Participant who terminates employment with a vested Account Balance that does not exceed $5,000 may receive a lump sum distribution of his/her vested Account Balance within a reasonable period following:

☑️ (1) the date the Participant terminates employment.

9-4 DISTRIBUTION UPON DISABILITY. Unless designated otherwise under this AA §9-4, a Participant who terminates employment on account of becoming Disabled may receive a distribution of his/her vested Account Balance in the same manner as a regular distribution upon termination.

(b) Definition of Disabled. A Participant is treated as Disabled if such Participant satisfies the conditions in Section 1.37 of the Plan.

9-5 DETERMINATION OF BENEFICIARY.

(a) Default beneficiaries. Unless elected otherwise under this subsection (a) or set forth otherwise under a governing Investment Arrangement, the default beneficiaries described under Section 8.08(c) of the Plan are the Participant’s surviving Spouse, the Participant’s surviving children, and the Participant’s estate.

(b) One-year marriage rule. For purposes of determining whether an individual is considered the surviving Spouse of the Participant, the determination is based on the marital status as of the date of the Participant’s death, unless designated otherwise under this subsection (b).

(b) Divorce of Spouse. Unless elected otherwise under this subsection (c), if a Participant designates his/her Spouse as Beneficiary and subsequent to such Beneficiary designation, the Participant and Spouse are divorced, the designation of the Spouse as Beneficiary under the Plan is automatically rescinded as set forth under Section 8.08(c)(6) of the Plan.

[Note: Section 8.08(c)(6) of the Plan and this subsection (c) will be subject to the provisions of a Beneficiary designation entered into by the Participant. Thus, if a Beneficiary designation specifically overrides the election under this subsection (c), the provisions of the Beneficiary designation will control. See Section 8.08(c)(6) of the Plan.]
# SECTION 10
## IN-SERVICE DISTRIBUTIONS

### 10-1 AVAILABILITY OF IN-SERVICE DISTRIBUTIONS

A Participant may withdraw all or any portion of his/her vested Account Balance, to the extent designated, upon the occurrence of any of the event(s) selected under this AA §10-1. If more than one option is selected for a particular contribution source under this AA §10-1, a Participant may take an in-service distribution upon the occurrence of any of the selected events, unless designated otherwise under this AA §10-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deferral</th>
<th>Match</th>
<th>ER</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>No in-service distributions are permitted.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Attainment of age 59½. [If age is earlier than 59½, such age is deemed to be age 59½ for Salary Deferrals and for amounts held in a Custodial Account.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>A Hardship (that satisfies the safe harbor rules under Section 8.09(e)(1) of the Plan).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>A non-safe harbor Hardship described in Section 8.09(e)(2) of the Plan. [Note: Not applicable to amounts attributable to Matching Contributions and Employer Contributions held in a Custodial Account.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Attainment of Normal Retirement Age. [If Normal Retirement Age is earlier than age 59½, such age is deemed to be age 59½ for Salary Deferrals and for amounts held in a Custodial Account.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Attainment of Early Retirement Age. [If Early Retirement Age is earlier than age 59½, such age is deemed to be age 59½ for Salary Deferrals and for amounts held in a Custodial Account.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>Upon a Participant becoming Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>(h)</td>
<td>As a Qualified Reservist Distribution as defined under Section 8.09(d) of the Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Completion of ____ months of service. [This election is not available with respect to amounts held in a Custodial Account.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>(j)</td>
<td>Describe: ________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note: Unless designated otherwise under (j), any selection(s) in the Deferral column also apply to Roth Contributions. Distributions from a Participant’s Salary Deferral Account may not be made before the earliest of the time a Participant has a Severance from Employment, dies, has a Hardship, becomes Disabled or attains age 59 ½. Distributions from a Participant’s Custodial Account may not be made before the earliest of the time a Participant has a Severance from Employment, dies, becomes Disabled or attains age 59 ½. Elections under the ER column also apply to Mandatory Contributions, unless otherwise provided in (j).]

### 10-2 APPLICATION TO OTHER CONTRIBUTION SOURCES

If the Plan allows for Rollover Contributions under AA §C-2 or After-Tax Employee Contributions under AA §6C, unless elected otherwise under this AA §10-2, a Participant may take an in-service distribution from his/her Rollover Account and After-Tax Employee Contribution Account at any time.

### 10-3 SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION RULES

No special distribution rules apply, unless specifically provided under this AA §10-3.

- ☑️ (a) In-service distributions will only be permitted if the Participant is 100% vested in the source from which the withdrawal is taken.
SECTION 11
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

11-1 PLAN VALUATION. The Plan is valued annually, as of the last day of the Plan Year.
(a) Additional valuation dates. In addition, the Plan will be valued on the following dates:

- Deferral
- Match
- ER

1. Daily. The Plan is valued at the end of each business day during which the New York Stock Exchange is open.
2. Monthly. The Plan is valued at the end of each month of the Plan Year.
3. Quarterly. The Plan is valued at the end of each Plan Year quarter.

[Note: The Employer may elect operationally to perform interim valuations.]

11-2 SPECIAL RULES FOR APPLYING THE CODE §415 LIMITATION. The provisions under Section 5.03 of the Plan apply for purposes of determining the Code §415 Limitation.

11-3 SPECIAL RULES FOR MORE THAN ONE PLAN. If the Employer maintains another plan in which any Participant is a participant, the rules set forth under Section 5.03(e) of the Plan apply.

11-4 ELECTION NOT TO PARTICIPATE (See Section 2.08 of the Plan.) All Participants share in any allocation under this Plan and no Employee may waive out of Plan participation.

11-5 PURCHASE OF SERVICE CREDITS. Unless the Employer elective otherwise below, the purchase of service credits as described in Section 14.06 of the Plan is NOT allowed.
- Purchases of service credit shall be permitted under the Plan.

11-6 CONTRACT EXCHANGES AND PLAN-TO-PPLAN TRANSFERS. Unless otherwise indicated below and subject to the approval of the Plan Administrator and the terms of any governing Investment Arrangement, the Plan authorizes the Participant and Beneficiaries to make contract exchanges and plan-to-plan transfers.

11-8 DELEGATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS: Generally, the Employer, as Plan Administrator, has responsibility to administer the Plan. These responsibilities include compliance with Code §403(b) and other tax requirements. However, under AA Addendum A, the Employer may delegate such responsibilities to a third party, including a provider of an Annuity Contract or Custodial Account, provided such third party agrees to such delegation of responsibilities. An Employer may not allocate administrative responsibilities to Plan Participants.

11-9 SPECIAL MILITARY SERVICE PROVISIONS – BENEFIT ACCRUALS. Unless otherwise indicated below, an individual who dies or becomes disabled in qualified military service will NOT be treated as reemployed for purposes of determining entitlement to benefits under the Plan. The benefit accrual provisions under Section 15.06 of the Plan do not apply.
APPENDIX A
SPECIAL EFFECTIVE DATES

There are no special effective dates.
APPENDIX B
LOAN POLICY

Use this Appendix B to identify elections dealing with the administration of Participant loans. These elections may be changed without amending this Agreement by substituting an updated Appendix B with new elections. Any modifications to this Appendix B or any modifications to a separate loan policy describing the loan provisions selected under the Plan will not affect an Employer’s reliance on the Favorable IRS Letter.

B-1 Are PARTICIPANT LOANS permitted? (See Section 13 of the Plan.)
☐ (a) Yes
☐ (b) No

B-2 LOAN PROCEDURES. [Note: Loan procedures and requirements are subject to the terms of any governing Investment Arrangement.]
☐ (a) Loans will be provided under the default loan procedures set forth in Section 13 of the Plan, unless modified under this Appendix B.
☒ (b) Loans will be provided under a separate written loan policy. [If this subsection (b) is checked, do not complete the rest of this Appendix B.]
## APPENDIX C
### ADMINISTRATIVE ELECTIONS

Use this Appendix C to identify certain elections dealing with the administration of the Plan. These elections may be changed without amending this Agreement by substituting an updated Appendix C with new elections. The provisions selected under this Appendix C do not create qualification issues and any changes to the provisions under this Appendix C will not affect the Employer’s reliance on the Favorable IRS Letter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C-1</th>
<th>DIRECTION OF INVESTMENTS. Are Participants permitted to direct investments? (See Section 10.10 of the Plan.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑ Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ (a)</td>
<td>Specify Accounts: All Accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)</td>
<td>Describe any special rules that apply for purposes of direction of investments: __________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note: Any provisions added under subsection (b) must relate to the direction of investment.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C-2</th>
<th>ROLLOVER CONTRIBUTIONS. Does the Plan accept Rollover Contributions? (See Section 4 of the Plan.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ (a)</td>
<td>If this subsection (a) is checked, an Employee may not make a Rollover Contribution to the Plan prior to becoming a Participant in the Plan. (See Section 4 of the Plan.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)</td>
<td>Check this subsection (b) if the Plan will not accept Rollover Contributions from former Employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ (c)</td>
<td>Describe any special rules for accepting Rollover Contributions: ________________________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note: The Employer may designate in subsection (c) or in separate written procedures the extent to which it will accept rollovers from designated plan types. For example, the Employer may decide not to accept rollovers from certain designated plans (e.g., 403(b) plans, §457 plans or IRAs). Any special rollover procedures will apply uniformly to all Participants under the Plan.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C-3</th>
<th>QDRO PROCEDURES. Do the default QDRO procedures under Section 11.08 of the Plan apply?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ (a)</td>
<td>The provisions of Section 11.08 are modified as follows: _____________________________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note: Any modification must satisfy the requirements of Code §414(p) and related IRS guidance.]
EMPLOYER SIGNATURE PAGE

PURPOSE OF EXECUTION. This Signature Page is being executed to effect:

☐ (a) The adoption of a new plan, effective __________ [insert Effective Date of Plan]. [Note: Date can be no earlier than the first day of the Plan Year in which the Plan is adopted.]

☑ (b) An amendment or restatement of the Plan. If this Plan is being amended, a snap-on amendment may be used to designate the modifications to the Plan or the updated pages of the Adoption Agreement may be substituted for the original pages in the Adoption Agreement. All prior Employer Signature Pages should be retained as part of this Adoption Agreement.

1. Effective Date(s) of amendment/restatement: 1-1-2010

   [Note: Generally, the Effective Date should not be earlier than January 1, 2010. However, in rare circumstances, the Effective Date may be as early as January 1, 2009.]

2. Name of plan being amended/restated: Arizona

3. The original effective date of the plan being amended/restated: 1-1-2003

4. If Plan is being amended, identify Adoption Agreement sections being amended: ________________

VOLUME SUBMITTER SPONSOR INFORMATION. The Volume Submitter Sponsor (or authorized representative) will inform the Employer of any amendments made to the Plan and will notify the Employer if it discontinues or abandons the Plan. To be eligible to receive such notification, the Employer agrees to notify the Volume Submitter Sponsor (or authorized representative) of any change in address. The Employer may direct inquiries regarding the Plan or the effect of the Favorable IRS Letter to the Volume Submitter Sponsor (or authorized representative) at the following location:

Name of Volume Submitter Sponsor (or authorized representative): Whetstone Law Firm, P.C.
Address: 1850 N. Central Ave. Suite 1800, Phoenix, AZ 85004
Telephone number: 6022207365

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THIS VOLUME SUBMITTER PLAN. A failure to properly complete the elections in this Adoption Agreement or to operate the Plan in accordance with applicable law may result in disqualification of the Plan. The Employer may rely on the Favorable IRS Letter issued by the National Office of the Internal Revenue Service to the Volume Submitter Sponsor as evidence that the Plan is qualified under Code §403(b), provided that the Plan is word-for-word identical or substantially similar to the Volume Submitter Plan approved by the Internal Revenue Service.

By executing this Adoption Agreement, the Employer intends to adopt the provisions as set forth in this Adoption Agreement and the related Plan document. By signing this Adoption Agreement, the individual below represents that he/she has the authority to execute this Plan document on behalf of the Employer. This Adoption Agreement may only be used in conjunction with Basic Plan Document #08. The Employer understands that the Volume Submitter Sponsor has no responsibility or liability regarding the suitability of the Plan for the Employer's needs or the options elected under this Adoption Agreement. It is recommended that the Employer consult with legal counsel before executing this Adoption Agreement.

Arizona Board of Regents
(Name of Employer)

Larry E. Penley, Chair, Arizona Board of Regents
(Name of authorized representative) (Title)
(Signature) March 24, 2020 (Date)
PARTICIPATING EMPLOYER ADOPTION PAGE

☑ Check this selection and complete this page if a Participating Employer (other than the Employer that signs the Signature Page above) will participate under this Plan as a Participating Employer. [Note: See Section 16 of the Plan for rules relating to the adoption of the Plan by a Participating Employer. If there is more than one Participating Employer, each one should execute a separate Participating Employer Adoption Page. Any reference to the "Employer" in this Adoption Agreement is also a reference to the Participating Employer, unless otherwise noted.]

PARTICIPATING EMPLOYER INFORMATION:

Name: Arizona State University
Address: P. O. Box 871304
City, State, Zip Code: Tempe, AZ 85287-1304

EMployer Identification Number (EIN): 86-0196696

FORM OF BUSINESS: Public School

EFFECTIVE DATE: The Effective Date should be completed to document whether this Plan is a new plan or restatement of a prior plan with respect to the Participating Employer. (Additional special Effective Dates may apply under Modifications to Adoption Agreement below.)

☐ New plan. The Participating Employer is adopting this Plan as a new Plan effective [Note: Date can be no earlier than the first day of the Plan Year in which the Plan is adopted.]

☑ Restated plan. The Participating Employer is adopting this Plan as a restatement of a prior plan,
   (a) Name of plan(s) being restated: The Arizona University System Voluntary §403(b) Plan
   (b) This restatement is effective: 1-1-2010
       [Note: Generally, the Effective Date should not be earlier than January 1, 2010. However, in rare circumstances, the Effective Date may be as early as January 1, 2009.]
   (c) The original effective date of the plan(s) being restated is: 1-1-2003

☐ Cessation of participation. The Participating Employer is ceasing its participation in the Plan effective as of:

ALLOCATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS. Any contributions made under this Plan (and any forfeitures relating to such contributions) will be allocated to all Participants of the Employer (including the Participating Employer identified on this Participating Employer Adoption Page).

To override this default provision, check below:

☐ Check this box if contributions made by the Participating Employer signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page (and any forfeitures relating to such contributions) will be allocated only to Participants actually employed by the Participating Employer making the contribution. If this box is checked, Employees of the Participating Employer signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page will not share in an allocation of contributions (or forfeitures relating to such contributions) made by the Employer or any other Participating Employer. [Note: Use of this section may require additional testing. (See Section 16.04 of the Plan.)]

MODIFICATIONS TO ADOPTION AGREEMENT. The selections in the Adoption Agreement (including any special effective dates identified in Appendix A) will apply to the Participating Employer executing this Participating Employer Adoption Page.

To modify the Adoption Agreement provisions applicable to a Participating Employer, designate the modifications in (a) or (b) below.

☐ (a) Special Effective Dates. Check this (a) if different special effective dates apply with respect to the Participating Employer signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page. Attach a separate Addendum to the Adoption Agreement entitled "Special Effective Dates for Participating Employer" and identify the special effective dates as they apply to the Participating Employer.

☐ (b) Modification of Adoption Agreement elections. Section(s) _______ of the Agreement are being modified for this Participating Employer. The modified provisions are effective _______.

[Note: Attach a description of the modifications to this Participating Employer Adoption Page.]

SIGNATURE. By signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page, the Participating Employer agrees to adopt (or to continue its participation in) the Plan identified on page 1 of this Agreement. The Participating Employer agrees to be bound by all provisions of the Plan and Adoption Agreement as completed by the signatory Employer, unless specifically provided otherwise on this Participating Employer Adoption Page. The Participating Employer also agrees to be bound by any future amendments (including any amendments to terminate the Plan) as adopted by the signatory Employer. By signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page, the individual below represents that he/she has the authority to sign on behalf of the Participating Employer,

Arizona State University
(Name of Participating Employer)

Morgan R. Olsen, Executive Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer
(Name of authorized representative)

[Signature] 3/25/2020 (Date)

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Volume Submitter 403(b) Plan - #08-004

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PARTICIPATING EMPLOYER ADOPTION PAGE

☐ Check this selection and complete this page if a Participating Employer (other than the Employer that signs the Signature Page above) will participate under this Plan as a Participating Employer. If there is more than one Participating Employer, each one should execute a separate Participating Employer Adoption Page. Any reference to the "Employer" in this Adoption Agreement is also a reference to the Participating Employer, unless otherwise noted.

PARTICIPATING EMPLOYER INFORMATION:

Name: University of Arizona

Address: 1303 W. University Blvd., Box 5

City, State, Zip Code: Tucson, AZ 85719-0521

EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): 74-2652689

FORM OF BUSINESS: Public School

EFFECTIVE DATE: The Effective Date should be completed to document whether this Plan is a new plan or restatement of a prior plan with respect to the Participating Employer. (Additional special Effective Dates may apply under Modifications to Adoption Agreement below.)

☐ New plan. The Participating Employer is adopting this Plan as a new Plan effective ___. [Note: Date can be no earlier than the first day of the Plan Year in which the Plan is adopted.]

☐ Restated plan. The Participating Employers are adopting this Plan as a restatement of a prior plan.

(a) Name of plan(s) being restated: The Arizona University System Voluntary 403(b) Plan

(b) This restatement is effective: 1-1-2010

[Note: Generally, the Effective Date should not be earlier than January 1, 2010. However, in rare circumstances, the Effective Date may be as early as January 1, 2009.]

(c) The original effective date of the plan(s) being restated is: 1-1-2003

☐ Cessation of participation. The Participating Employer is ceasing its participation in the Plan effective as of: ___.

ALLOCATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS. Any contributions made under this Plan (and any forfeitures relating to such contributions) will be allocated to all Participants of the Employer (including the Participating Employer identified on this Participating Employer Adoption Page).

To override this default provision, check below.

☐ Check this box if contributions made by the Participating Employer signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page (and any forfeitures relating to such contributions) will be allocated only to Participants actually employed by the Participating Employer making the contribution. If this box is checked, Employees of the Participating Employer signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page will not share in an allocation of contributions (or forfeitures relating to such contributions) made by the Employer or any other Participating Employer. [Note: Use of this section may require additional testing. (See Section 16.04 of the Plan.)]

MODIFICATIONS TO ADOPTION AGREEMENT: The selections in the Adoption Agreement (including any special effective dates identified in Appendix A) will apply to the Participating Employer executing this Participating Employer Adoption Page.

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☐ (b) Modification of Adoption Agreement elections. Section(s) ____ of the Agreement are being modified for this Participating Employer. The modified provisions are effective ___.

[Note: Attach a description of the modifications to this Participating Employer Adoption Page.]

SIGNATURE. By signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page, the Participating Employer agrees to adopt (or to continue its participation in) the Plan identified on page 1 of this Agreement. The Participating Employer agrees to be bound by all provisions of the Plan and Adoption Agreement as completed by the signatory Employer, unless specifically provided otherwise on this Participating Employer Adoption Page. The Participating Employer also agrees to be bound by any future amendments (including any amendments to terminate the Plan) as adopted by the signatory Employer. By signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page, the individual below represents that he/she has the authority to sign on behalf of the Participating Employer.

University of Arizona

(Name of Participating Employer)

Lisa N. Rulney

(Name of authorized representative)

Senior Vice President for Business Affairs & Chief Financial Officer

(Title)

(Signature)

03/23/20

(Date)

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Volume Submitter 403(b) Plan - #08-004

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PARTICIPATING EMPLOYER ADOPTION PAGE

☐ Check this selection and complete this page if a Participating Employer (other than the Employer that signs the Signature Page above) will participate under this Plan as a Participating Employer. [Note: See Section 16 of the Plan for rules relating to the adoption of the Plan by a Participating Employer. If there is more than one Participating Employer, each one should execute a separate Participating Employer Adoption Page. Any reference to the "Employer" in this Adoption Agreement is also a reference to the Participating Employer, unless otherwise noted.]

PARTICIPATING EMPLOYER INFORMATION:

Name: Northern Arizona University

Address: Centennial Building, Bldg 91, 411 S. Beaver Street

City, State, Zip Code: Flagstaff, AZ 86011

EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): 74-2579628

FORM OF BUSINESS: Public School

EFFECTIVE DATE: The Effective Date should be completed to document whether this Plan is a new Plan or restatement of a prior plan with the Participating Employer. (Additional special Effective Dates may apply under Modifications to Adoption Agreement below.)

☐ New plan. The Participating Employer is adopting this Plan as a new Plan effective __. [Note: Date can be no earlier than the first day of the Plan Year in which the Plan is adopted.]

☐ Restated plan. The Participating Employer is adopting this Plan as a restatement of a prior plan.

(a) Name of plan(s) being restated: The Arizona University System Voluntary §403(b) Plan

(b) This restatement is effective: 1-1-2010

[Note: Generally, the Effective Date should not be earlier than January 1, 2010. However, in rare circumstances, the Effective Date may be as early as January 1, 2009.]

(c) The original effective date of the plan(s) being restated is: 1-1-2003

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☐ Check this box if contributions made by the Participating Employer signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page (and any forfeitures relating to such contributions) will be allocated only to Participants actually employed by the Participating Employer making the contribution. If this box is checked, Employees of the Participating Employer signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page will not share in an allocation of contributions (or forfeitures relating to such contributions) made by the Employer or any other Participating Employer. [Note: Use of this section may require additional testing. (See Section 16.04 of the Plan.)]

MODIFICATIONS TO ADOPTION AGREEMENT. The selections in the Adoption Agreement (including any special effective dates identified in Appendix A) will apply to the Participating Employer executing this Participating Employer Adoption Page.

To modify the Adoption Agreement provisions applicable to a Participating Employer, designate the modifications in (a) or (b) below.

☐ (a) Special Effective Dates. Check this (a) if different special effective dates apply with respect to the Participating Employer signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page. Attach a separate Addendum to the Adoption Agreement entitled "Special Effective Dates for Participating Employer" and identify the special effective dates as they apply to the Participating Employer.

☐ (b) Modification of Adoption Agreement elections. Section(s) ____ of the Agreement are being modified for this Participating Employer. The modified provisions are effective ___.

[Note: Attach a description of the modifications to this Participating Employer Adoption Page.]

SIGNATURE. By signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page, the Participating Employer agrees to adopt (or to continue its participation in) the Plan identified on page 1 of this Agreement. The Participating Employer agrees to be bound by all provisions of the Plan and Adoption Agreement as completed by the signatory Employer, unless specifically provided otherwise on this Participating Employer Adoption Page. The Participating Employer also agrees to be bound by any future amendments (including any amendments to terminate the Plan) as adopted by the signatory Employer. By signing this Participating Employer Adoption Page, the individual below represents that he/she has the authority to sign on behalf of the Participating Employer.

Northern Arizona University

(Name of Participating Employer)

(Name of authorized representative) (Title)

(Signature) (Date)

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Volume Submitter 403(b) Plan - 808-004 Page PE-3
ADDENDUM A
ALLOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

This Addendum A identifies any party to whom administrative functions have been allocated and the specific functions allocated to such persons, effective 1-1-2010.

Service agreements and other records or information pertaining to the administration of the Plan may be included or incorporated by reference in the Addendum. The Addendum may be modified from time to time. A modification of the Addendum is not an amendment of the Plan.

☑ Administrative functions are specified in a separate service agreement.
ADDENDUM B
VENDORS OF INVESTMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This Addendum B lists the Vendors of Investment Arrangements approved for use under the Plan, effective 1-1-2020.

The Addendum must include sufficient information to identify the approved Investment Arrangements. The terms governing each Investment Arrangement under the Plan, excluding those terms that are inconsistent with the Plan or Code §403(b), are hereby incorporated by reference in the Plan. The Addendum may be modified from time to time. A modification of the Addendum is not an amendment of the Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Vendor</th>
<th>Type of Investment Arrangement (e.g., annuity contract, custodial account, etc.)</th>
<th>Active/Inactive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Investments</td>
<td></td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIAA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See attachment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Inactive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADDENDUM B
LIST OF HISTORIC VENDORS (INACTIVE)
AS OF JANUARY 1, 2020

Arizona State University
AIG Retirement (VALIC)
Ameriprise Financial
AXA Advisors
CitiStreet (formerly Travelers)
Dollarhide Financial Group (Mass Mutual) (Brighthouse)
Financial Directions, LLC (Oppenheimer)
First Investors Corporation (Foresters)
Great American Life Insurance Co
Great West Life & Annuity (Empower)
GWN Securities
ING (Aetna) Life Insurance and Annuity
Life Insurance of the Southwest
Lincoln National
Metropolitan Life
Money Concepts Financial Planning
Prudential Insurance Company of America
Security Benefit Group
The Legend Group of Companies
American Memorial Life Ins. Co.
American Funds
Aragon Financial (Veritrust)
CGU Life Insurance Co. of America
Equitables of Iowa
Janus
Kemper
Keyport Life Insurance Co.
OM Financial (Old Mutual)
OneAmerica (American United Life Insurance Co.)
Orion Portfolio Solutions, LLC (FTJ FundChoice, LLC)
Protective Life (Safe Co)
Reliastar (Northern Life)
Sun America
Symetra
Vanguard
Voya
Northern Arizona University
AIG Retirement
Ameriprise (Travelers/CitiStreet)
MetLife
ING
Massachusetts Mutual
National Western Life Insurance
Ascendant Financial
Oppenheimer
Security Benefits

University of Arizona
AIG Retirement
American General Life Insurance Company, California Western Life
Ameriprise Financial
AXA Advisors
Charles Schwab & Co Inc
Commonwealth Annuity and Life Insurance Company
Delta Life & Annuity Company
Financial Directions, LLC
First Investors Corporation
Great American Life Insurance Company
ING Life Insurance and Annuity
ING Retirement (Reliastar)
Lincoln Investment Planning, Inc.
Lincoln National
MetLife, MetLife – Chicago
MetLife, New England Life
MetLife, Travelers Copeland Insurance
Metropolitan Life
Nationwide Life Insurance Company
Old Mutual Financial Life
PFS Investments Inc.
Security Benefit Group
Sun Life Financial, Keystone/Copeland
Sun Life of Canada
Tax Deferred Services
The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc
The Legend Group of Companies
Waddell & Reed
403(b) PLAN
BASIC PLAN DOCUMENT #08

(for use with Adoption Agreement #004)
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SECTION 1
PLAN DEFINITIONS

This Section contains definitions for common terms that are used throughout the Plan. All capitalized terms under the Plan are defined in this Section or in the relevant section of the Plan document where such term is used.

[Note: As a Governmental Plan, certain definitions and rules (indicated by language in italics) relating to the coverage and nondiscrimination requirements under the Code are not applicable to the Plan.]

1.01 Account. The separate Account that the Plan Administrator, Custodian or Insurance Company maintains for each Participant, Beneficiary or Alternate Payee under the Plan. A Participant may have any (or all) of the following separate Accounts under the Plan:

- Pre-Tax Deferral Account
- Roth Deferral Account
- Employer Contribution Account
- Matching Contribution Account
- After-Tax Contribution Account
- Mandatory Contribution Account
- Rollover Contribution Account
- Roth Rollover Account
- In-Plan Roth Conversion Account
- Transfer Account

The Plan Administrator will maintain separate Accounts for the vested and non-vested portions of any Employer Contribution Account and Matching Contribution Account and the excess amounts under Code §415.

The Plan Administrator may establish other Accounts, as it deems necessary, for the proper administration of the Plan.

1.02 Account Balance. Account Balance shall mean a Participant’s balances in all of the Accounts that the Plan Administrator, Custodian or Insurance Company maintains for the Participant under any Investment Arrangement under the Plan. The Account Balance includes any part of the Participant’s Account that is treated under the Plan as a separate contract to which Code §403(c) (or another applicable Code provision) applies.

1.03 Accumulated Benefit. The total benefit to which a Participant or Beneficiary is entitled under all Investment Arrangements under the Plan, including all contributions made to the Plan and all associated earnings.

1.04 Actual Contribution Percentage Test (ACP Test). The special nondiscrimination test that applies to Matching Contributions and/or After-Tax Contributions under the 403(b) Plan.

1.05 Adoption Agreement (AA). The Adoption Agreement contains the elective provisions that an Employer may complete to supplement or modify the provisions under the Plan. Each adopting Employer must complete and execute the Adoption Agreement. Employers adopting the Plan (other than the Employer that executes the Signature Page of the Adoption Agreement) must execute a Participating Employer Signature Page under the Adoption Agreement. (See Section 16 for rules applicable to adoption by multiple Employers.) An Employer may adopt more than one Adoption Agreement associated with this Plan document. Each executed Adoption Agreement is treated as a separate Plan. All elections the Employer makes under the Adoption Agreement are subject to the terms of the governing Investment Arrangement(s).

1.06 After-Tax Contributions. Employee Contributions that may be made to the 403(b) Plan by a Participant that are included in the Participant’s gross income in the year such amounts are contributed to the Plan and are maintained under a separate After-Tax Contribution Account to which earnings and losses are allocated. (For this purpose, Roth Deferrals are not considered as After-Tax Contributions.)

1.07 Age 50 Catch-Up Contributions. Salary Deferrals made to the Plan that are in excess of an otherwise applicable Plan or IRS limit and that are made by Participants who are age 50 or over by the end of their taxable years.

1.08 Age 50 Catch-Up Contribution Limit. The annual limit applicable to Age 50 Catch-Up Contributions.

1.09 Alternate Payee. A person designated to receive all or a portion of the Participant’s benefit pursuant to a QDRO.

1.10 Anniversary Years. An alternative period for measuring Eligibility Computation Periods (under Section 2.03(a)(3)) and Vesting Computation Periods (under Section 7.04). An Anniversary Year is any 12-month period which commences with the
Employee's Employment Commencement Date or which commences with the anniversary of the Employee’s Employment Commencement Date.

1.11 **Annual Additions.** The amounts taken into account under a defined contribution plan for purposes of applying the limitation on allocations under Code §415. (See Section 5.)

1.12 **Annuity Contract.** A nontransferable group or individual contract as defined in Code §§403(b)(1) and 401(g), established for each Participant by the Employer, or by each Participant individually, that is issued by an insurance company qualified to issue annuities in a State and that includes payment in the form of an annuity.

1.13 **Annuity Starting Date.** The date a Participant (or Beneficiary) commences distribution from the Plan. If a Participant (or Beneficiary) commences distribution with respect to a portion of his/her Account Balance, a separate Annuity Starting Date applies to any subsequent distribution. If distribution is made in the form of an annuity, the Annuity Starting Date may be treated as the first day of the first period for which annuity payments are made.

1.14 **ASC Institute.** The mass submitter of this Volume Submitter Plan as defined in Revenue Procedure 2013-22.

1.15 **Automatic Contribution Arrangement.** An Automatic Contribution Arrangement is a Plan that provides for automatic deferrals for eligible Participants who do not make an affirmative election to defer (or not to defer) under the Plan. The Employer may elect under AA §6A-8 to designate the Plan as an Automatic Contribution Arrangement. If the Employer designates the Plan as an Automatic Contribution Arrangement, the Employer will automatically withhold the amount designated under AA §6A-8 from a Participant’s Plan Compensation, unless the Participant completes a Salary Reduction Agreement electing a different deferral amount (including a zero deferral amount).

1.16 **Automatic Rollover.** For Involuntary Cash-Out Distributions (as defined in Section 8.06(b)), the Plan Administrator will make a Direct Rollover to an individual retirement plan (IRA) designated by the Plan Administrator. (See Section 8.06.)

1.17 **Average Contribution Percentage (ACP).** The average of the contribution percentages for the Highly Compensated Group and the Nonhighly Compensated Group, which are tested for nondiscrimination under the ACP Test.

1.18 **Beneficiary.** A person or entity designated by the Participant (or by the terms of the Plan) to receive a benefit under the Plan upon the death of the Participant, as identified under the terms of the Plan or the applicable Investment Arrangement. (See Section 8.08(c) for the applicable rules for determining a Participant’s Beneficiaries under the Plan.)

1.19 **Benefiting Participant.** A Participant who receives an allocation of Employer Contributions or forfeitures under the new comparability allocation formula.

1.20 **Break in Service.** The Computation Period (as defined in Section 2 for purposes of eligibility and Section 7 for purposes of vesting) during which an Employee does not complete more than five hundred (500) Hours of Service with the Employer. However, if the Employer elects under the AA to require less than 1,000 Hours of Service to earn a Year of Service for eligibility or vesting purposes, a Break in Service will occur for any Computation Period during which the Employee does not complete more than one-half (1/2) of the Hours of Service required to earn a Year of Service for eligibility or vesting purposes, as applicable. However, if the Elapsed Time method applies under AA §4-3(c) (for purposes of eligibility) or AA §8-5(c) (for purposes of vesting), an Employee will incur a Break in Service if the Employee incurs at least a one year Period of Severance.

1.21 **Cash-Out Distribution.** A total distribution made to a terminated Participant in accordance with Section 8.

1.22 **Church.** An organization described in Code §3121(w)(3)(A) and the Treasury Regulations thereunder, and generally refers to a church, a convention or association of churches, an elementary, secondary school or seminary that is controlled, operated, or principally supported by a church or a convention or association of churches.

1.23 **Church Plan.** A Plan described in Code §414(e) and ERISA §3(33).

1.24 **Church-Related Organization.** A Church or convention or association of Churches, including an organization described under Code §414(e)(3)(A).

1.25 **Code.** The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

1.26 **Code §415 Limitation.** The limit on the amount of Annual Additions a Participant may receive under the Plan during a Limitation Year. (See Section 5.03.)

1.27 **Code §501(c)(3) Organization.** An organization that is described under Code §501(c)(3) and exempt from tax under Code §501(a).
1.28 **Collectively Bargained Employee.** An Employee who is included in a unit of Employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement between the Employer and Employee representatives and whose retirement benefits are subject to good faith bargaining. Such Employees may be excluded from the Plan if designated under AA §3-1(b). (See Section 2.02(b)(1) for additional requirements related to the exclusion of Collectively Bargained Employees.)

1.29 **Compensation Limit.** The Compensation Limit is $265,000, as adjusted for cost-of-living increased in accordance with Code §401(a)(17)(B). In determining the Compensation Limit for any applicable period (the "determination period"), the cost-of-living adjustment in effect for a calendar year applies to any determination period that begins with or within such calendar year.

If a determination period consists of fewer than 12 months, the Compensation Limit for such period is an amount equal to the otherwise applicable Compensation Limit multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months in the short determination period, and the denominator of which is 12. A determination period will not be considered to be less than 12 months merely because compensation is taken into account only for the period the Employee is a Participant. If Salary Deferrals, Matching Contributions, or After-Tax Contributions are separately determined on the basis of specified periods within the determination period (e.g., on the basis of payroll periods), no proration of the Compensation Limit is required with respect to such contributions.

If compensation for any prior determination period is taken into account in determining a Participant's allocations for the current Plan Year, the compensation for such prior determination period is subject to the applicable Compensation Limit in effect for that prior period.

In determining the amount of a Participant's Salary Deferrals, a Participant may defer on Plan Compensation that exceeds the Compensation Limit, provided the total deferrals made by the Participant satisfy the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit and any other limitations under the Plan.

The Compensation Limit applies to Governmental Plans and to Employers that are Non-Qualified Church-Controlled Organizations. The Compensation Limit does not apply to Employers that are Churches or Qualified Church-Controlled Organizations.

For a Governmental Plan, this Section 1.29 will not apply to an eligible Participant to the extent it would reduce the Participant's Plan Compensation taken into account to an amount less than the amount allowed under the Plan as in effect on July 1, 1993, as provided under Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(17)-1(c)(4)(ii). An "eligible Participant" is a Participant who first became a Participant during a Plan Year beginning before January 1, 1996 (or, if earlier, the first Plan Year in which the Employer amended the Plan to reflect the limitation of Code §401(a)(17)).

1.30 **Computation Period.** The 12-consecutive month period used for measuring whether an Employee completes a Year of Service for eligibility or vesting purposes.

(a) **Eligibility Computation Period.** The 12-consecutive month period used for measuring Years of Service for eligibility purposes. (See Section 2.03(a)(3).)

(b) **Vesting Computation Period.** The 12-consecutive month period used for measuring Years of Service for vesting purposes. (See Section 7.04.)

1.31 **Current Year Testing Method.** A method for applying the ACP Test wherein the Matching Contributions and/or After-Tax Contributions taken into account under the ACP Test are based on contributions in the current Plan Year.

1.32 **Custodial Account.** A separate account established for each Participant by the Employer or by each Participant individually in which Plan contributions or rollovers are held by a bank or a person who satisfies the conditions of Code §401(d)(2), if:

(a) All amounts held in the account are invested in stock of a regulated investment company (as defined in Code §851(a) relating to mutual funds;

(b) The restrictions on distributions under Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-6(c) are satisfied with respect to the amounts held in the account; and

(c) The assets held in the account cannot be used for, or diverted to, purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of Plan Participants and Beneficiaries.

1.33 **Custodian.** The company(ies) that hold Custodial Accounts held under the Plan.
**Denominational Service.** A person’s completed years and months in the paid employment of a Church or convention or association of churches with which the Employer is associated, and/or in the paid employment of an agency or organization that is exempt from tax under Code §501 and that is controlled by or associated with the church or convention or association of churches with which the Employer is associated. Denominational Service also includes all years of service by a duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed Minister of a Church.

**Determination Year.** The Plan Year for which an Employee’s status as a Highly Compensated Employee is being determined.

**Direct Rollover.** A rollover, at the Participant’s direction, of all or a portion of the Participant’s vested Account Balance directly to an Eligible Retirement Plan. (See Section 8.05.)

**Disabled.** Unless provided otherwise under AA §9-4(b) or under the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement, an individual is considered Disabled for purposes of applying the provisions of this Plan if the individual is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months. The permanence and degree of such impairment shall be supported by medical evidence. The Plan Administrator may establish reasonable procedures for determining whether a Participant is Disabled.

**Dual Status Code §501(c)(3)/Governmental Organization.** A governmental organization that also is recognized as a tax-exempt under Code §501(c)(3). A Plan that is established by a Dual Status Code §501(c)(3)/Governmental Organization is considered a Governmental Plan.

**Early Retirement Age.** The age and/or Years of Service set forth in AA §7-2. Early Retirement Age may be used to determine distribution rights and/or vesting rights. Unless otherwise described under the Adoption Agreement, if a Participant separates from service before satisfying the age requirement for early retirement, but has satisfied the service requirement, the Participant will be entitled to elect an early retirement benefit upon satisfaction of such age requirement. The Plan is not required to have an Early Retirement Age.

**Effective Date.** The date this Plan, including any restatement or amendment of this Plan, is effective. (See the Employer Signature Page of the Adoption Agreement.)

**Elapsed Time.** A special method for crediting service for eligibility or vesting. (See Section 2.03(a)(6) for more information on the Elapsed Time method of crediting service for eligibility purposes and Section 7.03(b) for more information on the Elapsed Time method of crediting service for vesting purposes.)

**Elective Deferral Dollar Limit.** The maximum amount of Elective Deferrals a Participant may make for any calendar year. (See Section 5.02.)

**Election Church.** A Church, a QCCO or a NQCCO or any other eligible organization that has elected under Treasury Regulation §1.410(d)-1(c) to be covered by certain provisions of the Code and ERISA as if the Plan were not a Church Plan. Once a Church makes the election under Treasury Regulation §1.410(d)-1(c), the election generally is irrevocable.

**Elective Deferrals.** A Participant’s Elective Deferrals is the sum of all Salary Deferrals and other contributions made pursuant to a Salary Reduction Agreement under a plan described under Code §401(k), a SARSEP described in Code §408(k)(6), a SIMPLE IRA plan described in Code §408(p), a plan described under Code §501(c)(18) (i.e., certain trusts created before June 25, 1959 funded by employee contributions), and a custodial account or other arrangement described in Code §403(b). A contribution that is made pursuant to an Employee’s one-time irrevocable election made on or before the Employee’s first becoming eligible to participate under the Plan and a contribution made as acondition of employment that reduces an Employee’s compensation is not an Elective Deferral and is treated as an Employer Contribution to the Plan.

**Eligible Automatic Contribution Arrangement (EACA).** An Automatic Contribution Arrangement that satisfies the requirements for an EACA under Section 3.03(c)(1).

**Eligible Employee.** An Employee who is not excluded from participation under Section 2.02 of the Plan or AA §3-1.

**Eligible Employer.** An Eligible Employer is an organization that is qualified to maintain a plan under Code §403(b) as provided under Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-2(b)(8), including:

(a) A State, but only with respect to an Employee performing services for a public school;

(b) A Code §501(c)(3) Organization with respect to any Employee of the Code §501(c)(3) Organization; or

(c) A Dual Status Code §501(c)(3)/Governmental Organization; or
1.48 **Eligible Retirement Plan.** A retirement plan or IRA that may receive a rollover contribution, including: a qualified plan described in Code §401(a); an individual retirement account described in Code §408(a); an individual retirement annuity described in Code §408(b); an annuity plan described in Code §403(a); an annuity contract described in Code §403(b); a simple retirement account to the extent rollovers are allowed under Code §408(p)(1)(B); or an eligible plan under Code §457(b) which is maintained by a state, political subdivision of a state, or any agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state and which agrees to separately account for amounts transferred into such plan from this Plan.

1.49 **Eligible Rollover Distribution.** An amount distributed from the Plan that is eligible for rollover to an Eligible Retirement Plan.

1.50 **Employee.** An Employee is any individual employed by the Employer (including any Related Employers) as a common law employee. An independent contractor is not an Employee. An Employee is not eligible to participate under the Plan if the individual is not an Eligible Employee under Section 2.02.

For a Public School, Employee means each individual who is a common law employee of a State performing services for a Public School of the State, including an individual who is appointed or elected. This definition is not applicable unless the Employee’s compensation for performing services for a Public School is paid by the State. 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.

For a Church or Church-Related Organization, Employee shall also include a minister described under Code §414(e)(3)(B), a self-employed minister described in Code §414(e)(5)(A)(I) of the Code or a minister described in Code §414(e)(5)(A)(II).

1.51 **Employer.** Except as otherwise provided, Employer means the Employer that adopts this Plan and any Related Employer.

So long for purposes of eligibility to make contributions to the Plan, the term Employer also includes any entity that is an Eligible Employer within the meaning of §1.403(b)-2(b)(8) of the Treasury Regulations through which Participants are eligible to accrue Denominational Service and which makes contributions to the Plan for the benefit of Participants.

1.52 **Employer Contributions.** Contributions the Employer makes pursuant to AA §6, including any QNECs the Employer makes and any Safe Harbor Employer Contributions the Employer makes pursuant to AA §6C. Employer Contributions also include a contribution that is made pursuant to an Employee’s onetime irrevocable election made on or before the Employee’s first becoming eligible to participate under the Plan and a contribution made as a condition of employment that reduces an Employee’s compensation.

1.53 **Employer Pick-up Contributions.** Contributions to a qualified plan under Code §401(a) made by the Employer and picked up by the Employer in accordance with Code §414(b)(2). Employer Pick-Up Contributions are not allowed under a Code §403(b) plan.

1.54 **Employment Commencement Date.** The date the Employee first performs an Hour of Service for the Employer.

1.55 **Entry Date.** The date on which an Employee becomes a Participant upon satisfying the Plan’s minimum age and service conditions.

1.56 **Equivalency Method.** An alternative method for crediting Hours of Service for purposes of eligibility and vesting.

1.57 **ERISA.** The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.

1.58 **Excess Aggregate Contributions.** Amounts which are distributed to correct the ACP Test.

1.59 **Excess Amount.** Amounts which exceed the Code §415 Limitation.

1.60 **Excess Deferrals.** Elective Deferrals that exceed the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit (as defined in Section 5.02).

1.61 **Fail-Safe Coverage Provision.** A correction provision that permits the Plan to automatically correct a coverage violation resulting from the application of a last day of employment or Hours of Service allocation condition.

1.62 **Favorable IRS Letter.** An advisory letter issued by the IRS to a Volume Submitter Sponsor as to the qualified status of a Volume Submitter Plan.
1.63 **FICA Replacement Plan.** A plan that qualifies as a FICA Replacement Plan under Code §3121(b)(7)(F). The Employer may designate this Plan as a FICA Replacement Plan. (See Section 6.04.)

1.64 **Governmental Plan.** A Governmental Plan is a Plan established and maintained for its Employees by the U.S. government, any State or political subdivision of a State, or any Federal or State agency or instrumentality, as defined under Code §414(d). A Governmental Plan is exempt from certain Code requirements and generally is exempt from the Title I requirements of ERISA.

1.65 **Hardship.** A heavy and immediate financial need which meets the requirements of Section 8.09(c).

1.66 **Highly Compensated.** An Employee or Participant is Highly Compensated for a Plan Year if he/she has Total Compensation above the compensation limit. For purposes of this determination, an individual is Highly Compensated if, at any time during the Lookback Year, such individual has Total Compensation from the Employer in excess of $120,000 (for 2016 and as adjusted for future years) and, if elected under AA §11-2, is in the Top Paid Group, as defined in subsection (d) below. The $120,000 amount is adjusted at the same time and in the same manner as under Code §415(d), except that the base period is the calendar quarter ending September 30, 1996. The definition of Highly Compensated only applies if the Plan is subject to the nondiscrimination rules under Code §401(a)(4).

In determining whether an Employee or Participant is Highly Compensated, the following definitions apply:

(a) **Determination Year.** The Determination Year is the Plan Year for which the Highly Compensated determination is being made.

(b) **Lookback Year.** The Lookback Year is the 12-month period immediately preceding the Determination Year. If the Plan Year is not the calendar year, the Employer may elect in AA §11-2(b) to use the calendar year that begins in the Lookback Year. This election to use the calendar year as the Lookback Year only applies for purposes of applying the compensation limit under this subsection 1.66.

(c) **Total Compensation.** Total Compensation as defined under Section 1.137.

(d) **Top Paid Group.** The Top Paid Group is the top 20% of Employees ranked by Total Compensation. In determining the Top Paid Group, the Employer may use any reasonable method of rounding or tie-breaking. In determining the number of Employees in the Top Paid Group, the Employer may exclude Employees described in Code §414(q)(5) or applicable regulations.

1.67 **Highly Compensated Group.** The group of Highly Compensated Employees who are included in the ACP Test.

1.68 **Hour of Service.** Each Employee of the Employer will receive credit for each Hour of Service he/she works for purposes of applying the eligibility, vesting and allocation rules under the Plan. An Employee will not receive credit for the same Hour of Service under more than one category listed below.

(a) **Performance of duties.** Hours of Service include each hour for which an Employee is paid, or entitled to payment, for the performance of duties for the Employer. These hours will be credited to the Employee for the computation period in which the duties are performed.

(b) **Nonperformance of duties.** Hours of Service include each hour for which an Employee is paid, or entitled to payment, by the Employer on account of a period of time during which no duties are performed (irrespective of whether the employment relationship has terminated) due to vacation, holiday, illness, incapacity (including disability), layoff, jury duty, military duty or leave of absence. No more than 501 hours of service will be credited under this paragraph for any single continuous period (whether or not such period occurs in a single Computation Period). Hours under this paragraph will be calculated and credited pursuant to §2530.200b-2 of the Department of Labor Regulations which is incorporated herein by this reference.

(c) **Back pay award.** Hours of Service include each hour for which back pay, irrespective of mitigation of damages, is either awarded or agreed to by the Employer. The same Hours of Service will not be credited both under subsection (a) or subsection (b), as the case may be, and under this subsection (c). These hours will be credited to the Employee for the Computation Period(s) to which the award or agreement pertains rather than the Computation Period in which the award, agreement or payment is made.

(d) **Related Employers.** Hours of Service will be credited for employment with any Related Employer.
(e) **Maternity/paternity leave.** Solely for purposes of determining whether a Break in Service has occurred in a Computation Period, an individual who is absent from work for maternity or paternity reasons will receive credit for the Hours of Service which would otherwise have been credited to such individual but for such absence, or in any case in which such hours cannot be determined, 8 Hours of Service per day of such absence. For purposes of this paragraph, an absence from work for maternity or paternity reasons means an absence (1) by reason of the pregnancy of the individual, (2) by reason of a birth of a child of the individual, (3) by reason of the placement of a child with the individual in connection with the adoption of such child by such individual, or (4) for purposes of caring for such child for a period beginning immediately following such birth or placement. The Hours of Service credited under this paragraph will be credited (1) in the Computation Period in which the absence begins if the crediting is necessary to prevent a Break in Service in that period, or (2) in all other cases, in the following Computation Period.

1.69 **In-Plan Roth Conversion Account.** An Account to hold amounts that are converted to Roth Deferrals as part of an In-Plan Roth Conversion.

1.70 **Indian Tribal Government.** The governing body of any tribe, band, community, village, or group of Indians, or (if applicable) Alaska Natives, which is determined by the Secretary of Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of Interior, to exercise governmental functions, as defined under Code §7701(n)(40) and regulations thereunder.

1.71 **Insurance Company.** A life insurance company that issues an Annuity Contract on behalf of a Participant under the Plan.

1.72 **Integration Level.** The amount used for purposes of applying the permitted disparity allocation formula. The Integration Level is the Taxable Wage Basis, unless the Employer designates a different amount under the Adoption Agreement.

1.73 **Investment Arrangement.** An Annuity Contract or Custodial Account that satisfies the requirements of §1.403(b)-3 of the Treasury Regulations and that is issued or established for funding amounts held under the Plan. A list of Vendors of Investment Arrangements approved for use under the Plan, including sufficient information to identify the approved Investment Arrangements, shall be maintained in an appendix to the Plan. The terms governing each Investment Arrangement under the Plan, excluding those terms that are inconsistent with the Plan or Code §403(b), are hereby incorporated by reference in the Plan. In the event of any conflict between the terms of the Plan and the terms of any associated Investment Arrangement, the terms of the Plan shall govern.

1.74 **Limitation Year.** The measuring period for determining whether the Plan satisfies the Code §415 Limitation under Section 5 of the Plan.

1.75 **Lookback Year.** The 12-month period immediately preceding the current Plan Year during which an Employee's status as Highly Compensated Employee is determined.

1.76 **Mandatory Contribution.** A contribution made as a condition of employment that reduces an Employee's compensation, pursuant to an employment contract or otherwise, in order for the Employee to participate in the 403(b) Plan. Mandatory Contributions are not Salary Deferrals and are treated as Employer Contributions to the Plan. These contributions will be maintained under a separate Mandatory Contribution Account to which earnings and losses are allocated.

1.77 **Matching Contributions.** Matching Contributions are contributions made by the Employer on behalf of a Participant on account of Salary Deferrals or After-Tax Contributions made by such Participant, as designated under AA §6B or AA §6C (if applicable). Matching Contributions also include any Safe Harbor/QACA Safe Harbor Matching Contributions the Employer makes pursuant to AA §6C (if applicable).

A contribution will not be considered a Matching Contribution if such contribution is contributed before the underlying Salary Deferral or After-Tax Contribution election is made or before an Employee performs the services with respect to which the underlying Salary Deferrals or After-Tax Contributions are made (or when the cash that is subject to such election would be currently available, if earlier). A Matching Contribution will not be treated as failing to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph merely because contributions are occasionally made before the Employee performs the services with respect to which the underlying Salary Deferral or After-Tax Contribution election is made (or when the cash that is subject to such elections would be currently available, if earlier) in order to accommodate bona fide administrative considerations (and such amounts are not paid early for the principal purpose of accelerating deductions).

1.78 **Maximum Disparity Rate.** The maximum amount that may be allocated with respect to Excess Compensation under the permitted disparity allocation formula.

1.79 **Minimum Gateway Contribution.** The minimum allocation described under the new comparability allocation method that must be provided to each Benefiting Participant in order to use cross-testing to demonstrate compliance with the nondiscrimination requirements under Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(4)-8.
1.80 **Minister.** A minister as described in Code §414(e)(5)(A), which includes a duly ordained, commissioned or licensed minister of a Church, if, in connection with the exercise of their ministry; a self-employed minister within the meaning of Code §401(c)(1)(B), or a minister employed by an organization other than an organization described in Code §501(c)(3) and with respect to which the minister shares common religious beliefs. If applicable, a Minister may use the special rules of Code §107 and related IRS guidance relating to housing allowances, including the ability of retired Ministers to exclude from income amounts distributed from the Plan used as a housing allowance.

1.81 **Multiple Employer Plan.** A Plan that covers Employees of an Employer that does not qualify as a Related Employer. To be a Multiple Employer Plan, an unrelated Employer must execute a Participating Employer Adoption Page. (See Section 16 for special rules that apply to Multiple Employer Plans.)

1.82 **Mutual Fund.** A “regulated investment company” within the meaning of Code §851(a).

1.83 **Nonhighly Compensated.** An Employee or Participant who is not a Highly Compensated Employee.

1.84 **Nonhighly Compensated Group.** The group of Nonhighly Compensated Employees included in the ACP Test.

1.85 **Non-Qualified Church-Controlled Organization (NOCCO).** A church-controlled, tax-exempt organization described in Code §501(c)(3) that does not meet the definition of a Qualified Church-Controlled Organization (QCCO).

1.86 **Nonvested Participant Break in Service.** Break in Service rule that applies for eligibility and vesting under Sections 2.07(b) and 7.01(c).

1.87 **Normal Retirement Age.** The age selected under AA §7-1. If a Participant’s Normal Retirement Age is determined wholly or partly with reference to an anniversary of the date the Participant commenced participation in the Plan and/or the Participant’s Years of Service, Normal Retirement Age is the Participant’s age when such requirements are satisfied. If the Employer enforces a mandatory retirement age, the Normal Retirement Age is the lesser of that mandatory age or the age specified in the Adoption Agreement.

1.88 **Part-Time Employee.** Unless designated otherwise under AA §3-1, a Part-Time Employee is an Employee who is normally scheduled to work 20 or fewer hours per week. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Employer is a post-secondary educational institution, an Employee who is a teacher shall not be considered a Part-Time Employee if he/she normally has classroom hours of one-half or more of the number of classroom hours designated by the Employer as constituting full-time employment, provided that such designation is reasonable under all of the facts and circumstances.

1.89 **Participant.** Except as provided under AA §3-1, a Participant is an Employee (or former Employee) who has satisfied the conditions for participating under the Plan, as described in Section 2.03 and AA §4-1. A Participant also includes any Employee (or former Employee) who has an Account Balance under the Plan, including an Account Balance derived from a rollover or transfer from another plan or IRA. A Participant is entitled to share in an allocation of contributions or forfeitures under the Plan for a given year only if the Participant is an Eligible Employee as defined in Section 2.02, and satisfies the applicable allocation conditions.

An Employee is treated as a Participant with respect to Salary Deferrals and After-Tax Contributions once the Employee has satisfied the eligibility conditions under AA §4-1 for making such contributions, even if the Employee chooses not to actually make such contributions to the Plan. An Employee is treated as a Participant with respect to Matching Contributions once the Employee has satisfied the eligibility conditions under AA §4-1 for receiving such contributions, even if the Employee does not receive a Matching Contribution because of the Employee’s failure to make contributions eligible for the Matching Contribution.

1.90 **Participating Employer.** An Employer that adopts this Plan by executing the Participating Employer Adoption Page under the Adoption Agreement. (See Section 16 for the rules applicable to contributions made by a Participating Employer.)

1.91 **Period of Severance.** A continuous period of time during which the Employee is not employed by the Employer and which is used to determine an Employee’s Participation under the Elapsed Time method.

1.92 **Plan.** The Plan is the retirement plan established or continued by the Employer for the benefit of its Employees under this Plan document. The Employer must be an Eligible Employer to establish the Plan and the Plan must satisfy the requirements of Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-3. The Plan consists of the basic plan document and the elections made under the Adoption Agreement. The basic plan document is the portion of the Plan that contains the non-elective provisions. The Employer may supplement or modify the basic plan document through its elections in the Adoption Agreement or by separate governing documents that are expressly authorized by the Plan. If the Employer adopts more than one Adoption Agreement under this Plan, then each executed Adoption Agreement represents a separate Plan. This Plan is a Volume Submitter Plan under Revenue Procedure 2013-22.
1.93 **Plan Administrator.** The Plan Administrator is the person designated to be responsible for the administration and operation of the Plan. Unless otherwise designated by the Employer, the Plan Administrator is the Employer. If another Employer has executed a Participating Employer Adoption Page, the Employer referred to in this Section is the Employer that executes the Employer Signature Page of the Adoption Agreement. Functions of the Plan Administrator, including those described in the Plan, may be performed by Vendors, designated agents of the Plan Administrator, or others (including Employees a substantial portion of whose duties is administration of the Plan) pursuant to the terms of Investment Arrangements, written service agreements or other documents under the Plan. For this purpose, an Employee is treated as having a substantial portion of his or her duties devoted to administration of the Plan if the Employee’s duties with respect to administration of the Plan are a regular part of the Employee’s duties and the Employee’s duties relate to Participants and Beneficiaries generally (and the Employee only performs those duties for himself or herself as a consequence of being a Participant or Beneficiary).

1.94 **Plan Compensation.** Plan Compensation is Total Compensation, as modified under AA §5-3, which is actually paid to an Employee during the determination period. In determining Plan Compensation, the Employer may elect under AA §5-3(b) to exclude all Elective Deferrals (as defined in Section 1.44), pre-tax contributions to a Code §125 cafeteria plan or a Code §457 plan, and qualified transportation fringes under Code§132(f)(4). In addition, the Employer may elect under AA §5-3 to exclude other designated elements of compensation.

Plan Compensation generally includes amounts an Employee earns with a Participating Employer and amounts earned with a Related Employer (even if the Related Employer has not executed a Participating Employer Adoption Page under the Adoption Agreement). However, the Employer may elect under AA §5-3 to exclude all amounts earned with a Related Employer that has not executed a Participating Employer Adoption Page.

Generally, the Plan may use any definition of Plan Compensation for allocation purposes, even if such definition does not meet the requirements of Code §414(s). However, if Plan Compensation is also used as Testing Compensation for purposes of demonstrating compliance with the nondiscrimination requirements under Code §401(a)(4) or the ACP Tests, or if the contribution formulas under the Plan is designed to satisfy a nondiscrimination safe harbor, and compensation elements are excluded from the definition of Plan Compensation that do not meet the safe harbor exclusions set forth in Treas. Reg. §1.414(s)-1, additional nondiscrimination testing may be required.

In no case may Plan Compensation for any Participant exceed the Compensation Limit.

(a) **Application to safe harbor formulas.** If the Plan provides for Employer Contributions using the permitted disparity allocation method or if the Plan is a Safe Harbor Plan, the compensation used for Plan Compensation must meet a definition of compensation as set forth in Treas. Reg. §1.414(s)-1. Failure to use a definition of Plan Compensation that satisfies the nondiscrimination requirements under Treas. Reg. §1.414(s)-1 will cause the Plan to fail to qualify for any contribution safe harbors, such as the permitted disparity allocation or Safe Harbor Plan safe harbors. To ensure the definition of Plan Compensation satisfies a nondiscriminatory definition under Code §414(s), the Employer may elect to exclude only compensation elements that meet the safe harbor exclusions set forth in Treas. Reg. §1.414(s)-1. Alternatively, the Employer may elect under AA §5-3(d) or under AA §6C-4, as applicable, to restrict the application of any compensation adjustments only to Highly Compensated Employees.

If the Employer elects to apply a definition of Plan Compensation under a Safe Harbor Plan that does not satisfy a nondiscriminatory definition under Code §414(s) for a given Plan Year, the Employer will be deemed to have elected to use Total Compensation for purposes of determining the Safe Harbor Contribution under the Plan for such Plan Year. In addition, any election to exclude compensation above a specific dollar amount under AA §5-3(d) or under AA §6C-4(a)(6) will not apply for purposes of determining Safe Harbor Contributions for Nonhighly Compensated Employees. The Employer may elect to restrict any of the exclusions under AA §5-3 or AA §6C-4 solely to Highly Compensated Employees by designating such restriction in AA §5-3(d) or AA §6C-4(b), if applicable.

The Employer may elect to exclude specific types of compensation for purposes of determining the amount that may be made as Salary Deferrals under a Safe Harbor Plan, provided that each eligible Nonhighly Compensated Employee is permitted to make Salary Deferrals under a definition of Plan Compensation that would be a reasonable definition of compensation within the meaning of Treas. Reg. §1.414(s)-1(d)(2). Thus, the definition of Plan Compensation from which Salary Deferrals may be made is not required to satisfy the nondiscrimination requirement of §1.414(s)-1(d)(3).

(b) **Determination period.** Unless designated otherwise under AA §5-4, Plan Compensation is determined based on the Plan Year. Alternatively, the Employer may elect under AA §5-4 to determine Plan Compensation on the basis of the calendar year ending in the Plan Year or any other 12-month period ending in the Plan Year. If the determination period is the calendar year or other 12-month period ending in the Plan Year, for any Employee whose date of hire is less than 12 months before the end of the designated 12-month period, Plan Compensation will be determined over the Plan Year.
(c) **Partial period of participation.** If an Employee is a Participant for only part of a Plan Year, Plan Compensation may be determined over the entire Plan Year or over the period during which such Employee is a Participant. In determining whether an Employee is a Participant for purposes of applying this subsection, the Employee’s status will be determined solely with respect to the contribution type for which the definition of Plan Compensation is being determined. To the extent this subsection applies to Salary Deferrals, any limitations on the amount of Salary Deferrals permitted under AA §6A-2 will be determined using the definition of Plan Compensation as determined under AA §5-4. However, this subsection does not affect the amount of Salary Deferrals elected under the Salary Reduction Agreement which is generally determined for each separate payroll period. Plan Compensation does not include any amounts earned for any period while an individual is not an Eligible Employee.

1.95 **Plan Year.** The 12-consecutive month period designated under AA §2 on which the records of the Plan are maintained. If the Plan Year is amended to create a Short Plan Year or if a new Plan has an initial Short Plan Year, the Employer may document such Short Plan Year under AA §2-4(c).

1.96 **Predecessor Employer.** An employer that previously employed the Employees of the Employer.

1.97 **Pre-Tax Deferrals.** Pre-tax Deferrals are a Participant’s Salary Deferrals that are not includible in the Participant’s gross income at the time deferred.

1.98 **Prior Year Testing Method.** A method for applying the ACP Test.

1.99 **Public School.** A State-sponsored educational organization described under Code §170(b)(1)(A)(ii). Public Schools include educational organizations sponsored by Indian Tribal Governments.

1.100 **QACA Safe Harbor Contribution.** A contribution authorized under AA §6C-2 that allows the Plan to qualify as a Qualified Automatic Contribution Arrangement (QACA). A QACA Safe Harbor Contribution may be a QACA Safe Harbor Matching Contribution or a QACA Safe Harbor Employer Contribution.

1.101 **QACA Safe Harbor Employer Contribution.** An Employer Contribution that satisfies the requirements of a QACA Safe Harbor Contribution.

1.102 **QACA Safe Harbor Matching Contribution.** A Matching Contribution that satisfies the requirements of a QACA Safe Harbor Contribution.

1.103 **Qualified Automatic Contribution Arrangement (QACA).** A 403(b) plan that satisfies the conditions under Section 6.04(b).

1.104 **Qualified Church-Controlled Organization (QCCO).** An organization described in Code §3121(w)(3)(B) and the Treasury Regulations thereunder, and generally refers to any church controlled, tax-exempt organization described in Code§501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, other than an organization which:

(a) **Offers goods, services, or facilities for sale, other than on an incidental basis, to the general public, other than goods, services, or facilities which are sold at a nominal charge which is substantially less than the cost of providing such goods, services, or facilities; and**

(b) **Normally receives more than 25% of its support from either: (1) governmental sources, or (2) receipts from admissions, sales of merchandise, performance of services, or furnishing of facilities, in activities which are not unrelated trades or businesses, or both.**

1.105 **Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO).** A domestic relations order that provides for the payment of all or a portion of the Participant’s benefits to an Alternate Payee and satisfies the requirements under Code §414(p).

1.106 **Qualified Election.** An election to waive the QISA or QPSA under the Plan.

1.107 **Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity (QJSA).** A QJSA is an immediate annuity payable over the life of the Participant with a survivor annuity payable over the life of the Spouse. If the Participant is not married as of the Annuity Starting Date, the QJSA is an immediate annuity payable over the life of the Participant.

1.108 **Qualified Nonelective Contribution (QNEC).** An Employer Contribution made by the Employer that satisfies the requirements under Section 3.02(a)(6).

1.109 **Qualified Organization.** An Eligible Employer that is an educational organization described under Code §170(b)(1)(A)(ii); a hospital, a health and welfare service agency (including a home health service agency) described under Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-4(c)(3)(ii)(C); a Church-Related Organization; or any organization described under Code §414(e)(3)(B)(ii).
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1.110 **Qualified Preretirement Survivor Annuity (QPSA).** A QPSA is an annuity payable over the life of the surviving Spouse that is purchased using 50% of the Participant’s vested Account Balance as of the date of death. The Employer may modify the 50% QPSA level under the AA.

1.111 **Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contract (QLAC).** An annuity contract that is purchased from an insurance company for an Employee and that satisfies the requirements under Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(9)-6, Q&A-17.

1.112 **Reemployment Commencement Date.** The first date upon which an Employee is credited with an Hour of Service following a Break in Service (or Period of Severance, if the Plan is using the Elapsed Time method of crediting service).

1.113 **Related Employer.** A Related Employer means any entity which is under common control with the Employer under Code §414(b), (c), (m) or (o). This determination is made consistent with the principles set forth under Treas. Reg. §1.414(c)-5 and any other guidance issued by the IRS relating to control groups of tax-exempt organizations or Electing Churches. If the Employer is a Public School, a Church, or a QCCO, 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 IRS Notice 89-23, 1989-1 C.B. 654. For purposes of applying the provisions under this Plan, the Employer and any Related Employers are treated as a single Employer, unless specifically stated otherwise. (See Section 16.06 for operating rules that apply when the Employer is a member of a Related Employer group. Also, see Section 16 for rules regarding participation of Employees of Related Employers.)

1.114 **Retirement Income Account.** A defined contribution program established and maintained by a Church-Related Organization to provide benefits under Code §403(b) for its Employees and beneficiaries as described under Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-1.

1.115 **Rollover Contribution.** A contribution made by an Employee to the Plan attributable to an Eligible Rollover Distribution (as defined in Section 8.05(a)(1)) from another retirement plan or IRA.

1.116 **Roth Deferrals.** Roth Deferrals are Salary Deferrals that are includible in the Participant’s gross income at the time deferred and have been irrevocably designated as Roth Deferrals in the Participant’s Salary Reduction Agreement. A Participant’s Roth Deferrals will be maintained in a separate Account containing only the Participant’s Roth Deferrals and gains and losses attributable to those Roth Deferrals.

1.117 **Safe Harbor Plan.** A 403(b) plan that satisfies the conditions for a Safe Harbor 403(b) Plan, including a QACA, under Section 6.04.

1.118 **Safe Harbor Contribution.** A contribution authorized under AA §6C that allows the Plan to qualify as a Safe Harbor Plan. A Safe Harbor Contribution may be a Safe Harbor Matching Contribution, a Safe Harbor Employer Contribution, a QACA Safe Harbor Matching Contribution or a QACA Safe Harbor Employer Contribution.

1.119 **Safe Harbor Employer Contributions.** An Employer Contribution that satisfies the requirements under Section 6.04(a).

1.120 **Safe Harbor Matching Contributions.** A Matching Contribution that satisfies the requirements under Section 6.04(a).

1.121 **Salary Deferrals.** Amounts contributed to the Plan at the election of the Participant, in lieu of cash compensation, which are made pursuant to a Salary Reduction Agreement or other deferral mechanism. Salary Deferrals include Roth Deferrals and Pre-Tax Deferrals. Salary Deferrals shall not include any amounts properly distributed as an Excess Annual Addition under Code §415. An Employee’s Salary Deferrals are treated as employer contributions for all purposes under this Plan, except as otherwise provided under the Code or Treasury regulations. A contribution that is made pursuant to an Employee’s one-time irrevocable election made on or before the Employee’s first becoming eligible to participate under the Plan or a Mandatory Contribution is not a Salary Deferral and is treated as an Employer Contribution to the Plan.

1.122 **Salary Reduction Agreement.** A written agreement between a Participant and the Employer, whereby the Participant elects to have a specific percentage or dollar amount withheld from his/her Plan Compensation and the Employer agrees to contribute such amount into the $403(b) Plan. The Salary Reduction Agreement shall take effect as soon as administratively practicable following the date indicated under the Employee’s election.

1.123 **Seasonal Employee.** An Employee who normally works on a full-time basis less than five months during any year.

1.124 **Section 403(b) Contract.** A contract that satisfies the requirements of Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-3.

1.125 **Severance from Employment.** Severance from Employment occurs when the Employee ceases to be employed by the Employer maintaining the Plan or a Related Employer that is eligible to maintain a $403(b) plan under §1.403(b)-2(b)(8) of the Treasury Regulations (an “Eligible Employer”), even if the Employee remains employed with another entity that is a Related
Employer where either (a) such Related Employer is not an eligible employer or (b) the Employee is employed or in a capacity that is not employment with an Eligible Employer.

1.126 **Short Plan Year.** Any Plan Year that is less than 12 months long, either because of the amendment of the Plan Year, or because the Effective Date of a new Plan is less than 12 months prior to the end of the first Plan Year. (See Section 11.10 for the operational rules that apply if the Plan has a Short Plan Year.)

1.127 **Special Catch-Up Contributions.** A special catch-up contribution allowed for certain Employees of Qualified Organizations as permitted under Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-4(c)(3).

1.128 **Spouse.** Subject to any additional guidance by the IRS or other agency or court, a Spouse is any individual who is lawfully married to the Participant under a state or foreign jurisdiction. However, a former Spouse of the Participant will be treated as the Spouse or surviving Spouse and any current Spouse will not be treated as the Spouse or surviving Spouse to the extent provided under a valid QDRO.

1.129 **State.** A State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency or instrumentality of a State.

1.130 **Student Employee.** A student enrolled and regularly attending classes at the school, college or university, and performing services for such school, college or university as described in Code §3121(b)(10).

1.131 **Targeted ONECs.** ONECs that are allocated under the Targeted ONEC allocation method under Section 3.02(a)(6)(i)(B) (if applicable).

1.132 **Taxable Wage Base.** The maximum amount of wages taken into account for Social Security purposes. The Taxable Wage Base is used to determine the Integration Level for purposes of applying the permitted disparity allocation formula.

1.133 **Taxable Year.** The annual accounting period for keeping records and reporting income and expenses. A Taxable Year may be a calendar year - 12 consecutive months beginning January 1 and ending December 31 or a fiscal year - 12 consecutive months ending on the last day of any month except December.

1.134 **Temporary Employee.** Any Employee performing services under a contractual arrangement with the Employer of two years or less duration. Possible contract extensions may be considered in determining the duration of a contractual arrangement, but only if, under the facts and circumstances, there is a significant likelihood that the Employee’s contract will be extended. Future contract extensions are considered significantly likely to occur for purposes of this rule if:

(a) on average 80 percent of similarly situated Employees have had bona fide offers to renew their contracts in the immediately preceding two academic or calendar years; or

(b) the Employee with respect to whom the determination is being made has a history of contract extensions with respect to his or her current position.

An Employee is not considered a Temporary Employee solely because he or she is included in a unit of Employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement of two years or less duration.

1.135 **Testing Compensation.** The compensation used for purposes of the nondiscrimination tests under Code §401(a)(4) and the ACP Tests. In determining the Testing Compensation used for purposes of applying the nondiscrimination and ACP Tests, the Plan Administrator is not bound by any elections made under A1 §3 with respect to Total Compensation or Plan Compensation under the Plan. Thus, the Plan Administrator may use Total Compensation or any other nondiscriminatory definition of compensation under Code §414(s) and the regulations thereunder. The Plan Administrator may determine on an annual basis (and within its discretion) the components of Testing Compensation, provided such definition is applied consistently to all Participants.

In determining whether a definition of Plan Compensation or Testing Compensation satisfies a nondiscriminatory definition of compensation under Code §414(s), the Plan may use any allowable exclusion under Treas. Reg. §1.414(s)-1. For this purpose, an exclusion of any of the following compensation items is deemed to qualify as a safe harbor nondiscriminatory definition of compensation under Code §414(s):

(a) All Elective Deferrals, pre-tax contributions to a Code §125 cafeteria plan or a Code §457 plan, and qualified transportation fringes under Code §132(f)(4);

(b) All fringe benefits (cash and noncash), reimbursements or other expense allowances, moving expenses, deferred compensation, and welfare benefits;
(c) Differential Pay as defined in Section 1.137(e);

(d) Compensation above a specific dollar amount; and

(e) Any other amounts to the extent such exclusions are limited to only Highly Compensated Employees.

In addition, a definition of Plan Compensation or Testing Compensation will satisfy a nondiscriminatory definition of compensation under Code §414(s) if the definition of compensation qualifies as a reasonable definition of compensation as set forth in Treas. Reg. §1.414(s)-1(d), including the additional nondiscrimination testing required under Treas. Reg. §1.414(s)-1(d)(3).

Testing Compensation may be determined over the Plan Year for which the applicable test is being performed or the calendar year ending within such Plan Year. In determining Testing Compensation, the Plan Administrator may take into consideration only the compensation received while the Employee is a Participant under the component of the Plan being tested. In no event may Testing Compensation for any Participant exceed the Compensation Limit defined in Section 1.29.

1.136 **Top Paid Group.** The top 20% of Employees ranked by Total Compensation for purposes of determining status as a Highly Compensated Employee.

1.137 **Total Compensation.** A Participant’s compensation for services with the Employer. Total Compensation may be defined in AA §5-1 to be either W-2 Wages, Wages under Code §3401(a), or Code §415 Compensation. Each definition of Total Compensation includes Elective Deferrals, elective contributions to a cafeteria plan under Code §125 or to an eligible deferred compensation plan under Code §457, and elective contributions that are not includible in the Employee’s gross income as a qualified transportation fringe under Code §132(f)(4). Total Compensation does not include nontaxable amounts paid to Ministers as a housing allowance under Code §107.

(a) **Total Compensation definitions.** The Employer may elect under AA §5-1 to define Total Compensation as any of the following definitions:

(1) **W-2 Wages.** Wages within the meaning of Code §3401(a) and all other payments of compensation to an Employee by the Employer (in the course of the Employer’s trade or business) for which the Employer is required to furnish the Employee a written statement under Code §6041(d), 6051(a)(3), and 6052, determined without regard to any rules under Code §3401(a) that limit the remuneration included in wages based on the nature or location of the employment or the services performed.

(2) **Wages under Code §3401(a).** Wages within the meaning of Code §3401(a) for the purposes of income tax withholding at the source but determined without regard to any rules that limit the remuneration included in wages based on the nature or location of the employment or the services performed.

(3) **Code §415 Compensation.** Wages, salaries, fees for professional services and other amounts received for personal services actually rendered in the course of employment with the Employer (without regard to whether or not such amounts are paid in cash) to the extent that the amounts are includible in gross income, including amounts that are includible in the gross income of an Employee under the rules of Code §409A or §457(f)(1)(A) or because the amounts are constructively received by the Employee. Such amounts include, but are not limited to, commissions, compensation for services on the basis of a percentage of profits, tips, bonuses, fringe benefits, and reimbursements or other expense allowances under a nonaccountable plan (as described in Treas. Reg. §1.62-2(c)), and excluding the following:

(i) Employer contributions (other than elective contributions described in Code §402(c)(3), §408(k)(6), §408(p)(2)(A)(i), or §457(b)) to a plan of deferred compensation (including a SEP described in Code §408(k) or a SIMPLE IRA described in Code §408(p), and whether or not qualified) to the extent such contributions are not includible in the Employee’s gross income for the taxable year in which contributed, and any distributions (whether or not includible in gross income when distributed) from a plan of deferred compensation (whether or not qualified); and

(ii) Other amounts which received special tax benefits, or contributions made by the Employer (other than Elective Deferrals) towards the purchase of an annuity contract described in Code §403(b) (whether or not the contributions are actually excludable from the gross income of the Employee).

(b) **Post-severance compensation.** Total Compensation includes compensation that is paid after an Employee severs employment with the Employer, provided the compensation is paid by the later of 2½ months after Severance from Employment with the Employer maintaining the Plan or the end of the Limitation Year that includes such date of Severance from Employment. For this purpose, compensation paid after Severance of Employment may only be
included in Total Compensation to the extent such amounts would have been included as compensation if they were paid prior to the Employee’s Severance from Employment.

For purposes of applying this subsection (b), unless designated otherwise under AA §5-2, the following amounts that are paid after a Participant’s severance of employment are included in Total Compensation:

1. **Regular pay.** Compensation for services during the Employee’s regular working hours, or compensation for services outside the Employee’s regular working hours (such as overtime or shift differential), commissions, bonuses, or other similar payments;

2. **Unused leave payments.** Payment for unused accrued bona fide sick, vacation, or other leave, but only if the Employee would have been able to use the leave if employment had continued; and

3. **Deferred compensation.** Payments received by an Employee pursuant to a nonqualified unfunded deferred compensation plan, but only if the payment would have been paid to the Employee at the same time if the Employee had continued in employment and only to the extent that the payment is includible in the Employee’s gross income.

Other post-severance payments (such as severance pay, parachute payments within the meaning of Code §280G(b)(2), or post-severance payments under a nonqualified unfunded deferred compensation plan that would not have been paid if the Employee had continued in employment) are not included as Total Compensation, even if such amounts are paid within the time period described in this subsection (b).

In determining the amount of a Participant’s Employer Contributions, Matching Contributions, Salary Deferrals or After-Tax Contributions, Plan Compensation may not include any amounts that do not satisfy the requirements of this subsection (b) or subsection (c). If Total Compensation is defined to include post-severance compensation, the Employer may elect to exclude all such compensation paid after termination of employment from the definition of Plan Compensation under AA §§3-3(i) or may elect to exclude any of the specific types of post-severance compensation defined in subsections (1), (2) and/or (3) above, by designating such compensation types under AA §§3-3(i). The exclusion of post-severance compensation from the definition of Plan Compensation that is otherwise includible in Total Compensation may cause the Plan to fail the nondiscriminatory compensation rules under Treas. Reg. §1.414(s)-1.

(c) **Continuation payments for disabled Participants.** Unless designated otherwise under AA §5-2(b), Total Compensation does not include compensation paid to a Participant who is permanently and totally disabled (as defined in Code §22(e)(3)). If elected under AA §5-2(b), the Plan may take into account compensation the Participant would have received for the year if the Participant was paid at the rate of compensation paid immediately before becoming permanently and totally disabled (if such compensation is greater than the Participant’s compensation determined without regard to this subsection (c)), provided contributions made with respect to amounts treated as compensation under this subsection (c) are nonforfeitable when made.

If so elected under AA §5-2(b), payment to disabled Participants will be included as Total Compensation, notwithstanding the rules under subsection (b). The Employer may elect under AA §3-2(b) to apply this rule only to Nonhighly Compensated Employees or to all Participants.

(d) **Deemed §125 compensation.** A reference to elective contributions under a Code §125 cafeteria plan includes any amounts that are not available to a participant in cash in lieu of group health coverage because the Participant is unable to certify that he or she has other health coverage. Such deemed §125 compensation will be treated as an amount under Code §125 only if the Employer does not request or collect information regarding the Participant’s other health coverage as part of the enrollment process for the health plan. If the Employer elects under AA §5-3(i) to exclude deemed §125 compensation from the definition of Plan Compensation, such exclusion also will apply for purposes of determining Total Compensation under this Section and Includible Compensation.

(e) **Differential Pay.** In the case of an individual who receives Differential Pay from the Employer:

1. such individual will be treated as an Employee of the Employer making the payment, and

2. the Differential Pay shall be treated as wages and will be included in calculating an Employee’s Total Compensation under the Plan.

If all Employees performing service in the Uniformed Services are entitled to receive Differential Pay on reasonably equivalent terms and are eligible to make contributions based on the payments on reasonably equivalent terms, the Plan shall not be treated as failing to meet the requirements of any provision described in Code §414(u)(1)(C) by reason of
any contribution or benefit based on Differential Pay. However, for purposes of applying this subparagraph, the provisions of Code §§410(b)(3), (4), and (5) shall apply. The Employer may elect to exclude Differential Pay from the definition of Plan Compensation.

For purposes of this subsection (e), Differential Pay means any payment which is made by an Employer to an individual while the individual is performing service in the Uniformed Services while on active duty for a period of more than 30 days, and represents all or a portion of the wages the individual would have received from the Employer if the individual were performing services for the Employer. In applying the provisions of this subsection (e), Uniformed Services are services as described in Code §3401(b)(2)(A).

1.138 Valuation Date. The date or dates upon which Plan assets are valued. Plan assets will be valued as of the last day of each Plan Year. In addition, the Employer may elect under AA §11-1 to establish additional Valuation Dates. Notwithstanding any election under AA §11-1, the Custodian and the Employer and/or the Plan Administrator may agree to more frequent valuation dates.

1.139 Vendor. The provider of an Annuity Contract or Custodial Account under the Plan.

1.140 Volume Submitter Sponsor. A person meeting the eligibility requirements of Section 11.02 or Section 11.03 of Revenue Procedure 2013-22 (or subsequent IRS guidance) that submits an application for an advisory letter for a Code §403(b) Volume Submitter Plan.

1.141 Volume Submitter Plan. This Basic Plan Document #08 and the applicable Adoption Agreement that qualifies for an advisory letter under Revenue Procedure 2013-22.

1.142 Year of Service. For purposes of determining Includible Compensation or Special Catch-Up Contributions, “Year of Service” means each full year during which an individual is a full-time Employee of the Employer, plus fractional credit for each part of a year during which the individual is either a full-time Employee of the Employer for a part of a year or a part-time Employee of the Employer. The Employee must be credited with a full Year of Service for each year during which the Employee is a full-time Employee and a fraction of a year for each part of a work period during which the Employee is a full-time or part-time Employee of the Employer. An Employee’s number of Years of Service equals the aggregate of the annual work periods during which the Employee is employed by the Employer. The work period is the Employer’s annual work period.

For purposes of applying the eligibility, vesting and allocation rules, a “Year of Service” is a 12-consecutive month period (“Computation Period”) during which an Employee completes 1,000 Hours of Service. For purposes of applying the eligibility rules under Section 2.03 of the Plan, an Employee will earn a Year of Service if he/she completes 1,000 Hours of Service with the Employer during an Eligibility Computation Period (as defined in Section 2.03(a)(3)). For purposes of applying the vesting rules under Section 7.03, an Employee will earn a Year of Service if he/she completes 1,000 Hours of Service with the Employer during a Vesting Computation Period (as defined in Section 7.04). The Employer may elect under AA §4-3(a) (for eligibility purposes) and AA §8-5(a) (for vesting purposes) to require the completion of any lesser number of Hours of Service to earn a Year of Service. Alternatively, the Employer may elect to apply the Elapsed Time method (for eligibility and/or vesting purposes) in calculating an Employee’s Years of Service under the Plan.
SECTION 2
ELIGIBILITY AND PARTICIPATION

2.01 Eligibility. In order to participate in the Plan, an Employee must be an Eligible Employee (as defined in Section 2.02) and must satisfy the Plan’s minimum age and service conditions (as defined in Section 2.03). Once an Employee satisfies the Plan’s minimum age and service conditions, such Employee shall become a Participant on the appropriate Entry Date (as selected in AA §4-2). An Employee who meets the minimum age and service requirements set forth herein, but who is not an Eligible Employee, will be eligible to participate in the Plan only upon becoming an Eligible Employee.

(a) Salary Deferrals. Each Employee (other than an Employee excluded from participation under Section 2.02(b)) is an Eligible Participant, without regard to any age or service conditions applicable to other types of contributions to the Plan. An Eligible Participant shall be eligible to make Salary Deferrals as of his/her Employment Commencement Date. The Employer will contribute a Participant’s Salary Deferrals to the Plan on behalf of the Participant. To be eligible to make Salary Deferrals, an Eligible Participant must complete a Salary Reduction Agreement. The Employer has a reasonable period of time to begin withholding Salary Deferrals with respect to an Eligible Participant.

(b) Employer Contributions and Matching Contributions. An Employee who is not excluded from participation under Section 2.02(b) will become an Eligible Participant under the Plan for purposes of receiving Employer Contributions and Employer Matching Contributions (as applicable) as of the Entry Date elected in the Adoption Agreement following the satisfaction of the age and service conditions specified in AA §4-1. If the Employer is an educational organization described in Code §170(b)(1)(A)(ii) exempt from tax under Code §501(a), the maximum age cannot exceed age 26, provided the Plan does not require more than one Year of Service to participate and all Participants are immediately vested in their Accounts.

(c) After-Tax Contributions. If the Plan provides for After-Tax Contributions, the same eligibility conditions that apply with respect to Salary Deferrals will also apply to the After-Tax Contributions. The Employer may elect to provide different eligibility conditions for After-Tax Contributions under the AA §6C-2.

2.02 Eligible Employees. Unless specifically excluded under AA §3-1 or this Section 2.02, all Employees of the Employer are Eligible Employees. AA §3-1 lists various classes of Employees that may be excluded from Plan participation. If an Employee is not an Eligible Employee (e.g., such Employee is a member of a class of Employees excluded under AA §3-1), that individual may not participate under the Plan, unless he/she subsequently becomes an Eligible Employee.

(a) Only Employees may participate in the Plan. To participate in the Plan, an individual must be an Employee. If an individual is not an Employee (e.g., the individual performs services with the Employer as an independent contractor) such individual may not participate under the Plan. If an individual’s status as a non-Employee is challenged by the IRS, the reclassification of such individual as an Employee will not create retroactive rights to participate in the Plan. Thus, for example, if the IRS should find that an independent contractor is really an Employee, such individual will be eligible to participate in the Plan as of the date the IRS issues a final determination declaring such individual to be an Employee (provided the individual has satisfied all conditions for participating in the Plan as described in Section 2.01). For periods prior to the date of such final determination, the reclassified Employee will not have any rights to accrued benefits under the Plan, except as agreed to by the Employer and the IRS, or as set forth in an amendment adopted by the Employer.

(b) Excluded Employees. The Employer may elect under AA §3-1 to exclude designated classes of Employees. The Employer may elect to exclude different classes of Employees for different contribution sources under the Plan.

(1) Collectively Bargained Employees. Unless the applicable collective bargaining agreement provides otherwise, the Employer may elect under AA §3-1(b) to exclude Collectively Bargained Employees with respect to Employer Contributions and Matching Contributions. For this purpose, a Collectively Bargained Employee is an Employee who is included in a unit of Employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement between the Employer and Employee representatives and whose retirement benefits are subject to good faith bargaining. For this purpose, an Employee will not be considered a Collectively Bargained Employee for a Plan Year if more than two percent of the Employees who are covered pursuant to the collective bargaining agreement are professionals as defined in Treas. Reg. §1.410(h)-9. For this purpose, the term "Employee representatives" does not include any organization more than half of whose members are Employees who are owners, officers, or executives of the Employer.

(2) Nonresident aliens. The Employer may elect under AA §3-1(c) to exclude Employees who are nonresident aliens with respect to Salary Deferrals, Employer Contributions and Matching Contributions. For this purpose, a nonresident alien is neither a citizen of the United States nor a resident of the United States for U.S. tax purposes (as defined in Code §7701(b)), and who does not have any earned income (as defined in Code §911) for the Employer that constitutes U.S. source income (within the meaning of Code §861). If a nonresident alien
Employee has U.S. source income, he/she is treated as satisfying this definition if all of his/her U.S. source income from the Employer is exempt from U.S. income tax under an applicable income tax treaty.

(3) **Student Employees.** The Employer may elect under AA §3-1(d) (subject to the conditions in Code §410(b)(4)) to exclude Employees who are Student Employees with respect to Salary Deferrals, Employer Contributions and Matching Contributions. A Student Employee is an Employee of the Employer who is a student enrolled and regularly attending classes at the school, college or university, and performs services for the school, college or university as described in Code §3121(b)(10).

(4) **Employees who normally work fewer than 20 hours per week.** The Employer may elect under AA §3-1(e) (subject to the conditions in Code §410(b)(4)) to exclude Employees who normally work fewer than 20 hours per week (or such lower number of hours per week as elected in the Adoption Agreement) with respect to Salary Deferrals, Employer Contributions and Matching Contributions. An Employee normally works fewer than 20 hours per week if and only if (1) for the 12-month period beginning on the date of the Employee’s Employment Commencement date, the Employer reasonably expects the Employee to work fewer than 1,000 Hours of Service and (2) for each Plan Year after the close of the 12-month period beginning on the date of the Employee’s Employment Commencement date, the Employee worked fewer than 1,000 Hours of Service in the preceding 12-month period.

(5) **Additional exclusions for Salary Deferral contributions.** With respect to Employees eligible to make Salary Deferrals, the Employer may elect to exclude from the Plan any person:

(i) who participates in an eligible governmental deferred compensation plan within the meaning of Code §457(b) sponsored by the Employer;

(ii) who is eligible to participate in a 401(k) plan or another 403(b) plan sponsored by the Employer which provides for contributions pursuant to a Salary Reduction Agreement; or

(iii) whose contribution to the Plan under its maximum deferral percentage would be $200 or less.

(6) **Inclusion of excludable Employee.** If the Employer does not exclude an individual excludable from participation under categories in Sections 2.02(b)(3) and 2.02(b)(4), then all Employees within the same category must be eligible to participate in the Plan.

(7) **Leased Employees.** Leased employees as defined in Code §414(n) are not common law employees of the Employer and not eligible to participate in the Plan.

(c) **Employees of Related Employers.** If the Employer is a member of a Related Employer group, Employees of each member of the Related Employer group may participate under this Plan, provided the Related Employer executes a Participating Employer Adoption Page under the Adoption Agreement. If a Related Employer does not execute a Participating Employer Adoption Page, any Employees of such Related Employer are not eligible to participate in the Plan. (See Section 16.06 for operating rules that apply when the Employer is a member of a Related Employer group. Also see Section 16 for rules regarding participation of Employees of Related Employers.)

(d) **Ineligible Employee becomes Eligible Employee.** If an Employee changes status from an ineligible Employee to an Eligible Employee, such Employee will become a Participant immediately on the date he/she changes status to an Eligible Employee, provided the Employee has satisfied the Plan’s minimum age and service conditions (with respect to Employer Contributions and Employer Matching Contributions) and has passed the Entry Date (as defined in AA §4-2) that would otherwise have applied had the Employee been an Eligible Employee. If the Employee’s original Entry Date (determined as if the Employee was always an Eligible Employee) has not passed as of the date the Employee becomes an Eligible Employee, the Employee will not become a Participant until such Entry Date. This requirement is deemed satisfied with respect to Salary Deferrals under the Plan if the Employee is permitted to commence making deferrals under the Plan within a reasonable period of time after the Employee becomes an Eligible Employee. If an ineligible Employee has not satisfied the Plan’s minimum age and service conditions applicable to Employer Contributions and Employer Matching Contributions at the time such Employee becomes an Eligible Employee, such Employee will become a Participant on the appropriate Entry Date following satisfaction of the Plan’s minimum age and service requirements.

(e) **Eligible Employee becomes ineligible Employee.** If an Employee ceases to qualify as an Eligible Employee (i.e., the Employee changes status from an eligible class to an ineligible class of Employees), such Employee will immediately cease to participate in the Plan. If such Employee should subsequently become an Eligible Employee, he/she will be able to participate in the Plan in accordance with subsection (d) above.

(f) **Improper exclusion of eligible Participant.** If the Plan improperly excludes a Participant who has satisfied the requirements under this Section 2 for participating under the Plan, the Employer may take reasonable action to correct
such violation, provided such corrective action is consistent with the requirements of the Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System (EPCRS) program. For example, the violation may be corrected by making an additional contribution to the Plan on behalf of the omitted Participant or by allocating any available forfeitures under the Plan to such Participant to restore any missed contributions under the Plan. (See Rev. Proc. 2013-12 or subsequent IRS guidance for a description of the EPCRS program.)

2.03 Minimum Age and Service Conditions. AA §4-1 contains specific elections as to the minimum age and service conditions which an Employee must satisfy prior to becoming eligible to participate under the Plan. The Employer may not impose age or service conditions on an Employee’s ability to make Salary Deferrals.

As a Governmental Plan, this Plan is not subject to the minimum age and service under the Code and Title I of ERISA.

(a) Application of age and service conditions. The Employer may elect under AA §4-1 to impose minimum age and service conditions that an Employee must satisfy in order to participate under the Plan. The Plan may not require an Employee to attain an age older than age 21 (or 26 for a qualified educational institution as provided under Code §410(a)(1)(B)(ii)) or to complete more than two Years of Service.

(1) Year of Service. In applying the minimum service requirements under AA §4-1, an Employee will earn a Year of Service if the Employee completes at least 1,000 Hours of Service with the Employer during an Eligibility Computation Period (as defined in subsection (3) below). The Employer may modify the definition of Year of Service under AA §4-3(a) to require a lesser number of Hours of Service to earn a Year of Service. An Employee will receive credit for a Year of Service, as of the end of the Eligibility Computation Period during which the Employee completes the required Hours of Service needed to earn a Year of Service. An Employee need not be employed for the entire Eligibility Computation Period to receive credit for a Year of Service, provided the Employee completes the required Hours of Service during such period.

(2) Months of service. The Employer may elect under AA §4-1(a) to require a specific number of Hours of Service during a designated number of months of employment. If an Employee is required under AA §4-1(a) to complete a certain number of Hours of Service during a designated period, an Employee generally will satisfy the eligibility conditions as of the end of the designated period, regardless of whether the Employee is employed during the entire period. Alternatively, the Employer may elect under AA §4-1(a)(3)(ii) to require an Employee to be employed continuously throughout the designated period, provided the Employee is eligible to participate in the Plan upon completing a Year of Service.

If an Employee does not complete the required Hours of Service during the designated period or does not work continuously during the designated period, if required under AA §4-1(a)(3)(ii), the Employee will satisfy eligibility upon completion of a Year of Service. For purposes of applying the Year of Service requirement, an Employee need not be employed during the entire measuring period as long as the Employee completes the required Hours of Service. For example, an Employee who is not employed throughout the designated period, if required under AA §4-1(a)(3)(ii), would still satisfy the eligibility conditions as of the end of the Eligibility Computation Period if the Employee completes a Year of Service, regardless of whether the Employee is employed during the entire period.

(3) Eligibility Computation Periods. In determining whether an Employee has earned a Year of Service for eligibility purposes, an Employee’s initial Eligibility Computation Period is the 12-month period beginning on the Employee’s Employment Commencement Date. Subsequent Eligibility Computation Periods will either be based on Plan Years or Anniversary Years (as set forth in AA §4-3(b)).

(i) Plan Years. If the Employer bases subsequent Eligibility Computation Periods on Plan Years, the Plan will begin measuring Years of Service on the basis of Plan Years beginning with the first Plan Year commencing after the Employee’s Employment Commencement Date. Thus, for the first Plan Year following the Employee’s Employment Commencement Date, the initial Eligibility Computation Period and the first Plan Year Eligibility Computation Period may overlap.

(ii) Anniversary Years. If the Employer elects under AA §4-3(b) to base subsequent Eligibility Computation Periods on Anniversary Years, the Plan will measure Years of Service after the initial Eligibility Computation Period on the basis of 12-month periods commencing with the anniversaries of the Employee’s Employment Commencement Date.

(iii) Two Years of Service requirement. If a two Years of Service eligibility condition applies under AA §4-1(a)(6), subsequent Eligibility Computation Periods will be based on Anniversary Years as defined in subsection (ii) above. However, if an Employee fails to earn a Year of Service during the first or second Eligibility Computation Period, subsequent Eligibility Computation Periods will be determined on the
basis of the Plan Year commencing within the first or second Eligibility Computation Period, as applicable, and subsequent Plan Years. The Employer may elect under AA §4-3(b) to determine subsequent Eligibility Computation Periods on the basis of Anniversary Years, rather than Plan Years.

(iv) **Rehired Employee.** If an Employee is rehired following a Break in Service, the Employee’s initial Eligibility Computation Period following the Employee’s return to employment will be measured from the Employee’s Reemployment Commencement Date. Subsequent Eligibility Computation Periods will be measured based on the Plan Year or anniversaries of the Reemployment Commencement Date, as designated under subsection (i) or (ii) above. For this purpose, an Employee’s Reemployment Commencement Date is the first day the Employee is entitled to be credited with an Hour of Service after the first Eligibility Computation Period in which the Employee incurs a Break in Service.

(4) **Hours of Service.** In calculating an Employee’s Hours of Service for purposes of applying the eligibility rules under this Section 2.03, the Employer will count the actual Hours of Service an Employee works during the year. The Employer may elect under AA §4-3(c) or (d) to use the Elapsed Time Method or Equivalency Method (instead of counting the actual Hours of Service an Employee works). (See subsections (5) and (6) below for a description of the Equivalency Method and Elapsed Time method of crediting service.)

(5) **Equivalency Method.** Instead of counting actual Hours of Service in applying the minimum service conditions under this Section 2.03, the Employer may elect under AA §4-3(d) to determine Hours of Service based on the Equivalency Method. Under the Equivalency Method, an Employee receives credit for a specified number of Hours of Service based on the period worked with the Employer.

(i) **Monthly.** Under the monthly Equivalency Method, an Employee is credited with 190 Hours of Service for each calendar month during which the Employee completes at least one Hour of Service with the Employer.

(ii) **Daily.** Under the daily Equivalency Method, an Employee is credited with 10 Hours of Service for each day during which the Employee completes at least one Hour of Service with the Employer.

(iii) **Weekly.** Under the weekly Equivalency Method, an Employee is credited with 45 Hours of Service for each week during which the Employee completes at least one Hour of Service with the Employer.

(iv) **Semi-monthly.** Under the semi-monthly Equivalency Method, an Employee is credited with 95 Hours of Service for each semi-monthly period during which the Employee completes at least one Hour of Service with the Employer.

(6) **Elapsed Time method.** Instead of counting actual Hours of Service in applying the minimum service requirements under this Section 2.03, the Employer may elect under AA §4-3(c) to apply the Elapsed Time method for calculating an Employee’s service with the Employer. Under the Elapsed Time method, an Employee receives credit for the aggregate period of time worked for the Employer commencing with the Employee’s first day of employment (or reemployment, if applicable) and ending on the date the Employee begins a Period of Severance which lasts at least 12 consecutive months. In calculating an Employee’s aggregate period of service, an Employee receives credit for any Period of Severance that lasts less than 12 consecutive months. If an Employee’s aggregate period of service includes fractional years, such fractional years are expressed in terms of days.

(i) **Period of Severance.** For purposes of applying the Elapsed Time method, a Period of Severance is any continuous period of time during which the Employee is not employed by the Employer. A Period of Severance begins on the date the Employee retires, quits or is discharged, or if earlier, the 12-month anniversary of the date on which the Employee is first absent from service for a reason other than retirement, quit or discharge.

In the case of an Employee who is absent from work for maternity or paternity reasons, the 12-consecutive month period beginning on the first anniversary of the first date of such absence shall not constitute a Period of Severance. For purposes of this paragraph, an absence from work for maternity or paternity reasons means an absence (i) by reason of the pregnancy of the Employee, (ii) by reason of the birth of a child of the Employee, (iii) by reason of the placement of a child with the Employee in connection with the adoption of such child by the Employee, or (iv) for purposes of caring for a child of the Employee for a period beginning immediately following the birth or placement of such child.

(ii) **Related Employers.** For purposes of applying the Elapsed Time method, service will be credited for employment with any Related Employer.
(7) **Amendment of age and service requirements.** If the Plan's minimum age and service conditions are amended, an Employee who is a Participant immediately prior to the effective date of the amendment is deemed to satisfy the amended requirements. This provision may be modified under the special Effective Date provisions under Appendix A of the Adoption Agreement.

(b) **Entry Dates for Employer Contributions and Matching Contributions.** Once an Eligible Employee satisfies the minimum age and service conditions (as set forth in AA §4-1), the Employee will be eligible to participate under the Plan as of his/her Entry Date (as set forth in AA §4-2). The Employer may elect different Entry Dates with respect to Matching Contributions and Employer Contributions.

(1) **Entry Date requirements.** In no event may a Participant’s Entry Date be later than: (i) the first day of the Plan Year beginning after the date on which the Participant satisfies the minimum age and service conditions described in subsection (a) above, or (ii) six months after the date the Participant satisfies such age and service conditions. An Eligible Employee must be employed by the Employer on his/her Entry Date to begin participating in the Plan on such date.

(2) **Single annual Entry Date.** If the Employer elects a single annual Entry Date under AA §4-2(f), the maximum permissible age and service conditions described in subsection (a) above are reduced by one-half (1/2) year, unless: (1) the Employer elects under AA §4-2(i) to use the Entry Date nearest the date the Employee satisfies the Plan’s minimum age and service conditions and the Entry Date is the first day of the Plan Year or (2) the Employer elects under AA §4-2(j) to use the Entry Date preceding the date the Employee satisfies the Plan’s minimum age and service conditions.

2.04 **Participation on Effective Date of Plan.** An Employee who has satisfied the minimum age and service conditions and reached his/her Entry Date as of the Effective Date of the Plan will be eligible to participate in the Plan as of such Effective Date. If an Employee has satisfied the minimum age and service conditions as of the Effective Date of the Plan but has not yet reached his/her Entry Date, the Employee will be eligible to participate on the appropriate Entry Date. The Employer may modify this rule under AA §4-2 by electing to treat all Employees employed on the Effective Date of the Plan as Participants (regardless of whether they have satisfied the Plan’s minimum age and service conditions) or by designating a specific date as of which all Eligible Employees will be deemed to be a Participant, (regardless of whether the Employee has otherwise satisfied the minimum age and service conditions).

2.05 **Rehired Employees.** Subject to the Break in Service rules under Section 2.07, if a terminated Employee is subsequently rehired, such Employee will be eligible to participate in the Plan on his/her reemployment date, if the Employee is an Eligible Employee and the Employee had satisfied the Plan’s minimum age and service conditions and reached his/her Entry Date prior to termination of employment. If the Employee had satisfied the Plan’s minimum age and service conditions but terminated prior to reaching his/her Entry Date, the Employee will be eligible to participate on his/her reemployment date or the original Entry Date, if later. If a rehired Employee had not satisfied the Plan’s minimum age and service conditions prior to termination of employment, such Employee is eligible to participate in the Plan on the appropriate Entry Date following satisfaction of the eligibility requirements under this Section 2. For purposes of Salary Deferrals, the requirement to participate on the reemployment date is deemed satisfied if a rehired Employee is permitted to commence making Salary Deferrals within a reasonable period following reemployment.

2.06 **Service with Predecessor Employers.** If the Employer maintains the plan of a Predecessor Employer, any service with such Predecessor Employer may be treated as service with the Employer for purposes of applying the provisions of this Plan. If the Employer does not maintain the plan of a Predecessor Employer, service with such Predecessor Employer does not count for eligibility purposes under this Section 2, unless the Employer specifically designates under AA §4-5 to credit service with such Predecessor Employer for eligibility. Unless otherwise designated under AA §4-5, if the Employer takes into account service with a Predecessor Employer, such service will count for purposes of eligibility under this Section 2, vesting under Section 7 (see Section 7.06) and for purposes of the minimum allocation conditions under Section 3.07.

The Employer may designate under AA §4-5(a)(1) to count service with all Employers acquired as part of a Code §410(b)(6)(C) transaction or may elect specific Employers for whom service will not be credited. Alternatively, the Employer may designate under AA §4-5(a)(2) specific Predecessor Employers for which service will be credited. The Employer may designate to credit predecessor service only for purposes of eligibility, vesting and/or any minimum allocation conditions under the Plan.

Governmental and Church Plans are not subject to coverage and nondiscrimination rules applicable to the crediting of service with Predecessor Employers under Title I of ERISA.

2.07 **Break in Service Rules.** Generally, an Employee will be credited with all service earned for the Employer, including service earned prior to the effective date of the Plan and service earned while the Employee is an ineligible Employee. However, the
Employer may elect under AA §4-3 to disregard an Employee’s service with the Employer under the Break in Service rules set forth in this Section 2.07. Governmental and Church Plans are not subject to the break in service rules applicable under Title I of ERISA.

(a) **Break in Service.** An Employee incurs a Break in Service for any Eligibility Computation Period (as defined in Section 2.03(a)(3)) during which the Employee does not complete more than five hundred (500) Hours of Service with the Employer. However, if the Employer elects under AA §4-3(a) to require less than 1,000 Hours of Service to earn a Year of Service for eligibility purposes, a Break in Service will occur for any Eligibility Computation Period during which the Employee does not complete more than one-half (1/2) of the Hours of Service required to earn an eligibility Year of Service.

(b) **Nonvested Participant Break in Service rule.** Under the Nonvested Participant Break in Service rule, if a Participant is totally nonvested (i.e., 0% vested) in his/her entire Account Balance, and such Participant incurs five (5) or more consecutive one-year Breaks in Service (or, if greater, a consecutive period of Breaks in Service at least equal to the Participant’s aggregate number of Years of Service with the Employer), the Plan will disregard all service earned prior to such consecutive Breaks in Service for purposes of determining eligibility to participate in the Plan. If the Employee returns to employment with the Employer, such Employee will be treated as a new Employee for purposes of determining eligibility under the Plan. For this purpose, a Participant who has made Salary Deferrals under the Plan will be treated as having a vested interest in the Plan. Thus, the Nonvested Participant Break in Service rule may not be used with respect to any contributions under the Plan (even if such Employee is totally nonvested in such contributions) for a Participant who has made Salary Deferrals under the Plan. The Employer must elect to apply the Nonvested Participant Break in Service rule under AA §4-3(e).

(c) **Special Break in Service rule for Plans using two Years of Service for eligibility.** If the Employer has elected under AA §4-1(a)(6) to require Employees to complete two Years of Service to become eligible to participate in the Plan, any Employee who incurs a one-year Break in Service before satisfying the two Years of Service eligibility condition will not be credited with service earned before such one-year Break in Service.

(d) **One-Year Break in Service rule.** Under the One-Year Break in Service rule, if an Employee incurs a one-year Break in Service, such Employee will not be credited with any service earned prior to such one-year Break in Service for purposes of determining eligibility to participate under the Plan until the Employee has completed a Year of Service after the Employee’s return to employment. The Employer must elect to apply the One-Year Break in Service rule under AA §4-3(f).

1. **Temporary disregard of service.** If a Participant has service disregarded under the One-Year Break in Service rule, such Participant will have his/her service reinstated upon returning to employment as of the first day of the Eligibility Computation during which the Participant completes a Year of Service. For this purpose, the Eligibility Computation Period is the 12-month period commencing on the date the Employee first performs an Hour of Service following the Break in Service. If a Participant does not complete a Year of Service during the first Eligibility Computation Period following his/her return to employment, subsequent Eligibility Computation Periods will be determined based on Plan Years beginning with the first Plan Year following the Employee’s return to employment (unless the Employer selects Anniversary Years as the Eligibility Computation Period under AA §4-3(b)).

2. **Application to Salary Deferrals.** The One-Year Break in Service rule will not apply to Salary Deferrals under the Plan.

2.08 **Waiver of Participation.** An Employee may not waive participation under the Plan unless specifically permitted under AA §11. For this purpose, the mere failure to make Salary Deferrals or After-Tax Employee Contributions under the Plan is not a waiver of participation. The Employer may elect under AA §11 to permit Employees to make a one-time irrevocable election to not participate under the Plan. Such election must be made upon inception of the Plan or at any time prior to the time the Employee first becomes eligible to participate under any plan maintained by the Employer. An Employee, in accordance with the regulations under Code §403(b), who makes a one-time irrevocable election not to participate may not subsequently elect to participate under the Plan. Waiver of participation by an Employee who makes a one-time irrevocable election does not violate the universal availability rule.
SECTION 3
PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS

This Section 3 describes the type of contributions that may be made to the Plan. The type of contributions that may be made to the Plan and the method for allocating such contributions may vary depending on the type of Plan involved. (See Section 5 for a discussion of the limits that apply to any contributions made under the Plan.)

3.01 Types and Timing of Contributions.

(a) Types of Contributions. An Employer may designate under AA §6 the amount and type of contributions that may be made under this Plan. To share in a contribution under the Plan, an Employee must satisfy all of the conditions for being a Participant (as described in Section 2) and must satisfy any allocation conditions applicable to the particular type of contribution. A contribution that is made pursuant to an Employee’s one-time irrevocable election made on or before the Employee’s first becoming eligible to participate under the Plan and a Mandatory Contribution made as a condition of employment that reduces an Employee’s compensation are treated as Employer Contributions to the Plan. All types of contributions are subject to the terms of the governing Investment Arrangement(s).

(b) Timing of Contributions. The Employer must make contributions to the Plan within a reasonable period of time for the proper administration of the Plan. With regard to Salary Deferrals, a reasonable period of time is no longer than 15 business days following the month in which the Employer otherwise would have paid the Salary Deferrals to the Employee.

(c) Contributions for former Employees. If so provided under AA §6-5(a), the Employer may continue to make Employer Contributions on behalf of a former Employee. For purposes of determining Employer Contributions for a former Employee, the former Employee is deemed to have monthly Total 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 monthly Total Compensation is equal to 1/12 of the former Employee’s Total Compensation during the former Employee’s most recent year of service, as defined in Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-4(e).

(d) Contributions of Accrued Unpaid Sick and/or Vacation Leave. If so provided under AA §6-5(b), the Employer may make Employer Contributions of amounts of accrued unpaid sick and/or vacation leave to the Plan. The Employer must describe the manner in which such Employer Contributions will be made to the Plan under AA §6-5(b).

3.02 Employer Contribution Formulas.

If permitted under AA §6 and subject to the terms of the applicable Investment Arrangement(s), the Employer may make an Employer Contribution to the Plan, in accordance with the contribution formula selected under AA §6-2. To receive an allocation of Employer Contributions, a Participant must satisfy any allocations conditions designated under the Plan, as described below.

As a Governmental Plan, the Plan is not subject to the nondiscrimination and coverage rules (other than the universal availability rule under Code §403(b)(12)(A)(ii)) under the Code and Title I of ERISA.

(a) Employer Contribution formulas. The Employer may elect under AA §6-2 to make any of the following Employer Contributions. If the Employer elects more than one Employer Contribution formula, each formula is applied separately. The Employer’s aggregate Employer Contribution for a Plan Year will be the sum of the Employer Contributions under all such formulas.

(1) Discretionary Employer Contribution. If a discretionary contribution is selected under AA §6-2(a), the Employer may decide on an annual basis how much (if any) it wishes to contribute to the Plan as an Employer Contribution. If the Employer elects to make a discretionary contribution, such amount may be allocated under the pro rata, permitted disparity, Employee group, age-based or uniform points allocation method (as selected in AA §6-3).

(i) Pro rata allocation formula. Under the pro rata allocation formula, a pro rata share of the Employer Contribution is allocated to each Participant’s Employer Contribution Account. A Participant’s pro rata share may be determined based on the ratio such Participant’s Plan Compensation bears to the total Plan Compensation of all Participants or as a uniform dollar amount, as designated in AA §6-3(a).

(ii) Permitted disparity allocation formula. Under the permitted disparity allocation formula, the Employer Contribution is allocated to Participants’ Employer Contribution Accounts using a two-step method.

Notwithstanding any other provision under this subsection, for any Plan Year this Plan benefits any Participant who benefits under another Code §403(b) plan maintained by the Employer that provides for
permitted disparity (or imputes disparity), Employer Contributions and forfeitures will be allocated to the account of each Participant who either completes more than 500 Hours of Service during the Plan Year or who is employed on the last day of the Plan Year in the ratio that such Participant’s Total Compensation bears to the Total Compensation of all Participants.

(A) **Two-step method.** Under the two-step method, the discretionary Employer Contribution is allocated under the following method:

(I) **Step one.** The Employer Contribution is allocated to each Participant’s Employer Contribution Account in the ratio that the sum of each Participant’s Plan Compensation plus Excess Compensation (as defined in subsection (B) below) bears to the sum of the total Plan Compensation plus Excess Compensation of all Participants, but not in excess of the Maximum Disparity Rate (as defined in subsection (D) below).

(II) **Step two.** Any Employer Contribution remaining after the allocation in subsection (I) above one will be allocated in the ratio that each Participant’s Plan Compensation bears to the total Plan Compensation of all Participants.

(B) **Excess Compensation.** The amount of Plan Compensation that exceeds the Integration Level.

(C) **Integration Level.** The Taxable Wage Base, unless specified otherwise under AA §6-3(c)(1).

(D) **Maximum Disparity Rate.** The Maximum Disparity Rate is the maximum amount that may be allocated with respect to Excess Compensation. The amount allocated as a percentage of Plan Compensation and Excess Compensation may not exceed the following percentage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integration Level (as a percentage of the Taxable Wage Base)</th>
<th>Maximum Disparity Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 80% but less than 100%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 20% and not more than 80%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% or less</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(E) **Taxable Wage Base.** The maximum amount of wages that are considered for Social Security purposes as in effect at the beginning of the Plan Year.

(iii) **Uniform points allocation.** Under the uniform points allocation, the Employer will allocate the discretionary Employer Contribution on the basis of each Participant’s total points for the Plan Year, as determined under AA §6-3(d). A Participant’s allocation of the Employer Contribution is determined by multiplying the Employer Contribution by a fraction, the numerator of which is the Participant’s total points for the Plan Year and the denominator of which is the sum of the points for all Participants for the Plan Year.

A Participant will receive points for each year(s) of age and/or each Year(s) of Service designated under AA §6-3(d). In addition, a Participant also may receive points based on his/her Plan Compensation. Each Participant will receive the same number of points for each designated year of age and/or service and the same number of points for each designated level of Plan Compensation.

(iv) **Employee group allocation.** Under the Employee group allocation method, the Employer may make a different discretionary contribution to each Participant’s Employer Contribution Account based on the Employee allocation groups designated under AA §6-3(e). The Employer Contribution made for an allocation group will be allocated as a uniform percentage of Plan Compensation or as a uniform dollar amount. If the Employer Contribution is allocated as a percentage of Plan Compensation, the amount that will be allocated to each Participant within an allocation group is determined by multiplying the Employer Contribution made for that allocation group by the following fraction:
Participant's Plan Compensation

Plan Compensation of all Participants in the allocation group

Alternatively, the Employer may set forth in the description of the Employee groups under AA §6-3(e)(2) a fixed contribution amount for a designated Employee group. If a fixed contribution is provided for a specific Employee group, the amount designated as the fixed contribution will be allocated to each Participant within the designated Employee group.

(v) **Age-based allocation formula.** Under the age-based allocation formula, the Employer will allocate the discretionary Employer Contribution on the basis of each Participant’s adjusted Plan Compensation.

(A) **Adjusted Plan Compensation.** For this purpose, a Participant’s adjusted Plan Compensation is determined by multiplying the Participant’s Plan Compensation by an Actuarial Factor (as described in subsection (B) below).

(B) **Actuarial Factor.** Unless designated otherwise under AA §6-3(f), a Participant’s Actuarial Factor is determined based on an 8.5% interest rate and the UP-1984 mortality table. (See Appendix A of the Plan for the Actuarial Factors associated with an 8.5% interest rate and the UP-1984 mortality table and a testing age of 65.

(2) **Fixed Employer Contribution.** The Employer may elect under AA §6-2 to make a fixed contribution to the Plan. The Employer may elect under AA §6-2 to make a fixed contribution as a designated percentage of Plan Compensation or as a uniform dollar amount. In addition, the contribution may be allocated in accordance with a Collective Bargaining Agreement. If a fixed contribution is selected under AA §6-2, the Employer Contribution will be allocated under the fixed contribution formula under AA §6-3 in accordance with the selections made in AA §6-2.

(3) **Outside Agreements, Contracts or Arrangements.** The Employer may elect under AA §6-2(c) to determine contributions in accordance with any Collective Bargaining Agreement addressing retirement benefits of Collectively Bargained Employees under the Plan, or in accordance with any applicable employment contract or other arrangement the Employer has with the Participant(s). Any contribution based on the provisions of a Collective Bargaining Agreement or employment contract will be allocated in accordance with the provisions of the Collective Bargaining Agreement(s) or employment contract.

(4) **Service-based Employer Contribution.** If elected in AA §6-2(d), the Employer may make a contribution based on an Employee’s service with the Employer during the Plan Year (or other period designated under AA §6-4). The Employer may elect to make the service-based contribution as a discretionary contribution or as a fixed contribution. Any such contribution will be allocated on the basis of Participants’ Hours of Service, weeks of employment or other measuring period selected under AA §6-2(d). The Employer Contribution will be allocated under the service-based allocation formula under AA §6-3(g).

(5) **Year of Service Employer Contribution.** The Employer may elect under AA §6-2(e) to provide an Employer Contribution based on an Employee’s Years of Service with the Employer. Unless designated otherwise under AA §6-2(c), an Employee earns a Year of Service for each Plan Year during which the Employee completes at least 1,000 Hours of Service. The Employer may designate an alternative definition of Year of Service under AA §6-2(e). The Employer Contribution will be allocated under the Year of Service allocation formula under AA §6-3(h).

(6) **Frozen Plan.** The Employer may designate under AA §2 that the Plan is a frozen Plan. As a frozen Plan, the Employer will not make any Employer Contributions with respect to Plan Compensation earned after the date identified in AA §2. In addition, if the Plan allows Salary Deferrals, no Participant will be permitted to make Elective Deferrals or After-Tax Employee Contributions to the Plan for any period following the effective date of the freeze as identified in AA §2. All amounts credited to an affected Participant’s Account become 100% vested, regardless of the Participant’s vested percentage. If the Plan holds any unallocated forfeitures at the time of the freeze, such forfeitures may be allocated to all eligible Participants in the year of the freeze, regardless of any contrary selections under AA §8-6.

(b) **Mandatory Contributions.** The Employer may elect under AA §6 to have Mandatory Contributions under the Plan. Mandatory Contributions are treated as Employer Contributions under the Plan.

(c) **Period for determining Employer Contributions.** In determining the amount of Employer Contributions to be allocated to Participants under the Plan, the Plan will take into account Plan Compensation for the Plan Year. The
Employer may designate under the AA alternative periods for determining the allocation of Employer Contributions. If alternative periods are designated, a Participant’s allocation of Employer Contributions will be determined separately for each designated period based on Plan Compensation earned during such period. If an alternative period is designated, the Employer need not actually make the Employer Contribution during the designated period, provided the total Employer Contribution for the Plan Year is allocated based on the proper Plan Compensation.

(d) **Offset of Employer Contributions.** If the Employer maintains any other qualified plan(s) which cover any Participants under this Plan, the Employer may elect under the AA to reduce such Participants’ allocation under this Plan to take into account the benefits provided under the Employer’s other qualified plan(s). The Employer may attach an addendum to the Adoption Agreement describing how the offset will be applied.

3.03 **Salary Deferrals.** Subject to the terms of the applicable Investment Arrangement(s), the Employer may elect under AA §6A to authorize Participants to make Salary Deferrals under the Plan. A Participant’s total Salary Deferrals under this Plan may not exceed the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit described under Section 5.02 or the amount permitted under the Code §415 Limitation described under Section 5.03. Subject to the universal availability requirements, the Employer may elect under AA §6A-2 to apply a different limit on Salary Deferrals.

(a) **Salary Reduction Agreement.** In order to make Salary Deferrals under the Plan, a Participant must enter into a Salary Reduction Agreement which authorizes the Employer to withhold a specific dollar amount or a specific percentage from the Participant’s Plan Compensation. The Salary Reduction Agreement may permit a Participant to specify a different percentage or dollar amount be withheld from specified components of Plan Compensation, such as base pay, bonuses, commissions, etc. The Employer may apply special limits on the amount of Salary Deferrals that may be deferred from bonus payments or may apply special deferral limits applicable to bonus payments under the Salary Reduction Agreement, without regard to any limitations selected under the Adoption Agreement. The Employer will deposit any amounts withheld from a Participant’s Plan Compensation as Salary Deferrals into the Participant’s Salary Deferral Account under the Plan. A Salary Reduction Agreement may only relate to Plan Compensation that is not currently available at the time the Salary Reduction Agreement is completed. The Salary Reduction Agreement may provide that the Employee’s deferral election will increase by a designated amount unless the Employee affirmatively elects otherwise. In determining the amount to be withheld from a Participant’s Plan Compensation, the Plan Administrator may round any Salary Reduction Agreement election to the nearest highest or lowest whole dollar amount and may require that any Salary Reduction Agreement election must designate a whole percentage of Plan Compensation for a Salary Deferral. The Employer may designate under AA §6A-9 to apply a special effective date as of which Participants may begin making Salary Deferrals under the Plan. Regardless of any special effective date designated under AA §6A-9, a Salary Reduction Agreement may not be effective prior to the later of:

1. the date the Employee becomes a Participant;
2. the date the Participant executes the Salary Reduction Agreement; or
3. the date the Plan is first adopted or effective.

For this purpose, Salary Deferrals may be taken into account for a Plan Year only if the Salary Deferrals are allocated to the Employee’s Account as of a date within that Plan Year. For this purpose, Salary Deferrals are considered allocated as of a date within a Plan Year only if the allocation is not contingent on the Employee’s participation in the Plan or performance of services on any subsequent date and the Salary Deferrals are actually paid to the Plan no later than the end of the 12-month period immediately following the year to which the contribution relates. In addition, the Salary Deferrals must relate to Plan Compensation that either would have been received by the Employee in the Plan Year but for the Employee’s election to defer or are attributable to services performed by the Employee in the Plan Year and, but for the Employee’s election to defer, would have been received by the Employee within 2½ months after the close of the Plan Year.

In addition, Salary Deferrals made pursuant to a Salary Reduction Agreement may not be made earlier than the date the Participant performs the services to which such Salary Deferrals relate or the date the compensation subject to such Salary Reduction Agreement would be currently available to the Participant absent the deferral election (if earlier). Regardless of when a Participant elects to commence making Salary Deferrals, the Employer may delay commencement for a reasonable period of time in order to implement the Salary Reduction Agreement.

A Salary Reduction Agreement is valid even though it is executed by an Employee before he/she actually has qualified as a Participant, so long as the Salary Reduction Agreement is not effective before the date the Employee is a Participant.

Unless a Salary Reduction Agreement is otherwise revised, if an Employee is absent from work by leave of absence, Salary Deferrals under the Plan shall continue to the extent that Plan Compensation continues.
(b) **Change in deferral election.** An Employee must be permitted to enter into a new Salary Reduction Agreement or to modify or terminate an existing Salary Reduction Agreement at least once a year. The Employer may designate additional dates on the Salary Reduction Agreement form (or other written procedures) as to when a Participant may modify or terminate a Salary Reduction Agreement. Any election to modify or terminate a Salary Reduction Agreement will take effect within a reasonable period following such election and will apply only on a prospective basis. The Employer may allow an Employee to increase his/her deferral election up to the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit at any time during the last two months of the Plan Year. The rules for modifying a Salary Reduction Agreement are subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement.

(c) **Automatic Contribution Arrangement.** The Employer may elect under AA §6A-8 to provide for an automatic deferral election under the Plan. If the Employer elects to apply an automatic deferral election, the Employer will automatically withhold the amount designated under AA §6A-8 from Participants' Plan Compensation, unless the Participant completes a Salary Reduction Agreement electing a different deferral amount (including a zero deferral amount). Unless provided otherwise under AA §6A-8, an Employee who is automatically enrolled under a prior plan document will continue to be automatically enrolled under the current Plan document.

1. **Eligible Automatic Contribution Arrangement (EACA).** To the extent an Automatic Contribution Arrangement satisfies the requirements of an EACA for a Plan Year, as set forth below, such Automatic Contribution Arrangement will automatically qualify as an EACA for purposes of applying the special rules applicable to EACAs described in subsection (2) below. If an Automatic Contribution Arrangement does not satisfy the requirement for an EACA for an entire Plan Year, the Automatic Contribution Arrangement will not be eligible for the special EACA provisions under subsection (3) for such Plan Year. However, the Automatic Contribution Arrangement continues to apply for such Plan Year and the failure to qualify as an EACA has no impact on the qualified status of the Plan or on the Employer's ability to rely on the Favorable IRS Letter issued with respect to the Plan. Thus, the provisions under subsection (2) will continue to apply as selected in AA 6A-8 for the Plan Year, even if the Automatic Contributions Arrangement does not qualify as an EACA for the entire Plan Year.

2. **Definition of Eligible Automatic Contribution Arrangement (EACA).** The Plan will qualify as an EACA if the Plan provides for an automatic deferral election (as described in subsection (i)) and provides an annual written notice as described in subsection (iv) below. Any Salary Deferrals withheld pursuant to an automatic deferral election will be deposited into the Participant's Salary Deferral Account.

(i) **Automatic deferral election.** To qualify as an EACA, each Employee eligible to participate in the Plan must have a reasonable opportunity after receipt of the notice described in subsection (iv) to make an affirmative election to defer (or an election not to defer) under the Plan before any automatic deferral election goes into effect. If an automatic deferral election applies under the Plan, such election will not apply to Participants who have entered into a Salary Reduction Agreement for an amount equal to or greater than the automatic deferral amount designated under AA §6A-8. The Employer also may elect to apply the automatic deferral election only to Participants who become eligible to participate after a specified date.

An automatic deferral election ceases to apply with respect to any Employee who makes an affirmative election (that remains in effect) to make Salary Deferrals or to not have any Salary Deferrals made on his/her behalf. Salary Deferrals made pursuant to an automatic deferral election will cease as soon as administratively feasible after an Eligible Employee makes an affirmative deferral election. In addition, automatic deferrals will be reduced or stopped to meet the limitations under Code §§402(g), and 415 and to satisfy any suspension period required after a distribution.

Unless elected otherwise under AA §6A-8(a)(5)(i), a Participant’s affirmative election to defer (or to not defer) will cease upon termination of employment. If a terminated Participant’s affirmative election to defer (or to not defer) ceases upon termination of employment, the Participant will be subject to the automatic deferral provisions of this subsection (i) upon rehire, including the default election provisions and the notice requirements under subsection (iv) below.

(ii) **Uniformity requirement.** If an Eligible Employee does not make an affirmative deferral election, such Employee will be treated as having elected to make Salary Deferrals in an amount equal to a uniform percentage of Plan Compensation as set forth in AA §6A-8. For this purpose, an automatic deferral election will not fail to be a uniform percentage of Plan Compensation merely because:

(A) The deferral percentage varies based on the number of years an eligible Employee has participated in the Plan (e.g., due to the application of an automatic increase provisions);
The automatic deferral election does not reduce a Salary Deferral election in effect immediately prior to the effective date of the automatic deferral election;

The rate of Salary Deferrals is limited so as not to exceed the limits of Code §402(g) (determined with or without Catch-Up Contributions) and 415; or

The automatic deferral election is not applied during the period an employee is not permitted to make Salary Deferrals.

(iii) **Automatic increase.** The Plan may provide under AA §6A-8 that the automatic deferral amount will automatically increase by a designated percentage each Plan Year. Unless designated otherwise under AA §6A-8(a)(4), in applying any automatic deferral increase under AA §6A-8, the initial deferral amount will apply for the period that begins when the employee first participates in the automatic contribution arrangement and ends on the last day of the following Plan Year. The automatic increase will apply for each Plan Year beginning with the Plan Year immediately following the initial deferral period and for each subsequent Plan Year. For example, if an Employee makes his/her first automatic deferral for the period beginning July 1, 2017, and no special election is made under AA §6A-8(a)(4), the first automatic increase would take effect on January 1, 2019 (assuming the Plan is using a calendar Plan Year) which is the first day of the Plan Year beginning after the first Plan Year following the period for which the Employee makes his/her first automatic deferral under the Plan.

(iv) **Annual notice requirement.** Each eligible Employee must receive a written notice describing the Participant’s rights and obligations under the Plan which is sufficiently accurate and comprehensive to apprise the Employee of such rights and obligations, and is written in a manner calculated to be understood by the average Plan Participant. The annual notice only needs to be provided to those Employees who are covered under the Automatic Contribution Arrangement. If it is impractical to provide the annual notice to a newly eligible Participant before the date such individual becomes eligible to participate under the Plan, the notice will be treated as timely if it is provided as soon as practicable after such date and the Employee is permitted to defer from Plan Compensation earned beginning on the date of participation.

(A) **Contents of annual notice.** To qualify as an EACA, the annual notice must contain the same information as applies for purposes of the safe harbor notice described under Treas. Reg. §1.401(k)-(3)(d)(2). However, to qualify as an EACA, the annual notice must also include a description of:

(I) the level of Salary Deferrals which will be made on the Employee’s behalf if the Employee does not make an affirmative election;

(II) the Employee’s right under the EACA to elect not to have Salary Deferrals made on the Employee’s behalf (or to elect to have such Salary Deferrals made in a different amount or percentage of Plan Compensation);

(III) how contributions under the EACA will be invested and, if the Plan provides for Participant direction of investment, how Salary Deferrals made pursuant to an automatic deferral election will be invested in the absence of an investment election by the Employee; and

(IV) the Employee’s right to make a permissible withdrawal (as described under subsection (3)(i) below), if applicable, and the procedures to elect such a withdrawal.

(B) **Timing of annual notice.** The annual notice described under this subsection (iv)(B) must be provided at the same time and in the same manner as the annual safe harbor notice described under Treas. Reg. §1.401(k)-(3)(d)(2). The annual notice must be provided within a reasonable period before the beginning of each Plan Year (or, in the year an Employee becomes an eligible Employee, within a reasonable period before the Employee becomes an eligible Employee). In addition, a notice satisfies the timing requirements only if it is provided sufficiently early so that the Employee has a reasonable period of time after receipt of the notice and before the first Salary Deferral made under the arrangement to make an alternative deferral election.

The annual notice will be deemed timely if it is provided to each eligible Employee at least 30 days (and no more than 90 days) before the beginning of each Plan Year. In the case of an Employee who does not receive the notice within such period because the Employee becomes an
eligible Employee after the 90th day before the beginning of the Plan Year, the timing requirement is deemed to be satisfied if the notice is provided no more than 90 days before the Employee becomes an eligible Employee (and no later than the date the Employee becomes an eligible Employee).

(v) **Timing of automatic deferral.** Generally, the automatic deferral will commence as of the date the Employee is otherwise eligible to make Salary Deferrals under the Plan, if the Employee had completed a Salary Reduction Agreement. However, the automatic deferral will be treated as timely if the automatic deferral commences no later than the earlier of the pay date for the second payroll period or the pay date that occurs at least 30 days following the later of:

(A) the date on which the Employee first becomes an Eligible Employee (or becomes an Eligible Employee following a rehire); or

(B) the date on which such Employee is provided notice of the automatic deferral.

(3) **Special Rules for Eligible Automatic Contribution Arrangement (EACA).** If the Plan provides for an automatic deferral election provision under AA §6A-8 and such automatic deferral election qualifies as an EACA, the Employer may elect to offer special permissible withdrawals (as set forth in subsection (i) below). To qualify as an EACA, the Plan must satisfy the provisions of subsection (2) for the entire Plan Year.

(i) **Permissible Withdrawals under EACA.** If so elected under AA §6A-8(b), any Employee who has Salary Deferrals contributed to the Plan pursuant to an automatic deferral election under an EACA may elect to withdraw such contributions (and earnings attributable thereto) in accordance with the requirements of this subsection (i). A permissible withdrawal under this subsection (i) may be made without regard to any elections under AA §10 and will not cause the Plan to fail the prohibition on in-service distribution applicable to Salary Deferrals under Section 8.09(c).

(A) **Amount of distribution.** A distribution satisfies the requirement of this subsection (i) if the distribution is equal to the amount of Salary Deferrals made pursuant to the automatic deferral election through the effective date of the withdrawal election (as described in subsection (C)) adjusted for allocable gains and losses as of the date of the distribution.

The distribution amount determined under this subsection (A) may be reduced by any generally applicable fees. However, the Plan may not charge a greater fee for a permissible distribution under this subsection (i) than applies with respect to other Plan distributions.

(B) **Timing of permissible withdrawal election.** An election to withdraw Salary Deferrals under this subsection (i) must be made no later than 90 days after the date of the first default Salary Deferral under the EACA. The date of the first default Salary Deferral is the date that the Plan Compensation from which such Salary Deferrals are withheld would otherwise have been included in gross income. The Employer may designate an alternative period for making permissible withdrawals under AA §6A-8(b)(3).

(C) **Effective date of permissible withdrawal.** The effective date of a permissible withdrawal election cannot be later than the pay date for the second payroll period that begins after the election is made or, if earlier, the first pay date that occurs at least 30 days after the election is made. If an Employee does not make automatic deferrals to the Plan for an entire Plan Year (e.g., due to termination of employment), the Plan may allow such Employee to take a permissible withdrawal, but only with respect to default contributions made after the Employee’s return to employment.

(D) **Consequences of permissible withdrawal.** Any amount distributed under this subsection (i) is includible in the Employee’s gross income for the Taxable Year in which the distribution is made. However, the portion of any distribution consisting of Roth Deferrals is not included in the Employee’s gross income a second time. In addition, a permissible withdrawal under this subsection (i) is not subject to any penalty tax under Code §72(t). Unless the Employee affirmatively elects otherwise, any withdrawal request is treated as an affirmative election to stop having Salary Deferrals made on the Employee’s behalf as of the date specified in subsection (C) above.

(E) **Forfeiture of Matching Contributions.** In the case of any withdrawal made under this subsection (i), any Matching Contributions made with respect to such withdrawn Salary Deferrals must be
forfeited. Any forfeiture of Matching Contributions under this subsection (E) will be made in accordance with the requirements of Section 7.11.

(d) **Age 50 Catch-Up Contributions.** If permitted under AA §6A-4 and subject to the terms of the applicable Investment Arrangement(s), a Participant who is aged 50 or over by the end of his/her Taxable Year beginning in the calendar year may make Age 50 Catch-Up Contributions under the Plan, provided such Age 50 Catch-Up Contributions are in excess of an otherwise applicable limit under the Plan. For this purpose, an otherwise applicable Plan limit is a limit in the Plan that applies to Salary Deferrals without regard to Age 50 Catch-up Contributions, such as the Code §415 Limitation (described in Section 5.03) and the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit (described in Section 5.02).

(1) **Age 50 Catch-Up Contribution Limit.** Age 50 Catch-Up Contributions for a Participant for a Taxable Year may not exceed the Age 50 Catch-Up Contribution Limit. The Age 50 Catch-Up Contribution Limit for Taxable Years beginning in 2015 is $6,000. For Taxable Years beginning after 2015, the Age 50 Catch-Up Contribution Limit will be adjusted for cost-of-living increases under Code §414(v)(2)(C).

(2) **Special treatment of Catch-Up Contributions.** Age 50 Catch-up Contributions are not subject to the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit or the Code §415 Limitation.

(e) **Special Catch-Up Contributions for certain Employees of Qualified Organizations.** If permitted under AA §6A-4 and subject to the terms of the applicable Investment Arrangement(s), solely for a Participant who is an Employee with 15 years of service (as defined in Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-4(c)(3)) with an Employer that is a Qualified Organization (a “Qualified Employee”), the limit under Code §402(g) for a Participant’s Taxable Year is increased by the least of the following:

(1) $3,000;

(2) The excess of:
   (i) $15,000, reduced by
   (ii) The total Special §403(b) Catch-up Contributions made for the Qualified Employee by the Qualified Organization for prior years; or

(3) The excess of:
   (i) $5,000 multiplied by the number of Years of Service of the Employee with the Qualified Organization, reduced by
   (ii) The total Salary Deferrals made for the Employee by the Qualified Organization for prior years.

(f) **Coordination of Age 50 Catch-Up Contributions and Special Catch-Up Contributions.** The Plan will treat any catch-up amount that is contributed by an Employee who is eligible for both the Age 50 Catch-Up Contribution and Special Catch-Up Contribution first as a Special Catch-Up Contribution to the extent permitted and then as an Age 50 Catch-Up Contribution. However, in no event may the amount of Salary Deferrals for a year exceed the Participant’s Plan Compensation for the year.

(g) **Roth Deferrals.** If permitted under AA §6A-5 and subject to the terms of the applicable Investment Arrangement(s), a Participant may designate all or a portion of his/her Salary Deferrals as Roth Deferrals. For this purpose, a Roth Deferral is a Salary Deferral that satisfies the following conditions.

(1) **Irrevocable election.** The Participant makes an irrevocable election (at the time the Participant enters into his/her Salary Reduction Agreement) designating all or a portion of his/her Salary Deferrals as Roth Deferrals. The irrevocable election applies with respect to Salary Deferrals that are made pursuant to such election. A Participant may modify or change a Salary Reduction Agreement to increase or decrease the amount of Salary Deferrals designated as Roth Deferrals, provided such change or modification applies only with respect to Salary Deferrals made after such change or modification. (See subsection (b) above for rules regarding the timing of permissible changes or modifications to a Participant’s Salary Reduction Agreement.)

(2) **Subject to immediate taxation.** To the extent a Participant designates all or a portion of his/her Salary Deferrals as Roth Deferrals, such amounts will be includible in the Participant’s income at the time the Participant would have received the contribution amounts in cash if the Employee had not made the Salary Deferral election.
(3) **Separate account.** Any amounts designated as Roth Deferrals will be maintained by the Plan in a separate Roth Deferral Account. The Plan will credit and debit all contributions and withdrawals of Roth Deferrals to such separate Account. The Plan will separately allocate gains, losses, and other credits and charges to the Roth Deferral Account on a reasonable basis that is consistent with such allocations for other Accounts under the Plan. However, in no event may the Plan allocate forfeitures under the Plan to the Roth Deferral Account. The Plan will separately track Participants’ accumulated Roth Deferrals and the earnings on such amounts.

(4) **Satisfaction of Salary Deferral requirements.** Roth Deferrals are subject to the same requirements as apply to Salary Deferrals. Thus, Roth Deferrals are subject to the following requirements:

(i) Roth Deferrals are always 100% vested;

(ii) Roth Deferrals are subject to the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit. For this purpose, all Salary Deferrals (both Pre-Tax Deferrals and Roth Deferrals) are aggregated in applying the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit;

(iii) Roth Deferrals are subject to the same distribution restrictions as apply to Salary Deferrals under Section 8.09(c); and

(iv) Roth Deferrals are subject to the required minimum distribution requirements under Code §401(a)(9).

(5) **Rollover of Roth Deferrals.**

(i) **Rollovers from this Plan.** For purposes of the rollover rules under Section 8.05, a Direct Rollover of a distribution from a Participant’s Roth Deferral Account will only be made to another Roth Deferral Account under a qualified plan described in Code §401(a) or an annuity contract or custodial account described in Code §403(b) or to a Roth IRA described in §408A; provided, only to the extent the rollover is permitted under the rules of Code §402(c).

(ii) **Rollovers to this Plan.** Subject to the provisions under Article 4, a Participant may make a Rollover Contribution to his/her Roth Deferral Account only if the rollover is a Direct Rollover from another Roth Deferral Account under a qualified retirement plan (as described in Article 4) and only to the extent the rollover is permitted under the rules of Code §402(c). A rollover of Roth Deferrals may not be made to this Plan from a Roth IRA. Any rollover of Roth Deferrals to this Plan will be held in a separate Roth Rollover Account.

(iii) **Minimum rollover amount.** The Plan will not provide for a Direct Rollover (including an Automatic Rollover) for distributions from a Participant’s Roth Deferral Account if it is reasonably expected (at the time of the distribution) that the total amount the Participant will receive as a distribution during the calendar year will total less than $200. In addition, any distribution from a Participant’s Roth 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 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 applying the Automatic Rollover provisions under Section 8.06.

(iv) **Separate treatment of Roth Deferrals.** The provisions under Section 8.05 that allow a Participant to elect a Direct Rollover of only a portion of an Eligible Rollover Distribution but only if the amount rolled over is at least $500 is applied by treating any amount distributed from the Participant’s Roth Deferral Account as a separate distribution from any amount distributed from the Participant’s other Accounts in the Plan; even if the amounts are distributed at the same time.

(b) **In-Plan Roth Conversions.** The Employer may elect under the Adoption Agreement to permit In-Plan Roth Conversions under the Plan. For this purpose, an In-Plan Roth Conversion is a conversion of amounts held in a Participant’s Plan Account, other than a Roth Deferral Account or Roth Rollover Account, into the Participant’s In-Plan Roth Conversion Account under the Plan, pursuant to Code §402A(c)(4). Any election to make an In-Plan Roth Conversion during a Taxable Year may not be changed after the In-Plan Roth Conversion is completed. (For In-Plan Roth Conversions completed prior to January 1, 2013, a Participant had to be eligible to receive a distribution of the converted amounts at the time of the In-Plan Roth Conversion.)

An In-Plan Roth Conversion may be elected by a Participant, a Spousal beneficiary, or an Alternate Payee who is a Spouse or former Spouse. To the extent the term “Participant” is used for purposes of determining eligibility to make an
In-Plan Roth Conversion, such term will also include a Spousal beneficiary and an Alternate Payee who is a Spouse or former Spouse.

To permit In-Plan Roth Conversions, the Plan must provide for Roth Deferrals under AA §6A-5(a) as of the date the In-Plan Roth Conversion is permitted under the Plan. If In-Plan Roth Conversions are not specifically authorized under AA §6A-5(c), Participants may not make an In-Plan Roth Conversion.

(1) **Amounts Eligible for In-Plan Roth Conversion.** If permitted under the Adoption Agreement, a Participant may convert any portion of his/her vested Account Balance (other than amounts attributable to Roth Deferrals or Roth Deferral rollovers) to an In-Plan Roth Conversion Account. Unless elected otherwise under the Adoption Agreement, a Participant need not be eligible to receive a distribution from the Plan at the time of the In-Plan Roth Conversion.

In addition, an In-Plan Roth Conversion will not be treated as a distribution for the following purposes:

(i) **Participant loans.** A Participant loan directly transferred in an In-Plan Roth Conversion without changing the repayment schedule is not treated as a new loan. The Employer may elect in the Adoption Agreement to not permit Participant loans to be distributed as part of an In-Plan Roth Conversion.

(ii) **Spousal consent.** An In-Plan Roth Conversion is not treated as a distribution for purposes of applying the spousal consent requirements under the Plan. Thus, a married Plan Participant is not required to obtain spousal consent in connection with an election to make an In-Plan Roth Conversion, even if the Plan is otherwise subject to spousal consent requirements.

(iii) **Participant consent.** An In-Plan Roth Conversion is not treated as a distribution for purposes of applying the participant consent requirements under Code §411(a)(11). Thus, amounts that are converted as part of an In-Plan Roth Conversion continue to be taken into account in determining whether the Participant’s vested Account Balance exceeds $5,000 for purposes of applying the Involuntary Cash-Out provisions and will not trigger the requirement for a notice of the Participant’s right to defer receipt of the distribution.

(2) **Mandatory withholding.** An In-Plan Roth Conversion is not subject to 20% mandatory withholding under Code §3405(c).

(3) **Distribution restrictions.** Generally, a distribution will be permitted from the In-Plan Roth Conversion Account to the extent permitted for regular Roth Deferrals under AA §10-1. The distribution restrictions normally applicable to Roth Deferrals, as described in Section 8.09(o), do not apply to the extent the conversion is from a contribution source that is not otherwise subject to the distribution restrictions applicable to Roth Deferrals. In addition, distribution restrictions that otherwise apply with respect to a specific contribution source will continue to apply if such contribution source is converted to Roth Deferrals.

(4) **Effect of In-Plan Roth Conversion.** A Participant must include in gross income the taxable amount of an In-Plan Roth Conversion. For this purpose, the taxable amount of an In-Plan Roth Conversion is the fair market value of the distribution reduced by any basis in the converted amounts. If an outstanding loan is rolled over as part of an In-Plan Roth Conversion, the amount includible in gross income includes the balance of the loan.

Generally, the taxable amount of an In-Plan Roth Conversion is includible in gross income in the Taxable Year in which the conversion occurs.

(5) **Application of Early Distribution Penalty under Code §72(t).** An In-Plan Roth Conversion is not subject to the early distribution penalty under Code §72(t) at the time of the conversion. However, if an amount allocable to the taxable amount of an In-Plan Roth Conversion is subsequently distributed within the 5-taxable-year period beginning with the first day of the Participant’s Taxable Year in which the conversion was made, the amount distributed is treated as includible in gross income for purposes of applying the Code §72(t) early distribution penalty. For this purpose, the 5-taxable-year period ends on the last day of the Participant’s fifth Taxable Year in the period. This subsection (5) will not apply to the extent the distribution is rolled over to a Roth account in another qualified plan or is rolled over to a Roth IRA. However, the rule under this subsection (5) will apply to any subsequent distributions made from such other Roth account or Roth IRA within the 5-taxable-year period.

(6) **Contribution Sources.** Unless elected otherwise under the Adoption Agreement, an In-Plan Roth Conversion may be made from any contribution source under the Plan, other than a Roth Deferral Account or Roth Rollover Account. The Employer may elect to limit the contribution sources that are eligible for In-Plan Roth Conversion.
In addition, the Employer may elect to limit In-Plan Roth Conversions to contribution accounts that are 100% vested.

3.04 **Matching Contributions.** The Employer may elect under AA §6B to authorize Matching Contributions under the Plan. If the Employer elects more than one Matching Contribution formula under AA §6B-2, each formula is applied separately. A Participant’s aggregate Matching Contributions will be the sum of the Matching Contributions under all such formulas. Any Matching Contribution made under the Plan will be allocated to Participants’ Matching Contribution Account. To receive an allocation of Matching Contributions, a Participant must satisfy any allocations conditions designated under the Plan.

A contribution will not be considered a Matching Contribution if such contribution is contributed before the underlying Salary Deferral or After-Tax Employee Contribution election is made or before an Employee performs the services with respect to which the underlying Salary Deferrals or After-Tax Employee Contributions are made (or when the cash that is subject to such election would be currently available, if earlier). A Matching Contribution will not be treated as failing to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph merely because contributions are occasionally made before the Employee performs the services with respect to which the underlying Salary Deferral or After-Tax Employee Contribution election is made (or when the cash that is subject to such elections would be currently available, if earlier) in order to accommodate bona fide administrative considerations (and such amounts are not paid early for the principal purpose of accelerating deductions).

(a) **Contributions eligible for Matching Contributions.** The Matching Contribution formula(s) apply to Salary Deferrals made under the Plan, to the extent authorized under the Adoption Agreement. The Employer may elect under AA §6C-2(c) to include After-Tax Employee Contributions in the Matching Contribution formula(s). If the Matching Contribution formula(s) applies to both Salary Deferrals and After-Tax Employee Contributions, such contributions are aggregated to determine the Matching Contributions under the Plan. Any reference to Salary Deferrals under the Matching Contribution formula(s) includes After-Tax Employee Contributions to the extent such amounts are eligible for Matching Contributions under the Plan.

In addition, the Employer may elect under AA §6B-3(b) to match Elective Deferrals under another 403(b) plan, a qualified plan under Code §401(a) or 457 plan maintained by the Employer. If the Employer elects to make a Matching Contribution based on the Employee’s Elective Deferrals or Roth Deferrals under another 403(b) plan, a qualified plan under Code §401(a) or 457 plan, the Employer shall make a Matching Contribution on behalf of any eligible Participant who makes Elective Deferrals or Roth Deferrals to the plan designated under AA §6B-3(b). Any such Matching Contribution made to the Plan will be allocated in accordance with any special provisions added under AA §6B-3(b). Any such Matching Contributions will be in addition to any Matching Contributions made with respect to Salary Deferrals or After-Tax Employee Contributions under this Plan.

(b) **Period for determining Matching Contributions.** AA §6B-5 sets forth the period for which the Matching Contribution formula(s) applies. For this purpose, the period designated in AA §6B-5 applies for purposes of determining the amount of Salary Deferrals (and After-Tax Employee Contributions, if applicable) taken into account in applying the Matching Contribution formula(s) and in applying any limits on the amount of Salary Deferrals that may be taken into account under the Matching Contribution formula(s).

If the Employer elects a discretionary Matching Contribution under AA §6B-2, the Employer may elect to make a different Matching Contribution for each period designated in AA §6B-5. Thus, for example, if the discretionary Matching Contribution is based on the Plan Year quarter under AA §6B-5, the Employer may elect to make a different level of Matching Contribution for each Plan Year quarter.

(c) **True-up contributions.** If the Employer makes Matching Contributions more frequently than annually, the Employer may have to make true-up contributions for Participants. True-up contributions will be required if the Employer actually contributes Matching Contributions to the Plan on a more frequent basis than the period that is used to determine the amount of the Matching Contributions under AA §6B-5. For example, if Matching Contributions apply with respect to Salary Deferrals made for the Plan Year, but the Employer contributes the Matching Contributions on a quarterly basis, the Employer may have to make a true-up contribution to any Participant based on Salary Deferrals for the Plan Year. If a true-up contribution is required under this subsection, the Employer may make such additional contribution as required to satisfy the contribution requirements under the Plan.

If a period other than the Plan Year is selected under AA §6B-5, the Employer may make an additional discretionary Matching Contribution equal to the true-up contribution that would otherwise be required if Plan Year was selected under AA §6B-5. If an additional discretionary Matching Contribution is made under this subsection (c), such contribution must be provided to all eligible Participants who would otherwise be entitled to a true-up contribution based on Plan Compensation for the Plan Year.
3.05 **After-Tax Employee Contributions.** The Employer may elect under AA §6C-2 to allow Participants to make After-Tax Employee Contributions under the Plan. If permitted under AA §6C-2, as applicable, a Participant’s compensation will be reduced by the amount the Participant elects to contribute as an After-Tax Employee Contribution. Any After-Tax Employee Contributions made under the Plan will be held in Participants’ After-Tax Employee Contribution Account, which are always 100% vested. The Employer has a reasonable period of time to begin withholding After-Tax Employee Contributions with respect to an Eligible Participant.

A Participant may increase, decrease, discontinue or resume his/her After-Tax Employee Contributions as set forth in AA §6C-2(d), as applicable. An Employee must be permitted to modify or terminate an existing After-Tax Employee Contribution election at least once a year. The Employer may designate additional dates on the After-Tax Employee Contribution election form (or other written procedures) as to when a Participant may commence, modify or terminate After-Tax Employee Contributions. Alternatively, the Employer may designate under the Adoption Agreement, specific dates as of which a Participant may commence, modify or terminate After-Tax Employee Contributions. Any election to modify or terminate an After-Tax Employee Contribution election will take effect within a reasonable period following such election and will apply only on a prospective basis.

A Participant may withdraw amounts from his/her After-Tax Employee Contribution Account at any time, in accordance with the distribution rules under Section 8.09(a), except as otherwise provided under AA §10. No forfeitures will occur solely as a result of an Employee’s withdrawal of After-Tax Employee Contributions. The Employer may collect Participants’ After-Tax Employee Contributions using payroll reduction or other collection procedures. The Employer may designate in the Adoption Agreement or in separate administrative procedures any special rules regarding the acceptance of After-Tax Employee Contributions.

3.06 **Allocation Conditions.** In order to receive an allocation of Employer Contributions (other than Salary Deferrals) or an allocation of Matching Contributions, a Participant must satisfy any allocation conditions designated under AA §6-7 or AA §6B-7, as applicable. If the Employer elects under AA §6-7(c) or AA §6B-7(c) to apply a minimum service requirement, the Employer may elect to base such minimum service requirement on the basis of Hours of Service or on the basis of consecutive days of employment under the Elapsed Time method.

(a) **Application to designated period.** Instead of applying the allocation conditions on the basis of the Plan Year, the Employer may elect in AA §6-7(d) or AA §6B-7(d) to apply the allocation conditions on the basis of designated periods. If the Employer elects to apply a last day of employment condition on the basis of designated periods, a Participant will not be entitled to an allocation of Employer Contributions or Matching Contributions for any period designated under AA §6-7(d)(1) or AA §6B-7(d)(1), as applicable, unless the Participant is employed by the Employer at the end of such designated period. If the Employer elects to apply an Hours of Service allocation condition on the basis of designated periods, a Participant will not be entitled to an allocation of Employer Contributions or Matching Contributions for any period designated under AA §6-7(d)(1) or AA §6B-7(d)(1), as applicable, unless the Participant satisfies the required service condition before the end of such designated period.

If the Employer elects to apply the allocation conditions on the basis of designated periods, the Employer may elect to apply any Hours of Service condition using the cumulative method (as described in subsection (1) below) or the period-by-period method (as described in subsection (2) below). The Employer may elect operationally to use either method in applying the Hours of Service condition, provided the Employer uses the same method for all affected Employees during any given period.

(1) **Cumulative method.** Under the cumulative method, the Hours of Service condition is applied with respect to each designated period on a cumulative basis for the Plan Year. The required service condition for any period is determined by multiplying the required Hours of Service (or days of employment, if applicable) by a fraction, the numerator of which is the total number of periods completed during the Plan Year (including the current period) and the denominator of which is the total number of periods during the Plan Year. For example, if a Participant must complete 1,000 Hours of Service to receive an Employer Contribution or Matching Contribution under the Plan, and the Employer elects to apply such condition on the basis of Plan Year quarters under AA §6-7(d)(1)(i) or AA §6B-7(d)(1)(i), as applicable, a Participant would have to complete 250 Hours of Service by the end of the first Plan Year quarter [1/4 x 1,000], 500 Hours of Service by the end of the second Plan Year quarter [2/4 x 1,000], 750 Hours of Service by the end of the third Plan Year quarter [3/4 x 1,000] and 1,000 Hours of Service by the end of the Plan Year [4/4 x 1,000] to receive an allocation of the Employer Contribution or Matching Contribution for such period. If a Participant does not satisfy the required service condition for any designated period during the Plan Year, no Employer Contribution or Matching Contribution will be allocated to that Participant for such period.

(2) **Period-by-period method.** Under the period-by-period method, the minimum service allocation condition is applied separately for each designated period. The required service condition for any period is determined by multiplying the required Hours of Service (or days of employment, if applicable) by a fraction, the numerator of
which is one (1) and the denominator of which is the total number of periods during the Plan Year. For example, if a Participant must complete 1,000 Hours of Service to receive an Employer Contribution or Matching Contribution under the Plan, and the Employer elects to apply such condition on the basis of Plan Year quarters under AA §6-7(d)(1)(i) or AA §6B-7(d)(1)(i), as applicable, a Participant would have to complete 250 Hours of Service in each Plan Year quarter [1/4 x 1,000] to receive an allocation of the Employer Contribution or Matching Contribution for such period. If a Participant does not satisfy the required service condition for any designated period during the Plan Year, no Employer Contribution or Matching Contribution will be allocated to that Participant for such period.

(b) **Special rule for year of termination.** A last day employment condition automatically applies for any Plan Year in which the Plan is terminated, regardless of whether the Employer has elected to apply a last day employment condition under AA §6-7(b) or AA §6B-7(b), as applicable. Thus, the Employer will not be obligated to make an Employer Contribution or Matching Contribution for the Plan Year in which the Plan terminates, unless the Employer provides for an Employer Contribution and/or Matching Contribution in its termination amendment. If there are unallocated forfeitures at the time of Plan termination, such forfeitures will be allocated to Participants under the Plan’s procedures for allocating forfeitures.

3.07 **Service with Predecessor Employers.** If the Employer maintains the plan of a Predecessor Employer, any service with such Predecessor Employer is treated as service with the Employer for purposes of applying the allocation conditions under this Section. If the Employer does not maintain the plan of a Predecessor Employer, service with such Predecessor Employer does not count for purposes of applying the allocation conditions under this Section, unless the Employer specifically designates under AA §4-5 to credit service with such Predecessor Employer. Unless designated otherwise under AA §4-5, if the Employer takes into account service with a Predecessor Employer, such service will count for purposes of eligibility under Section 2 (see Section 2.06), vesting under Section 7 (see Section 7.06) and for purposes of the minimum allocation conditions under this Section.
SECTION 4
ROLLOVER CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS

This Section provides the rules regarding Rollover Contributions and transfers that may be made under this Plan. The Plan Administrator has the authority under Section 11 to accept Rollover Contributions under this Plan and to enter into transfer agreements concerning the transfer of assets from another plan to this Plan.

4.01 Rollover Contributions. Subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement, an Employee (or former Employee) may make a Rollover Contribution to this Plan from a qualified retirement plan or from an IRA, if the acceptance of rollovers is permitted under AA §C-2 or if the Plan Administrator adopts administrative procedures regarding the acceptance of Rollover Contributions. Any Rollover Contribution an Employee (or former Employee) makes to this Plan will be held in the Employee’s Rollover Contribution Account (or Roth Rollover Account), which is always 100% vested. Subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement a Participant may withdraw amounts from his/her Rollover Contribution Account at any time, in accordance with the distribution rules under Section 8, except as prohibited under AA §10. Any amounts received as a Rollover Contribution under this Section will not be treated as an Annual Addition for purposes of applying the Code §415 Limitation.

For purposes of this Section, a qualified retirement plan is a tax-qualified retirement plan described in Code §401(a) or Code §403(a), an annuity contract described in §403(b) of the Code, or an eligible plan under §457(b) of the Code which is maintained by a state, political subdivision of a state, or any agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state. To qualify as a Rollover Contribution under this Section, the Rollover Contribution must be transferred directly from the qualified retirement plan or IRA in a Direct Rollover or must be transferred to the Plan by the Employee within sixty (60) days following receipt of the amounts from the qualified plan or IRA. The Plan will not accept rollovers of non-deductible IRA contributions.

If Rollover Contributions are permitted, an Employee (or former Employee) may make a Rollover Contribution to the Plan even if the Employee is not a Participant with respect to any or all other contributions under the Plan, unless otherwise prohibited under AA §C-2 or separate administrative procedures adopted by the Plan Administrator. An Employee who makes a Rollover Contribution to this Plan prior to becoming a Participant shall be treated as a Participant only with respect to such Rollover Contribution Account, but shall not be treated as a Participant with respect to other contribution sources under the Plan until he/she otherwise satisfies the eligibility conditions under the Plan. To the extent Participant loans are authorized under the Plan, a “limited Participant” under this paragraph may request a Participant loan from the Rollover Contribution Account, unless provided otherwise under AA §8-3 or separate administrative procedures adopted by the Plan Administrator.

The Plan Administrator may refuse to accept a Rollover Contribution if the Plan Administrator reasonably believes the Rollover Contribution:

(a) is not being made from a proper plan or IRA;
(b) is not being made within sixty (60) days from receipt of the amounts from a qualified retirement plan or IRA;
(c) could jeopardize the tax-exempt status of the Plan; or
(d) could create adverse tax consequences for the Plan or the Employer.

Prior to accepting a Rollover Contribution, the Plan Administrator may require the Employee to provide satisfactory evidence establishing that the Rollover Contribution meets the requirements of this Section.

Under Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(31)-1, Q&A-14, if the Plan accepts an invalid Rollover Contribution, the contribution will be treated, for purposes of applying the qualification requirements of Code §401(a) to the Plan, as if it were a valid Rollover Contribution if two conditions are satisfied:

(a) When accepting the amount from the Employee as a Rollover Contribution, the Plan Administrator must reasonably conclude that the contribution is a valid Rollover Contribution; and

(b) If the Plan Administrator later determines that the contribution was an invalid Rollover Contribution, the Plan Administrator must distribute the amount of the invalid Rollover Contribution, plus any earnings attributable thereto, to the Employee within a reasonable time after such determination.

The Plan Administrator may use reasonable criteria in determining whether a Rollover Contribution is valid. Thus, the Plan Administrator may access the EPFAST2 database maintained by the Department of Labor to assist in determining whether a potential Rollover Contribution was distributed by a plan intended to be a qualified plan. If the Plan Administrator later determines that the Rollover Contribution was not valid, the Plan Administrator must have the amount rolled over plus any
attributable earnings distributed within a reasonable period of time after such determination.

The Plan Administrator may apply different conditions for accepting Rollover Contributions from qualified retirement plans and IRAs. For example, the Plan Administrator may decide in its discretion whether to accept a Direct Rollover of a loan note from another retirement plan. Any conditions on Rollover Contributions must be applied uniformly to all Employees under the Plan.

4.02 **Contract Exchanges and Transfers.** Provided that the Plan allows contract exchanges or plan-to-plan transfers and subject to the terms governing the applicable investment Arrangement, the Plan Administrator may accept such exchange or transfer from one Code §403(b) investment to another investment, provided the requirements under Sections 14.04 and 14.05 are satisfied. The Employer may set forth restrictions on contract exchanges and transfers in Addendum B.
SECTION 5
LIMITS ON CONTRIBUTIONS

5.01 **Limits on Employer Contributions.** Any contributions the Employer makes under the Plan are subject to the limitations set forth in this Section 5.

(a) **Limitation on Salary Deferrals.** Any Salary Deferrals made under the Plan are subject to the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit, as described in Section 5.02 below.

(b) **Limitation on total Employer Contributions.** All Employer Contributions the Employer makes under the Plan are subject to the Code §415 Limitation, as described in Section 5.03 below. For purposes of applying the Code §415 Limitation, Employer Contributions include any Employer Contributions, Salary Deferrals, or Matching Contributions made under the Plan.

5.02 **Elective Deferral Dollar Limit.** No Participant may contribute as Elective Deferrals to this Plan (and any other plan, contract or arrangement maintained by the Employer) during any calendar year, an amount that exceeds the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit in effect for the Participant’s Taxable Year beginning in such calendar year. Additional restrictions apply if a Participant participates in a Plan maintained by an unrelated employer.

The Elective Deferral Dollar Limit is $18,000 for Taxable Years beginning in 2015. For Taxable Years beginning after 2015, the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit will be adjusted for cost-of-living increases under Code §402(g)(4). Any such adjustments will be in multiples of $500.

If elected under the Adoption Agreement, the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit is increased by the Age 50 Catch-Up Contribution Limit and the Special Catch-Up Contribution Limit for eligible Participants. If the Plan does not provide for Age 50 Catch-up Contributions or the Special Catch-Up Contributions, the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit is not increased.

(a) **Excess Deferrals.** Excess Deferrals are Elective Deferrals made during the Participant’s Taxable Year that exceed the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit (as described above) for such year; counting only Elective Deferrals made under this Plan and any other plan, contract or arrangement maintained by the Employer. (See subsection (b)(6) below for provisions that apply when a Participant makes Elective Deferrals to a Plan of an unrelated Employer.)

(b) **Correction of Excess Deferrals.** If a Participant makes Excess Deferrals (i.e., Elective Deferrals in excess of the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit) under this Plan and any other plan maintained by the Employer, such Excess Deferrals (plus allocable income or loss) shall be distributed to the Participant no later than April 15 of the following calendar year.

1. **Amount of corrective distribution.** The amount to be distributed from this Plan as a correction of Excess Deferrals equals the amount of Elective Deferrals the Participant contributes during the Taxable Year to this Plan and any other plan maintained by the Employer in excess of the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit, reduced by any corrective distribution of Excess Deferrals the Participant receives during the calendar year from this Plan or other plan(s) maintained by the Employer.

2. **Allocable gain or loss.** A corrective distribution of Excess Deferrals must include any allocable gain or loss for the Taxable Year in which the Excess Deferrals are contributed to the Plan. The gain or loss allocable to Excess Deferrals may be determined in any reasonable manner, provided the manner used to determine allocable gain or loss is applied consistently for all Participants and in a manner that is reasonably reflective of the method used by the Plan for allocating income to Participants’ Accounts.

3. **Taxation of corrective distribution.** If a corrective distribution of Excess Deferrals is made by April 15 of the following calendar year, amounts attributable to the Excess Deferrals will be includible in the Participant’s gross income in the Taxable Year in which such amounts are deferred under the Plan and amounts attributable to income or loss on the Excess Deferrals will be includible in gross income in the year of distribution. If a corrective distribution of Excess Deferrals is made after April 15, the amount of the corrective distribution attributable to Excess Deferrals will be includible in the Participant’s gross income in both the Taxable Year in which such amounts are deferred under the Plan and the Taxable Year in which such amounts are distributed.

4. **Coordination with other provisions.** A corrective distribution of Excess Deferrals made by April 15 of the following calendar year may be made without consent of the Participant or the Participant’s Spouse, and without regard to any distribution restrictions applicable under Section 8. A corrective distribution of Excess Deferrals made by the appropriate April 15 also is not treated as a distribution for purposes of applying the required minimum distribution rules.
(5) **Suspension of Salary Deferrals.** If a Participant’s Salary Deferrals under this Plan, in combination with any Elective Deferrals the Participant makes during the calendar year under any other plan maintained by the Employer, equal or exceed the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit, the Employer may suspend the Participant’s Salary Deferrals under this Plan for the remainder of the calendar year without the Participant’s consent.

(6) **Correction of Excess Deferrals under plans not maintained by the Employer.** The correction provisions under this subsection (b) apply only if a Participant makes Excess Deferrals under this Plan (or under this Plan and other plans maintained by the Employer). However, if a Participant has Excess Deferrals for a calendar year on account of making Elective Deferrals to a plan of an unrelated employer, the Participant may assign to this Plan any portion of his/her Elective Deferrals made under all plans during the calendar year to the extent such Elective Deferrals exceed the Elective Deferral Dollar Limit. The Participant must notify the Plan Administrator in writing on or before March 1 of the following calendar year of the amount of the Excess Deferrals to be assigned to this Plan. Upon receipt of a timely notification, the Excess Deferrals assigned to this Plan will be distributed (along with any allocable income or loss) to the Participant in accordance with the corrective distribution provisions under this subsection (b). A Participant is deemed to notify the Plan Administrator of Excess Deferrals to the extent such Excess Deferrals arise only under this Plan and any other plan maintained by the Employer.

### 5.03 Code §415 Limitation on Annual Additions.

(a) **General Limitation on Annual Additions.** A Participant’s Annual Additions under the Plan for a Limitation Year may not exceed the Maximum Annual Addition as set forth below.

(b) **Aggregation of §403(b) Plans of the Employer.** If Annual Additions are credited to a Participant under any §403(b) plans of the Employer in addition to this Plan for a Limitation Year, the sum of the Participant’s Annual Additions for the Limitation Year under this Plan and such other §403(b) plans may not exceed the Maximum Annual Addition as set forth below.

(c) **Aggregation Where Participant is in Control of Any Employer.** If a Participant is in control of any employer for a Limitation Year, the sum of the Participant’s Annual Additions for the Limitation Year under this Plan, any other §403(b) plans of the Employer, any defined contribution plans maintained by controlled employers, and any §403(b) plans of any other employers may not exceed the Maximum Annual Addition as set forth below. For purposes of this paragraph, a Participant is in control of an employer based upon the rules of Code §§414(b), 414(c), and 415(h); and a defined contribution plan means a defined contribution plan that is qualified under Code §401(a) or §403(a), a §403(b) plan, or a simplified employee pension within the meaning of Code §408(k).

(d) **Annual Notice to Participants.** The Plan Administrator will provide written or electronic notice to Participants that explains the limitation in Section 5.03(c) in a manner calculated to be understood by the average Participant and informs Participants of their responsibility to provide information to the Plan Administrator that is necessary to satisfy Section 5.03(c). The notice will advise Participants that the application of the limitations in Section 5.03(c) will take into account information supplied by the Participant and that failure to provide necessary and correct information to the Plan Administrator could result in adverse tax consequences to the Participant, including the inability to exclude contributions to the Plan under Code §403(b). The notice will be provided annually, beginning no later than the year in which the Employee becomes a Participant.

(e) **Coordination of Limitation on Annual Additions Where Employer Has Another §403(b) Pre-Approved Plan or Participant is in Control of Employer.** The Annual Additions which may be credited to a Participant under this Plan for any Limitation Year will not exceed the Maximum Annual Addition, reduced by the Annual Additions credited to the Participant under any other §403(b) Pre-Approved Plans of the Employer in addition to this Plan and, if the Participant is in control of an employer, any defined contribution plans maintained by controlled employers and §403(b) plans of any other employers. Contributions to the Participant’s Accounts under this Plan will be reduced to the extent necessary to prevent this limitation from being exceeded.

(f) **Excess Annual Additions.**

1. If, notwithstanding Sections 5.03(a)-(e), a Participant’s Annual Additions under this Plan, or under this Plan and plans aggregated with this Plan under Sections 5.03(b) and (c), result in an Excess Annual Addition for a Limitation Year, the Excess Annual Addition will be deemed to consist of the Annual Additions last credited, except Annual Additions to a defined contribution plan qualified under §401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or a simplified employee pension maintained by an employer controlled by the Participant will be deemed to have been credited first.
(2) If an Excess Annual Addition is credited to a Participant under this Plan and another Section 403(b) pre-approved plan of the Employer on the same date, the Excess Annual Addition attributable to this Plan will be the product of:
   (i) the total Excess Annual Addition credited as of such date, times
   (ii) the ratio of (i) the Annual Additions credited to the Participant for the Limitation Year as of such date under this Plan to (ii) the total Annual Additions credited to the Participant for the Limitation Year as of such date under this Plan and all other §403(b) Pre-Approved Plans of the Employer.

(3) Any Excess Annual Addition attributable to this Plan will be corrected in the manner described in Section 5.03(h).

(g) Coordination of Limitation on Annual Additions Where Employer Has Another §403(b) Plan that is Not a Pre-Approved Plan. If Annual Additions are credited to the Participant for the Limitation Year under another §403(b) plan of the Employer which is not a §403(b) Pre-Approved Plan, the Annual Additions which may be credited to the Participant under this Plan for the Limitation Year will be limited in accordance with Sections 5.03(e) and (f) as though the other plan were a §403(b) Pre-Approved Plan unless the Employer provides other limitations in the Adoption Agreement.

(h) Correction of Excess Annual Additions. A Participant’s Excess Annual Additions for a Taxable Year are includible in the Participant’s gross income for that Taxable Year. A Participant’s Excess Annual Additions attributable to this Plan will be credited in the year of the excess to a separate account under the Plan for such Excess Annual Additions which will be maintained by the Vendor until the Excess Annual Additions are distributed. This separate account will be treated as a separate contract to which Code §403(c) (or another applicable provision of the Code) applies. Amounts in the separate account may be distributed at any time, notwithstanding any other provisions of the Plan.

(i) Definitions.

(1) Annual Additions. The sum of the following amounts credited to a Participant’s Account for the Limitation Year:

   (i) Employer Contributions, including Matching Contributions, Salary Deferrals, Special Catch-Up Contributions, Mandatory Contributions, QNECs, and Safe Harbor Contributions (but not including Age 50 Catch-Up Contributions and contributions that have been distributed to the Participant as Excess Elective Deferrals);

   (ii) After-Tax Contributions;

   (iii) Forfeitures;

   (iv) Amounts allocated to an individual medical account, as defined in Code§415(l)(2), which is part of a pension or annuity plan, and amounts derived from contributions paid or accrued which are attributable to post-retirement medical benefits, allocated to the separate account of a key employee, as defined in Code §419A(d)(3), under a welfare benefit fund, as defined in Code §419(e); and

   (v) Allocations under a simplified employee pension,

   Amounts described in (i), (ii), (iii), and (v) are annual additions for purposes of both the dollar limitation under Section 5.03(i)(6)(i) and the percentage of compensation limitation under Section 5.03(i)(6)(ii). Amounts described in (iv) are annual additions solely for purposes of the dollar limitation under Section 5.03(i)(6)(i).

   For this purpose, any Excess Amount applied in the Limitation Year to reduce Employer Contributions will be considered Annual Additions for such Limitation Year.

   An Annual Addition is credited to a Participant’s Account for a particular Limitation Year if such amount is allocated to the Participant’s Account as of any date within that Limitation Year. An Annual Addition will not be deemed credited to a Participant’s Account for a particular Limitation Year unless such amount is actually contributed to the Plan no later than 30 days after the time prescribed by law for filing the Employer’s income tax return (including extensions) for the Taxable Year with or within which the Limitation Year ends. In the case of After-Tax Contributions, such amount shall not be deemed credited to a Participant’s Account for a particular Limitation Year unless the contributions are actually contributed to the Plan no later than 30 days after the close of that Limitation Year.
(2) **Employer.** For purposes of this Section 5.03, Employer shall mean the Employer that adopts this Plan, and all members of a controlled group of corporations (as defined in §414(b) of the Code as modified by §415(h)), all commonly controlled trades or businesses (as defined in §414(c) of the Code as modified by §415(h)) or affiliated service groups (as defined in §414(m)) of which the adopting Employer is a part, and any other entity required to be aggregated with the Employer pursuant to regulations under §414(o) of the Code.

(3) **Excess Annual Addition.** The excess of the Annual Additions credited to the Participant for the Limitation Year under the Plan and plans aggregated with the Plan under Sections 5.03(b) and (c) over the Maximum Annual Addition for the Limitation Year under Section 5.03(i)(6).

(4) **Includible Compensation.** An Employee's compensation received from the Employer that is includible in the Participant's gross income for Federal income tax purposes (computed without regard to §911 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to United States citizens or residents living abroad), including differential wage payments under §3401(h) of the Internal Revenue Code for the most recent period that is a Year of Service. Includible Compensation for a Minister who is self-employed means the Minister's earned income as defined in Code §401(c)(2) (computed without regard to Code §911). Includible Compensation also includes any Elective Deferral or other amount contributed or deferred by the Employee at the election of the Employee that would be includible in gross income but for the rules of Code §§125, 132(f)(4), 402(e)(3), 402(h)(1)(B), 402(k), or 457(b). Includible Compensation does not include any compensation received during a period when the Employer was not an eligible employer within the meaning of §1.403(b)-2(b)(8) of the Treasury Regulations. The amount of Includible Compensation is determined without regard to any community property laws. Except as provided in §1.401(a)(17)-1(d)(4)(ii) of the Treasury Regulations with respect to eligible participants in Governmental Plans, the amount of Includible Compensation of each Participant taken into account in determining contributions shall not exceed $265,000, as adjusted for cost-of-living increases in accordance with Code §401(a)(17)(B) for periods after 2015. Includible Compensation does not include Employer Pick-Up Contributions to a qualified plan under Code §401(a).

For purposes of applying the limitations on Annual Additions to nonelective Employer Contributions pursuant to Code §415, Includible Compensation for a Participant who is permanently and totally disabled (as defined in Code §22(e)(3)) is the compensation such Participant would have received for the Limitation Year if the Participant had been paid at the rate of compensation paid immediately before becoming permanently and totally disabled.

(5) **Limitation Year.** The Plan Year, unless the Employer elects another 12-consecutive month period under AA §11. All retirement plans under Code §403(b) maintained by the Employer must use the same Limitation Year. If there is a change of Limitation Year, a "short" Limitation Year exists for the period beginning with the first day of the Limitation Year and ending on the day before the change in Limitation Year is effective. For this purpose, if the Plan is terminated effective as of a date other than the last day of the Limitation Year, the Plan is treated as if it were amended to change its Limitation Year.

If the Plan has an initial Plan Year that is less than 12 months, the Limitation Year for such first Plan Year is the 12-month period ending on the last day of that Plan Year, unless otherwise specified in AA §11.

If the Participant is in control of an Employer pursuant to Section (c) above, the Limitation Year shall be the Limitation Year in the defined contribution plan controlled by the Participant.

(6) **Maximum Annual Addition.** The Annual Addition that may be contributed or allocated to a Participant's account under the Plan for any Limitation Year shall not exceed the lesser of:

(i) $53,000, as adjusted for increases in the cost-of-living under Code §415(d) for periods after 2015, or

(ii) 100 percent of the Participant's Includible Compensation for the Limitation Year.

The Includible Compensation limit referred to in (ii) shall not apply to any contribution for medical benefits after separation from service (within the meaning of Code §§401(h) or 419A(f)(2)) which is otherwise treated as an Annual Addition.

(7) **§403(b) Pre-Approved Plan.** A §403(b) plan the form of which is the subject of a favorable advisory or opinion letter from the Internal Revenue Service.

(8) **Year of Service.** For purposes of determining Includible Compensation under this Section 5.03, the year of service used to determine Includible Compensation is based on the most recent period during which the Employee is credited with a year of service under the following rules. For this purpose, such period may not end
after the close of the Employee’s Taxable Year and may not precede the Taxable Year by more than five years. The period used to calculate a year of service under this subsection may not exceed 12 months.

(i) An Employee is credited with a year of service for each full year during which the individual is a full-time Employee of the Employer. For this purpose, a full year of service for a particular position is based on the usual annual work period of individuals employed full-time in that general type of employment at the place of employment.

(ii) An Employee is credited with a fractional year of service for each full year during which the individual is a part-time Employee of the Employer and for each part of a year during which the individual is a full-time or part-time Employee of the Employer. (See Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-4(e) for additional rules for determining years of service.)

(iii) If at the close of a Taxable Year, an Employee has a period of service less than one year, such Employee will be considered as having one year of service for purposes of determining Includible Compensation.

(j) **Special Rules.**

(1) **Few weeks rule.** If elected under the Adoption Agreement, Includible Compensation for a Limitation Year may include amounts earned during that Limitation Year but not paid during that Limitation Year solely because of the timing of pay periods and pay dates if:

(i) These amounts are paid during the first few weeks of the next Limitation Year;

(ii) The amounts are included on a uniform and consistent basis with respect to all similarly situated Employees; and

(iii) No compensation is included in more than one Limitation Year.

(2) **Disabled Participants.** Includible Compensation does not include any imputed compensation for the period a Participant is Disabled. However, the Employer may elect under the AA to include under the definition of Includible Compensation, the amount a terminated Participant who is permanently and totally Disabled would have received for the Limitation Year if the Participant had been paid at the rate of Includible Compensation paid immediately before becoming permanently and totally Disabled.
SECTION 6
SPECIAL RULES AFFECTING GOVERNMENTAL 403(b) PLANS

6.01 Universal Availability for Salary Deferrals. No special nondiscrimination rules apply to Salary Deferrals, other than the universal availability requirements set forth under Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-5(b)(2), to make such Salary Deferrals as provided under Section 2.01(a) and Section 6.01. The Employer will timely provide Eligible Participants with any applicable notice relating to the universal availability requirement.

(a) Eligible Participants. Each Employee (other than an Employee excluded from participation under Section 2.02(b)) is an Eligible Participant, without regard to any age or service conditions applicable to other types of contributions to the Plan. An Eligible Participant shall be eligible to make Salary Deferrals as of his/her Employment Commencement Date.

(b) Implementation of Participant’s election to make Salary Deferrals. The Plan Administrator may establish reasonable administrative procedures to implement a Participant’s election to make Salary Deferrals. Such reasonable procedures will not cause the plan to violate the universal availability rule under Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-5(b)(2). If the Plan provides notice of the right to defer no later than 30 days after his/her Employment Commencement Date, allows the Participant to make an election up to 30 days after notice is provided, and provides that the Participant’s election will be effective as soon as administratively practicable, then the Plan will be treated as having reasonable administrative procedures that do not cause the plan to fail to satisfy Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-5(b)(2).

(c) Effective opportunity. For purposes of the universal availability requirement, an Eligible Participant is not treated as being permitted to make Salary Deferrals to the Plan unless the Eligible Participant is provided an effective opportunity to make Salary Deferrals to the Plan. Whether an Eligible Participant has an effective opportunity is determined based on all the relevant facts and circumstances, including notice of the availability of the election, the period of time during which an election may be made, and any other conditions on elections. An effective opportunity is not considered to exist if there are any other rights or benefits (other than rights or benefits listed in Treasury Regulation §1.401(k)-1(e)(6)(i)(A), (B), or (D)) that are conditioned (directly or indirectly) upon an Eligible Participant making or failing to make a cash or deferred election with respect to a contribution to the Plan.

(d) Special Rules.

1. Code §501(c)(3) Organizations. In the case of a Plan that covers the employees of more than one Code §501(c)(3) Organization, the universal availability requirement of this paragraph (d) applies separately to each common law entity (that is, applies separately to each Code §501(c)(3) Organization).

2. State entities. In the case of a Plan that covers the employees of more than one State entity, the universal availability requirement applies separately to each entity that is not part of a common payroll.

3. Historical Treatment. For purposes of the universal availability requirement, an Employer that historically has treated one or more of its various geographically distinct units as separate for Employee benefit purposes may treat each unit as a separate organization if the unit is operated independently on a day-to-day basis. Units are not geographically distinct if such units are located within the same Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

6.02 Governmental Plan. Provided the Plan is properly adopted by an entity that meets the requirements for establishing and maintaining a Governmental Plan under Code §414(d), this Plan is a Governmental Plan and qualifies under Code §403(b).

(a) Governmental Plan exemptions. As a Governmental Plan, this Plan is exempt from Title I of ERISA and certain rules under Code §403(b), including (but not limited to):

1. The minimum age and service rules.

2. The minimum vesting requirements.

3. The minimum coverage requirements under Code §410(b) and the nondiscrimination requirements under Code §401(a)(4), and 401(m).

4. The joint and survivor annuity rules.

5. The requirements for protecting benefits pursuant to a plan merger or a transfer of plan assets and liabilities.
(6) The anti-assignment rules.

(7) The commencement of benefit requirements.

(b) Adoption Agreement elections. An Employer’s election of provisions similar to requirements applicable to plans covered under Title I of ERISA or to otherwise inapplicable qualification requirements under Code §403(b) will not affect the Plan’s status as a Governmental Plan. Provided the Employer is qualified to maintain a Governmental Plan, the Plan remains exempt from ERISA and certain Code requirements as a Governmental Plan.

6.03 Public School Plan of Indian Tribal Government Treated as Governmental Plan. A Plan of a Public School established and maintained by:

(a) an Indian Tribal Government, as defined in Code §7701(a)(40),

(b) a subdivision of an Indian Tribal Government, determined in accordance with Code §7871(d), or

(c) an agency or instrumentality of either subsection (a) or (b) is treated as a Governmental Plan, provided the following conditions are satisfied.

The Plan must cover only Employees substantially all of whose services are in the performance of essential government functions, but not in the performance of commercial activities (whether or not essential government functions). The interpretation of these conditions, including the meaning of essential government function and commercial activities, is determined under applicable regulations. Provided the requirements of this Sections 6.03 are satisfied, the Plan may include a cash or deferred arrangement as provided under Code §403(b).

6.04 FICA Replacement Plan. An Employee who satisfies the requirements as a Qualified Participant under subsection (b) will be exempt from FICA tax as provided under Code §3121(b)(7)(F) if the requirements under this Section 6.04 are satisfied. The Plan may be identified as a FICA Replacement Plan under AA §2.

(a) Minimum benefit requirement. The Plan must provide a minimum retirement benefit as set forth under this subsection (a). For this purpose, the Plan satisfies the minimum retirement benefit requirement with respect to an Employee if allocations to the Employee's Account (without regard to any earnings allocated to the Employee’s Account) are at least 7.5% of the Employee's Plan Compensation for service with the Employer. Matching Contributions by the Employer may be taken into account for this purpose.

(1) Definition of Plan Compensation. The definition of Plan Compensation used in determining whether the minimum retirement benefit requirement under this subsection (a) is satisfied must be at least equal to the Employee's base pay, provided such designation is reasonable under all the facts and circumstances. Thus, the Employer may elect under AA §5-3 to exclude items such as overtime pay, bonuses, or fringe benefits. In addition, the Employer may elect under AA §5-3(l) to exclude any compensation in excess of the contribution base described in Code §3121(x) as of the beginning of the Plan Year.

(2) Reasonable rate of earnings. An Employee's Account must be credited with a reasonable rate of earnings.

(3) Employee Contributions. Contributions from both the Employer and Employee may be used to make up the 7.5% allocation requirement under subsection (a). If the Plan only provides for Employee Contributions, the Plan will satisfy the minimum benefit requirement under subsection (a) if the total Employee Contributions are at least 7.5% of Plan Compensation.

(b) Qualified Participant. An Employee is a Qualified Participant under the Plan with respect to the services performed on a given day if, on that day, the Employee has satisfied all conditions (other than vesting) for receiving an allocation under the Plan that meets the minimum retirement benefit requirement under subsection (a). An Employee will be a Qualified Participant on any day with respect to compensation earned during a period ending on that day and beginning on or after the beginning of the Plan Year, regardless of whether the allocations were made or accrued before the effective date of Code §3121(b)(7)(F).

(1) Part-Time, Seasonal and Temporary Employees. A Part-Time, Seasonal, or Temporary Employee is not a Qualified Participant on a given day unless any benefit relied upon to meet the minimum benefit requirement under subsection (a) is 100% vested. A Part-Time, Seasonal or Temporary Employee's benefit is considered 100% vested on a given day if on that day the Employee is unconditionally entitled to a single-sum distribution on account of death or separation from service of an amount that is at least equal to 7.5% of Plan Compensation for all periods of
service taken into account in determining whether the Employee's benefit meets the minimum retirement benefit requirement under subsection (a).

(2) **Alternative lookback rule.** The Employer may elect to apply the alternative lookback rule described in Treas. Reg. §31.3121(b)(7)-2(d)(3) in determining whether an Employee is a Qualified Participant. Under the alternative lookback rule, an Employee may be treated as a Qualified Participant throughout a calendar year if the Employee is a Qualified Participant at the end of the Plan Year ending in the previous calendar year. For this purpose, if the alternative lookback rule is used, an Employee may be treated as a Qualified Participant on any given day during the first Plan Year of participation if it is reasonable on such day to believe that the Employee will be a Qualified Participant on the last day of such Plan Year.

(c) **Special rule for short period.** An Employee may not be treated as a Qualified Participant if Plan Compensation for less than a full plan year or other 12-month period is regularly taken into account in determining allocations to the Employee's Account for the Plan Year unless, under all of the facts and circumstances, such arrangement is not a device to avoid the imposition of FICA taxes. For example, an arrangement under which Plan Compensation taken into account under AA §5-3 is limited to the contribution base described in Code §3121(x) is not considered a device to avoid FICA taxes by reason of such limitation.
SECTION 7
PARTICIPANT VESTING AND FORFEITURES


As a Governmental Plan, this Plan is not subject to the minimum vesting rules under the Code and Title I of ERISA, but must satisfy the pre-ERISA vesting requirements.

7.02 Vesting Schedules. A Participant’s vested interest in his/her Employer Contribution Account and/or Matching Contribution Account is determined by multiplying the Participant’s vesting percentage (determined under the applicable vesting schedule selected in AA §8) by the total amount under the applicable Account.

(a) Vesting schedule. The Employer may choose any of the vesting schedules described in this subsection (a) as the normal vesting schedule with respect to Employer Contributions.

(1) Full and immediate vesting schedule. Under the full and immediate vesting schedule, the Participant is always 100% vested in his/her Account Balance.

(2) 5-year graded vesting schedule. Under the 5-year graded vesting schedule, an Employee vests in his/her Employer Contribution Account and/or Matching Contribution Account in the following manner:

   After 1 Year of Service – 20% vesting
   After 2 Years of Service – 40% vesting
   After 3 Years of Service – 60% vesting
   After 4 Years of Service – 80% vesting
   After 5 Years of Service – 100% vesting

(3) 6-year graded vesting schedule. Under the 6-year graded vesting schedule, an Employee vests in his/her Employer Contribution Account and/or Matching Contribution Account in the following manner:

   After 2 Years of Service – 20% vesting
   After 3 Years of Service – 40% vesting
   After 4 Years of Service – 60% vesting
   After 5 Years of Service – 80% vesting
   After 6 Years of Service – 100% vesting

(4) 3-year cliff vesting schedule. Under the 3-year cliff vesting schedule, an Employee is 100% vested after 3 Years of Service. Prior to the third Year of Service, the vesting percentage is zero.

(5) Modified vesting schedule. Under the modified vesting schedule, the Employer may designate in the Adoption Agreement the vesting percentage that applies for each Year of Service.

(b) Special vesting rules.

(1) Normal Retirement Age. Regardless of the Plan’s vesting schedule, a Participant’s right to his/her Account Balance is fully vested upon the date he/she attains Normal Retirement Age (as defined in AA §7-1), provided the Participant is an Employee on or after such date.

(2) Separate Accounting. The Plan Administrator will maintain separate bookkeeping account for each type of contribution made by the Employer on behalf of a Participant that is subject to a different vesting schedule. Any portion of such account in which the Participant is not vested shall be accounted for separately and treated as a contract to which Code §403(c) (or another applicable provision of the Internal Revenue Code) applies. On or after the date on which the Participant’s interest in the separate account becomes nonforfeitable, the contract shall be treated as a Code §403(b) Annuity Contract if:

   (i) No election has been made under Code §83(b) with respect to the contract;

   (ii) The Participant’s interest in the separate account has been subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture before becoming nonforfeitable;

   (iii) Contributions subject to different vesting schedules have been maintained in separate accounts; and
(iv) The separate account at all times satisfied the requirements of section 403(b) except for the
nonforfeitability requirement in Code §403(b)(1)(C).

If only a portion of the Participant’s interest in a separate account becomes nonforfeitable in a year, then that
portion of the contract will be considered a Code §403(b) Annuity Contract and the remaining forfeitable portion
will be considered a separate contract to w Code §403(c) (or another applicable provision of the Internal Revenue
Code) applies. Each contribution (and earning thereon) that is subject to a different vesting schedule must be
maintained in a separate account for the Participant.

(3) **100% vesting upon death, or becoming Disabled.** The Employer may elect under AA §8-4 to allow a
Participant’s vesting percentage to automatically increase to 100% if the Participant dies, becomes Disabled
while employed by the Employer or reaches Early Retirement Age while employed with the Employer.

(4) **Vesting upon merger, consolidation or transfer.** No accelerated vesting will be required solely because a Code
§403(b) Plan is merged with another Code §403(b) Plan, or because assets are transferred from a Code §403(b)
Plan to another Code §403(b) Plan.

7.03 **Year of Service.** An Employee’s position on the vesting schedule is dependent on the Employee’s Years of Service with the
Employer. Generally, an Employee will earn a vesting Year of Service for each Vesting Computation Period during which the
Employee completes at least 1,000 Hours of Service. Alternatively, the Employer may elect under AA §8-5 to modify the
definition of Year of Service to require completion of any lesser number of Hours of Service or may elect to calculate Years of
Service using the Elapsed Time method (as defined in subsection (b) below).

(a) **Hours of Service.** Unless the Employer elects to use the Elapsed Time method under AA §8-5(c), vesting Years of
Service will be determined based on an Employee’s Hours of Service earned during the Vesting Computation Period.

(1) **Actual Hours of Service.** In determining an Employee’s vesting Years of Service, the Employer will credit an
Employee with the actual Hours of Service earned during the Vesting Computation Period, unless the Employer
elects under AA §8-5(d) to determine Hours of Service using the Equivalency Method.

(2) **Equivalency Method.** Instead of counting actual Hours of Service in applying the Plan’s vesting schedules, the
Employer may elect under AA §8-5(d) to determine Hours of Service based on the Equivalency Method. Under the
Equivalency Method, an Employee receives credit for a specified number of Hours of Service based on the
period worked with the Employer.

(i) **Monthly.** Under the monthly Equivalency Method, an Employee is credited with 190 Hours of Service
for each calendar month during which the Employee completes at least one Hour of Service with the
Employer.

(ii) **Daily.** Under the daily Equivalency Method, an Employee is credited with 10 Hours of Service for each
day during which the Employee completes at least one Hour of Service with the Employer.

(iii) **Weekly.** Under the weekly Equivalency Method, an Employee is credited with 45 Hours of Service for
each week during which the Employee completes at least one Hour of Service with the Employer.

(iv) **Semi-monthly.** Under the semi-monthly Equivalency Method, an Employee is credited with 95 Hours of
Service for each semi-monthly period during which the Employee completes at least one Hour of Service
with the Employer.

(3) **Employee cannot be employed for entire Vesting Computation Period.** If an Employee completes the
required Hours of Service during a Vesting Computation Period, the Employee will receive credit for a Year of
Service as of the end of such Vesting Computation Period, even if the Employee is not employed for the entire
Vesting Computation Period.

(b) **Elapsed Time method.** Instead of using Hours of Service in applying the Plan’s vesting schedules, the Employer may
elect under AA §8-5(c) to apply the Elapsed Time method for calculating an Employee’s vesting service with the
Employer. Under the Elapsed Time method, an Employee receives credit for the aggregate period of time worked for
the Employer commencing with the Employee’s first day of employment (or reemployment, if applicable) and ending
on the date the Employee begins a Period of Severance which lasts at least 12 consecutive months. In calculating an
Employee’s aggregate period of service, an Employee receives credit for any Period of Severance that lasts less than 12
consecutive months. If an Employee’s aggregate period of service includes fractional years, such fractional years are
expressed in terms of days.
(1) **Period of Severance.** For purposes of applying the Elapsed Time method, a Period of Severance is any continuous period of time during which the Employee is not employed by the Employer. A Period of Severance begins on the date the Employee retires, quits or is discharged, or if earlier, the 12-month anniversary of the date on which the Employee is first absent from service for a reason other than retirement, quit or discharge.

In the case of an Employee who is absent from work for maternity or paternity reasons, the 12-consecutive month period beginning on the first anniversary of the first date of such absence shall not constitute a Period of Severance. For purposes of this paragraph, an absence from work for maternity or paternity reasons means an absence (i) by reason of the pregnancy of the Employee, (ii) by reason of the birth of a child of the Employee, (iii) by reason of the placement of a child with the Employee in connection with the adoption of such child by the Employee, or (iv) for purposes of caring for a child of the Employee for a period beginning immediately following the birth or placement of such child.

(2) **Related Employers.** For purposes of applying the Elapsed Time method, service will be credited for employment with any Related Employer.

(c) **Change in service crediting method.** If the service crediting method is changed from an Hours of Service method to the Elapsed Time method or from the Elapsed Time method to an Hours of Service method, the amount of service credited to an Employee will be determined under subsection (1) or (2) below. For this purpose, a change in service crediting method will occur if the Plan is amended to change the service crediting method or if the service crediting method is changed as a result of an Employee’s change in employment status.

(1) **Change to Elapsed Time method.** If the service crediting method is changed from an Hours of Service method to the Elapsed Time method, the amount of vesting service credited to an Employee will equal the sum of the service under subsections (i) and (ii) below:

(i) The number of Years of Service equal to the number of Years of Service credited under the Hours of Service method before the Vesting Computation Period during which the change to the Elapsed Time method occurs.

(ii) For the Vesting Computation Period in which the change occurs, the greater of:

(A) the period of service that would be credited under the Elapsed Time method from the first day of that Vesting Computation Period through the date of the change, or

(B) the service that would be taken into account under the Hours of Service method for the Vesting Computation Period which includes the date of the change.

If the period of service described in subsection (A) is the greater amount, then subsequent periods of service are credited under the Elapsed Time method beginning with the date of the change. If the period of service described in subsection (B) applies, the Elapsed Time method will be used beginning with the first day of the Vesting Computation Period that would have followed the Vesting Computation Period in which the change to the Elapsed Time method occurred.

If the change to the Elapsed Time method occurs as of the first day of a Vesting Computation Period, the use of the Elapsed Time method begins as of the date of the change, and the calculation in subsection (B) above does not apply. In such case, the Employee’s service is determined under subsection (A) above plus the subsequent periods of service determined under the Elapsed Time method, starting with the effective date of the change.

(2) **Change to Hours of Service method.** If the service crediting method is changed from the Elapsed Time method to an Hours of Service method, the Employee's Elapsed Time service earned as of the date of the change is converted into Years of Service under the Hours of Service method, determined as the sum of subsections (i) and (ii), below:

(i) A number of Years of Service is credited that equals the number of 1-year periods of service credited under the Elapsed Time method as of the date of the change.

(ii) For the Vesting Computation Period which includes the date of the change, the Employee is credited with an equivalent number of Hours of Service, using one of the Equivalency Methods defined in Section 7.03(a)(2) above for any fractional year that was credited under the Elapsed Time method as of the date of the change.
For the portion of the Vesting Computation Period following the date of the change, actual Hours of Service are counted. The Hours of Service credited for the portion of the Vesting Computation Period in which the Elapsed Time method was in effect are added to the actual Hours of Service credited for the remaining portion of the Vesting Computation Period to determine if the Employee has a Year of Service for that Vesting Computation Period.

7.04 **Vesting Computation Period.** Generally, the Vesting Computation Period is the Plan Year. Alternatively, the Employer may elect under AA §8-5(b) to use the 12-month period commencing on the Employee’s date of hire (or reemployment date, if applicable) and each subsequent 12-month period commencing on the anniversary of such date or the Employer may elect to use any other 12-consecutive month period as the Vesting Computation Period.

7.05 **Excluded service.** Generally, except as provided under Section 7.07 with respect to service excluded under the Break in Service rules, all service with the Employer counts for purposes of applying the Plan’s vesting schedules. However, the Employer may elect under AA §8-3 to exclude certain service with the Employer in calculating an Employee’s vesting Years of Service.

(a) **Service before the Effective Date of the Plan.** The Employer may elect under AA §8-3(a) to exclude service earned during any period prior to the date the Employer established the Plan or a Predecessor Plan. For this purpose, a Predecessor Plan is a plan maintained by the Employer that is terminated within the 5-year period immediately preceding or following the establishment of this Plan. A Participant’s service under a Predecessor Plan must be counted for purposes of determining the Participant’s vested percentage under this Plan.

(b) **Service before a specified age.** The Employer may elect under AA §8-3(b) to exclude service before an Employee attains a specified age (not to exceed age 18). An Employee will be credited with a Year of Service for the Vesting Computation Period during which the Employee attains the required age, provided the Employee satisfies all other conditions required for a Year of Service.

7.06 **Service with Predecessor Employers.** If the Employer maintains the plan of a Predecessor Employer, any service with such Predecessor Employer is treated as service with the Employer for purposes of applying the provisions of this Plan. If the Employer does not maintain the plan of a Predecessor Employer, service with such Predecessor Employer does not count for vesting purposes under this Section 7, unless the Employer specifically designates under AA §4-5 to credit service with such Predecessor Employer for vesting. Unless designated otherwise under AA §4-5, if the Employer takes into account service with a Predecessor Employer, such service will count for purposes of eligibility under Section 2 (see Section 2.06) vesting under this Section 7, and for purposes of the minimum allocation conditions under Section 3.06.

7.07 **Break in Service Rules.** In addition to any service excluded under Section 7.05, the Employer may elect under AA §8-5 to disregard an Employee’s vesting service with the Employer under the Break in Service rules set forth in this Section 7.07. Governmental and Church Plans are not subject to the Break in Service rules under Title I of ERISA and can modify the Break in Service rules of the Plan accordingly.

(a) **Break in Service.** An Employee incurs a Break in Service for any Vesting Computation Period (as defined in Section 7.04) during which the Employee does not complete more than five hundred (500) Hours of Service with the Employer. However, if the Employer elects under AA §8-5(a) to require less than 1,000 Hours of Service to earn a vesting Year of Service, a Break in Service will occur for any Vesting Computation Period during which the Employee does not complete more than one-half (1/2) of the Hours of Service required to earn a vesting Year of Service. In applying these Break in Service rules, Years of Service and Breaks in Service are measured on the same Vesting Computation Period.

(b) **One-Year Break in Service rule.** Under the One-Year Break in Service rule, if an Employee incurs a one-year Break in Service, such Employee will not be credited with any service earned prior to such one-year Break in Service for purposes of applying the Plan’s vesting schedules until the Employee has completed a Year of Service after the Employee’s return to employment. The Employer must elect to apply the One-Year Break in Service rule under AA §8-5(f).

If a Participant has service disregarded under the One-Year Break in Service rule, such Participant will have his/her service reinstated upon returning to employment as of the first day of the Vesting Computation Period during which the Participant completes a Year of Service.

(c) **Nonvested Participant Break in Service rule.** Under the Nonvested Participant Break in Service rule, if an Employee is totally nonvested (i.e., 0% vested) in his/her Account Balance attributable to Employer and Matching Contributions, and such Employee incurs five (5) or more consecutive one-year Breaks in Service (or, if greater, a consecutive period of Breaks in Service at least equal to the Employee’s aggregate number of Years of Service with the Employer), the Plan will disregard all service earned prior to such consecutive Breaks in Service for purposes of applying the vesting...
schedules under the Plan. If the Employer elects the Elapsed Time method of crediting service, an Employee will be treated as incurring five consecutive Breaks in Service when he/she incurs a Period of Severance of at least 60 months.

If the Employee continues in employment with the Employer after incurring the requisite Break in Service, such Employee will be treated as a new Employee for purposes of determining vesting under the Plan. For this purpose, a Participant who has made Salary Deferrals under the Plan will be treated as having a vested interest in the Plan. Thus, the Nonvested Participant Break in Service rule may be used with respect to any contributions under the Plan (even if such Participant is totally nonvested in his/her Account Balance attributable to Employer and Matching Contributions) for a Participant who has made Salary Deferrals under the Plan. The Employer must elect to apply the Nonvested Participant Break in Service rule under AA §8-5. Unless elected otherwise under AA §8-5, the Nonvested Participant Break in Service rule applies only with respect to an Employee who has terminated employment. In determining an Employee’s aggregate Years of Service for purposes of applying the Nonvested Participant Break in Service rule, any Years of Service otherwise disregarded under a previous application of this rule are not counted.

(d) **Five-Year Forfeiture Break in Service.** A Participant’s vesting service also may be disregarded if the Participant incurs a Five-Year Forfeiture Break in Service, as described in Section 7.09(b) below.

7.08 **Special Vesting Rule - In-Service Distribution When Account Balance is Less than 100% Vested.** If amounts are distributed from a Participant’s Employer Contribution Account or Matching Contribution Account at a time when the Participant’s vested percentage in such amounts is less than 100% and the Participant may increase the vested percentage in the Account Balance:

(a) A separate Account will be established for the Participant’s interest in the Plan as of the time of the distribution, and

(b) At any relevant time, the Participant’s vested portion of the separate Account will be equal to an amount ("X") determined by the formula:

\[
X = P (AB + D) - D
\]

Where:

- \( P \) is the vested percentage at the relevant time;
- \( AB \) is the Account Balance at the relevant time; and
- \( D \) is the amount of the distribution.

7.09 **Forfeiture of Benefits.** A Participant will forfeit the nonvested portion of his/her Employer Contribution and/or Matching Contribution Account upon the occurrence of any of the events described below. The Plan Administrator has the responsibility to determine the amount of a Participant’s forfeiture. Until an amount is forfeited pursuant to this Section, a Participant’s entire Account must remain in the Plan and continue to share in gains and losses. A Participant will not forfeit any of his/her nonvested Account until the occurrence of one of the following events.

(a) **Cash-Out Distribution.** Following termination of employment, a Participant may receive a total distribution of his/her vested benefit under the Plan (a Cash-Out Distribution) in accordance with the distribution and Participant consent provisions under Section 8. If a Participant receives a Cash-Out Distribution upon termination of employment, the Participant’s nonvested benefit under the Plan will be forfeited in accordance with subsection (1) below. If at the time of termination, a Participant is totally nonvested in his/her entire Account Balance, the Participant will be deemed to receive a total Cash-Out Distribution of his/her entire vested Account Balance (i.e., a deemed Cash-Out Distribution of zero dollars) as of the date of termination, subject to the forfeiture provisions under subsection (1) below.

A Cash-Out Distribution does not occur until such time as the Participant receives a distribution of his/her entire vested Account Balance, including amounts attributable to Salary Deferrals. If a Participant receives a distribution of less than the entire vested portion of his/her Account Balance (including any additional amounts to be allocated under subsection (1)(ii) below), the Participant will not be treated as receiving a Cash-Out Distribution until such time as the Participant receives a distribution of the remainder of the vested portion of his/her Account Balance.

(1) **Timing of forfeiture.** Unless elected otherwise under AA §8-7(b), if a Participant receives a Cash-Out Distribution of his/her vested Account Balance, the Participant will immediately forfeit the nonvested portion of such Account Balance, as of the date of the distribution or deemed distribution (as determined under subsection (i) or (ii) below, whichever applies). (See Section 7.11 below for a discussion of the treatment of forfeitures under the Plan.)
(i) No further allocations. For purposes of applying the Cash-Out Distribution rules, a terminated Participant who receives a total distribution of his/her vested Account Balance will be treated as receiving the Cash-Out Distribution as of the date the Participant receives such distribution (or in the case of a deemed Cash-Out Distribution as of the date the Participant terminates employment), provided the Participant is not entitled to any further allocations under the Plan for the Plan Year in which the Participant terminates employment. The Participant will forfeit his/her nonvested benefit as of the date the Participant receives the Cash-Out Distribution, in accordance with the provisions under Section 7.11.

(ii) Additional allocations. For purposes of applying the Cash-Out Distribution rules, if upon termination of employment, a Participant is entitled to an additional allocation for the Plan Year in which the Participant terminates, such Participant will not be deemed to receive a Cash-Out Distribution until such time as the Participant receives a distribution of his/her entire vested Account Balance, including any amounts that are still to be allocated under the Plan. Thus, a terminated Participant who is entitled to an additional allocation (e.g., an additional Employer Contribution) for the Plan Year of termination will not be deemed to have a total Cash-Out Distribution until the Participant receives a distribution of such additional amounts. In the case of a deemed Cash-Out Distribution, if the Participant is entitled to an additional allocation under the Plan for the Plan Year in which the Participant terminates employment, the deemed Cash-Out Distribution is deemed to occur on the first day of the Plan Year following the Plan Year in which the termination occurs, provided the Participant is still totally nonvested in his/her Account Balance.

(iii) Modification of Cash-Out Distribution rules. The Employer may elect under AAA §8-7(a) to modify the Cash-Out Distribution provision under subsection (a) above to provide that the Cash-Out Distribution and related forfeiture occur immediately upon distribution (or deemed distribution) of the terminated Participant’s vested Account Balance, without regard to whether the Participant is entitled to an additional allocation under the Plan.

(2) Repayment of Cash-Out Distribution. If a Participant receives a Cash-Out Distribution that results in a forfeiture under subsection (a) above, and the Participant resumes employment covered under the Plan, such Participant may repay the Plan the amount received as a Cash-Out Distribution. For this purpose, to be entitled to a restoration of benefits (as described below), the Participant must repay the entire amount of the Cash-Out Distribution, including any amounts attributable to Salary Deferrals. A Participant will only be permitted to repay his/her Cash-Out Distribution if such repayment is made before the earlier of:

(i) five (5) years after the first date on which the Participant is subsequently re-employed by the Employer, or

(ii) the date the Participant incurs a Five-Year Forfeiture Break in Service (as defined in subsection (b) below).

If a Participant receives a deemed Cash-Out Distribution, and the Participant resumes employment covered under this Plan before the date the Participant incurs a Five-Year Forfeiture Break in Service, the Participant is deemed to repay the Cash-Out Distribution immediately upon his/her reemployment.

(3) Restoration of forfeited benefit. If a retired Participant repays a Cash-Out Distribution in accordance with subsection (2) above, any amounts that were forfeited on account of such Cash-Out Distribution (unadjusted for any interest that might have accrued on such amounts after the distribution date) will be restored to the Plan no later than the end of the Plan Year following the Plan Year in which the Participant repays the Cash-Out Distribution (or is deemed to repay the Cash-Out Distribution under subsection (2) above). No amount will be restored under the Plan, however, until such time as the Participant repays the entire amount of the Cash-Out Distribution. (However, see subsection (4) below for a discussion of special rules that apply if a Participant’s Cash-Out Distribution includes a distribution of Salary Deferrals.) In no event will a Participant be entitled to a restoration under this subsection (3) if the Participant returns to employment after incurring a Five-Year Forfeiture Break in Service (as defined in subsection (b) below).

(4) Sources of restoration. If a Participant’s forfeited benefit is required to be restored under subsection (3), the restoration of such forfeited benefits will occur from the following sources. If the following sources are not sufficient to completely restore the Participant’s benefit, the Employer must make an additional contribution to the Plan.

(i) Any unallocated forfeitures for the Plan Year of the restoration.

(ii) Any unallocated earnings for the Plan Year of the restoration.
(iii) Any portion of a discretionary Employer Contribution to the extent such contribution has not been allocated to Participants' Accounts for the Plan Year of the restoration.

(b) **Five-Year Forfeiture Break in Service.** If a Participant has five (5) consecutive one-year Breaks in Service (a "Five-Year Forfeiture Break in Service"), all Years of Service after such Breaks in Service will be disregarded for the purpose of vesting in the portion of the Participant's Employer Contribution Account and/or Matching Contribution Account that accrued before such Breaks in Service. A Participant who incurs a Five-Year Forfeiture Break in Service will forfeit the nonvested portion of his/her Employer Contribution and/or Matching Contribution Account as of the end of the Vesting Computation Period in which the Participant incurs the fifth consecutive Break in Service. Except as provided under Section 7.07, a Participant who is rehired after incurring a Five-Year Forfeiture Break in Service will be credited with both pre-break and post-break service for purposes of determining his/her vested percentage in amounts that accrue under the Plan after the Five-Year Forfeiture Break in Service.

(c) **Missing Participant or Beneficiary.** If the Plan is able to make a distribution to a Participant or Beneficiary without consent (as permitted under Section 8.04) and such Participant or Beneficiary cannot be located within a reasonable period following a reasonable diligent search, the Plan Administrator may forfeit the missing Participant's or Beneficiary's Account, as provided in subsection (2) below. An Employer will be deemed to have performed a reasonable diligent search if it performs the actions described in subsection (1) below. However, the Plan Administrator will be deemed to have waited a reasonable period following a reasonable diligent search if the Plan Administrator waits at least 6 months following the completion of the actions described in subsection (1) below. For purposes of applying this subsection (c), a Participant or Beneficiary is considered missing only if the Plan may make a distribution to such Participant or Beneficiary without consent. (See Section 8.06 for the availability of Automatic Rollover rules that permit the Plan Administrator to automatically rollover a Participant's Involuntary Cash-Out Distribution to an IRA upon the Participant's failure to consent to a distribution, without the need to locate the Participant.)

1. **Reasonable diligent search.** The Plan Administrator will be deemed to have performed a reasonable diligent search if it performs the following actions:

   (i) Send a certified letter to the Participant's or Beneficiary's last known address.

   (ii) Check related plan records of the Employer (e.g., health plan records) to determine if a more current address exists for the Participant or Beneficiary.

   (iii) If the Participant cannot be located, the Plan Administrator may attempt to identify and contact any individual that the Participant has designated as a Beneficiary under the Plan for updated information concerning the location of the missing Participant.

   (iv) In addition to the search methods discussed above, the Plan Administrator may use other search methods, including the use of Internet search tools, commercial locator services, and credit reporting agencies to locate the missing Participant.

2. **Forfeiture of Account of missing Participant or Beneficiary.** If a Participant or Beneficiary is deemed to be missing (as described in subsection (c) above), the Plan Administrator may forfeit the distributable amount attributable to such missing Participant or Beneficiary, as permitted under applicable laws and regulations and subject to the terms of the applicable Investment Arrangement. If, after an amount is forfeited under this subsection (2), the missing Participant or Beneficiary is located, the Plan will restore the forfeited amount (unadjusted for gains or losses) to such Participant or Beneficiary within a reasonable time. However, if a missing Participant or Beneficiary has not been located by the time the Plan terminates, the forfeiture of such Participant's or Beneficiary's distributable amount will be irrevocable.

3. **Expenses attributable to search for missing Participant.** Reasonable expenses attendant to locating a missing Participant may be charged to such Participant's Account, provided that the amount of such expenses is reasonable. The Plan Administrator may take into account the size of a Participant's Account in relation to the cost of the search when deciding how extensive a search is required before declaring such Participant as missing under subsection (c).

(d) **Excess Deferrals.** If a Participant receives a distribution of Excess Deferrals, the Employer will forfeit the portion of his/her Matching Contribution Account (whether vested or not) which is attributable to such distributed amounts. A forfeiture of Matching Contributions under this subsection (d) occurs in the Plan Year in which the Participant receives the distribution of Excess Deferrals.
7.10 [Reserved]

7.11 **Allocation of Forfeitures.** The Employer may elect in AA §8-6 how it wishes to allocate forfeitures under the Plan. Forfeitures may be allocated in the Plan Year in which the forfeitures occur or in the Plan Year following the Plan Year in which the forfeitures occur. In applying the forfeiture provisions under the Plan, if there are any unused forfeitures as of the end of the Plan Year designated in AA §8-6, as applicable, any remaining forfeiture will be used (as designated in AA §8-6) in the immediately following Plan Year.

(a) **Redelegation as additional contributions.** The Employer may elect in AA §8-6 to reallocate forfeitures as additional contributions under the Plan. If the Employer elects to reallocate forfeitures as additional contributions, the Employer may, in its discretion, allocate such amounts as additional Employer Contributions and/or additional Matching Contributions. Forfeitures allocated under this subsection (a) will be allocated in the same manner as selected under AA §6-3 or AA §6B-2 with respect to the contribution type being allocated. If no allocation method is selected for a particular contribution type, forfeitures will be reallocated as a pro-rata allocation (as described in AA §6-3(a)) if such amount is reallocated as an additional Employer Contribution or as a discretionary Matching Contribution (as described in AA §6B-2(a)) if such amount is reallocated as an additional Matching Contribution. In applying the provisions of this subsection (a), no allocation of forfeitures will be made to any Participant with respect to forfeitures that arise out of his/her own Account.

(b) **Reduction of contributions.** The Employer may elect in AA §8-6 to use forfeitures to reduce Employer Contributions and/or Matching Contributions under the Plan. If the Employer elects to use forfeitures to reduce contributions, the Employer may, in its discretion, use such forfeitures to reduce Employer Contributions, Matching Contributions, or both. The Employer may adjust its contribution deposits in any manner, provided the total Employer Contributions made for the Plan Year properly take into account the forfeitures that are to be used to reduce such contributions for that Plan Year. If contributions are allocated over multiple allocation periods, the Employer may reduce its contribution for any allocation periods within the Plan Year in which the forfeitures are to be allocated so that the total amount allocated for the Plan Year is proper. If the Employer elects to use forfeitures to reduce contributions and there are forfeitures remaining after all required contributions have been reduced to zero, then Employer may elect to reallocate any remaining forfeitures as additional contributions, pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) **Payment of Plan expenses.** The Employer may elect under AA §8-6 to first use forfeitures to pay Plan expenses for the Plan Year in which the forfeitures would otherwise be applied. If any forfeitures remain after the payment of Plan expenses under this subsection, the remaining forfeitures will be allocated as selected under AA §8-6.

(d) **Forfeiture rules for other contribution types.**

1. **Prior Employer and/or Matching Contributions.** If the Plan maintains Employer Contribution and/or Matching Contribution Accounts, but the Plan no longer provides for such contributions, such amounts will continue to vest under the vesting schedule applicable to such contributions under the prior Plan or under any vesting schedule designated under Appendix A of the Adoption Agreement. If there are any forfeitures related to such prior contributions, such amounts may be reallocated as an additional Employer Contribution or as an additional Matching Contribution in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a), to the extent such contributions are authorized under the Plan, or may be used to reduce any Employer Contribution or Matching Contribution, consistent with the provisions of subsection (b) above. If the Plan does not provide for either Employer Contributions or Matching Contributions, the Employer may reallocate forfeitures of prior contributions as an Employer Contribution (using the pro rata allocation formula) or as a discretionary Matching Contribution. Alternatively, the Employer may use such forfeitures to pay Plan expenses as authorized under subsection (c). The Employer may elect to use such forfeitures in the Plan Year the forfeiture occurs or in the following Plan Year.

2. **Other contributions.** If a Participant has any other amounts under the Plan which are treated as forfeited (e.g., a forfeiture for a missing Participant), such amounts may be forfeited.
SECTION 8
PLAN DISTRIBUTIONS

Subject to the terms of any Investment Arrangement associated with the Plan, a Participant may receive a distribution of his/her vested Account Balance at the time and in the manner provided under this Section 8. A Participant must begin receiving required minimum distributions under the Plan (in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.11).

8.01 [Reserved]

8.02 Available Forms of Distribution. Subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement, the Employer may elect under AA §9-1 the forms of distribution that are available to a Participant or Beneficiary under the Plan. Different distribution options may apply depending on whether a distribution is made upon termination of employment, death, disability or as an in-service withdrawal. Available distribution options under AA §9-1 may include a lump sum of all or a portion of the Participant’s vested Account Balance, installments, annuity payments, or any other form designated in AA §9-1. Any distribution options selected under the Plan must comply with the required minimum distribution rules under Section 8.11.

If the Plan provides for installment payments as an optional form of distribution, such payments may be made in monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual payments over a period not exceeding the life expectancy of the Participant and his/her designated Beneficiary. The Plan Administrator may permit a Participant or Beneficiary to accelerate the payment of all, or any portion, of an installment distribution. If the Plan provides for annuity payments, the Plan must purchase an annuity that provides for payments over a period that does not extend beyond either the life of the Participant (or the lives of the Participant and his/her designated Beneficiary) or the life expectancy of the Participant (or the life expectancy of the Participant and his/her designated Beneficiary). (The availability of installments and or annuity payments may be restricted under AA §9-1(c).)

8.03 Amount Eligible for Distribution. For purposes of determining the amount a Participant may receive as a distribution from the Plan, a Participant’s Account Balance is determined as of the Valuation Date which immediately precedes the date the Participant receives his/her distribution from the Plan. For this purpose, the Participant’s Account Balance must be increased for any contributions allocated to the Participant’s Account since the most recent Valuation Date and must be reduced for any distributions the Participant received from the Plan since the most recent Valuation Date. A Participant does not share in any allocation of gains or losses attributable to the period between the Valuation Date and the date of the distribution under the Plan, unless the Plan Administrator establishes an alternative policy.

(a) Individual or Participant-Directed Accounts. In the case of a Participant-directed Account, an individual Custodial Account or individual Annuity Contract, the determination of the value of the Participant’s Account for distribution purposes is subject to the funding and valuation procedures applicable to such directed Account, individual Custodial Account or individual Annuity Contract.

(b) Permissible distribution events. In no event may Participants receive distributions under the Plan until the conditions set forth below are satisfied. The Employer and the terms of the applicable Investment Arrangement may further restrict the distribution conditions under the Adoption Agreement.

(1) Salary Deferral Account. A Participant may not receive a distribution of any amounts held under a Salary Deferral Account unless the Participant satisfies one of the following conditions:

(i) The Participant has a Severance from Employment with the Employer.

(ii) The Participant has attained age 59 ½.

(iii) The Participant dies or becomes Disabled.

(iv) The Participant qualifies for a Hardship distribution.

(2) Custodial Account. A Participant may not receive a distribution of any amounts attributable to Matching Contributions or Employer Contributions held under a Custodial Account unless the Participant satisfies one of the following conditions:

(i) The Participant has a Severance from Employment with the Employer.

(ii) The Participant has attained age 59 ½.

(iii) The Participant dies or becomes Disabled.
(3) **Annuity Contract.** A Participant may not receive a distribution of any amounts attributable to Matching Contributions or Employer Contributions held under an Annuity Contract unless the Participant satisfies one of the following conditions:

(i) The Participant has a Severance from Employment with the Employer.

(ii) The Participant qualifies for a distribution due to the occurrence of some event, such as after affixed number of years or the attainment of a stated age, as specified under the Adoption Agreement.

(iii) The Participant dies or becomes Disabled.

(iv) The Participant qualifies for a Hardship distribution.

(4) **Special rule regarding deemed Severance from Employment for military service.** For purposes of Plan distributions, a Participant shall be treated as having a deemed Severance from Employment during any period the Participant is performing service in the uniformed services described in Code §3401(h)(2)(A). A Participant who elects to receive a distribution pursuant to the preceding sentence may not make an Elective Deferral or an After-Tax Employee Contribution during the 6-month period beginning on the date of the distribution.

8.04 **Participant Consent.** If the value of a Participant's entire vested Account Balance exceeds the Involuntary Cash-Out threshold (as defined in subsection (a) below), the Participant must consent to any distribution of such Account Balance prior to his/her required beginning date for minimum distribution purposes or, if so provided in AA §9, at the date the Participant attains (or would have attained if not deceased) the later of Normal Retirement Age or age 62. If a distribution is subject to Participant consent, the Participant must consent in writing to the distribution within the 180-day period ending on the annuity starting date. In any event, the Participant’s consent must be obtained before any distribution regardless of the amount, if such participant is the sole owner of the investment vehicle under the Plan.

(a) **Involuntary Cash-Out threshold.** For purposes of determining whether a distribution is subject to the Participant consent requirements as described in Section 8.04, the Involuntary Cash-Out threshold is $5,000 unless another amount is designated under AA §9-2. (See Section 8.06 for a discussion of the Automatic Rollover rules that apply if a Participant does not consent to a distribution that does not exceed the Involuntary Cash-Out threshold.)

(b) **Rollovers disregarded in determining value of Account Balance for Involuntary Cash-Outs.** For purposes of determining whether a Participant’s vested Account Balance exceeds the Involuntary Cash-Out threshold described in subsection (a), the value of the Participant’s vested Account Balance shall be determined without regard to that portion of the Account Balance that is attributable to Rollover Contributions (and earnings allocable thereto) within the meaning of Code §§402(c), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 408(d)(3)(A)(ii), and 457(c)(16). The Employer may elect in the AA to include Rollover Contributions (and earnings allocable thereto) in determining whether the Participant’s vested Account Balance exceeds the Involuntary Cash-Out threshold.

(c) **Participant notice.** Prior to receiving a distribution from the Plan, a Participant must be notified of his/her right to defer any distribution from the Plan. The notification shall include a general description of the material features, the consequences of a Participant’s decision not to defer the receipt of a distribution, and the relative values of the optional forms of benefit available under the Plan (consistent with the requirements under Code §417(a)(3)). The notice must be provided no less than 30 days and no more than 180 days prior to the Participant’s Annuity Starting Date. However, distribution may commence less than 30 days after the notice is given, if the Participant is clearly informed of his/her right to take 30 days after receiving the notice to decide whether or not to elect a distribution (and, if applicable, a particular distribution option), and the Participant, after receiving the notice, affirmatively elects to receive the distribution prior to the expiration of the 30-day minimum period. The notice requirements described in this paragraph may be satisfied by providing a summary of the required information, so long as the conditions described in applicable regulations for the provision of such a summary are satisfied, and the full notice is also provided (without regard to the 180-day period described in this subsection).

(d) **Special rules.** The consent rules under this Section 8.04 apply to distributions made after the Participant’s termination of employment and to distributions made prior to the Participant’s termination of employment. However, the consent of the Participant (and the Participant’s Spouse, if applicable) shall not be required to the extent that a distribution is required to satisfy the required minimum distribution rules under Section 8.11 or to satisfy the requirements of Code §415, as described in Section 5.03.

8.05 **Direct Rollovers.** Notwithstanding any provision in the Plan to the contrary, a Participant may elect, at the time and the manner prescribed by the Plan Administrator, to have all or any portion of an Eligible Rollover Distribution paid directly to an Eligible Retirement Plan in a Direct Rollover. If an Eligible Rollover Distribution is less than $500, the Participant may not elect a Direct Rollover of only a portion of such distribution (i.e., a Participant must elect a complete Direct Rollover if the
Eligible Rollover Distribution is less than $500). For purposes of this Section 8.05, a Participant includes a Participant or former Participant. In addition, this Section applies to any distribution from the Plan made to a Participant’s surviving Spouse or to a Participant’s Spouse or former Spouse who is the Alternate Payee under a QDRO.

(a) Definitions.

(1) **Eligible Rollover Distribution.** An Eligible Rollover Distribution is any distribution of all or any portion of a Participant’s Account Balance, except an Eligible Rollover Distribution does not include:

   (i) any distribution that is one of a series of substantially equal periodic payments (not less frequently than annually) made for the life (or life expectancy) of the Participant or the joint lives (or joint life expectancies) of the Participant and the Participant’s Beneficiary, or for a specified period of ten years or more;

   (ii) any distribution to the extent such distribution is a required minimum distribution under Code §401(a)(9), as described under Section 8.11;

   (iii) any Hardship distribution, as described in Section 8.09;

   (iv) any distribution if it is reasonably expected (at the time of the distribution) that the total amount the Participant will receive as a distribution during the calendar year will total less than $200; or

   (v) a distribution made to satisfy the requirements of Code §415 or a distribution to correct Excess Deferrals or Excess Aggregate Contributions.

(2) **Eligible Retirement Plan.** For purposes of applying the Direct Rollover provisions under this Section 8.05, an Eligible Retirement Plan is:

   (i) a qualified plan described in Code §401(a);

   (ii) an individual retirement account described in Code §408(a);

   (iii) an individual retirement annuity described in Code §408(b);

   (iv) an annuity plan described in Code §403(a);

   (v) a simple retirement account to the extent rollovers are allowed under Code §408(p)(1)(B);

   (vi) an annuity contract described in Code §403(b); or

   (vii) an eligible plan under Code §457(b) which is maintained by a state, political subdivision of a state, or any agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state and which agrees to separately account for amounts transferred into such plan from this Plan.

The definition of Eligible Retirement Plan also applies in the case of a distribution to a surviving Spouse, or to a Spouse or former Spouse who is the Alternate Payee under a QDRO.

To the extent any portion of an Eligible Rollover Distribution is attributable to Roth Deferrals, an Eligible Retirement Plan with respect to such portion of the distribution shall include only another designated Roth account of the Participant or a Roth IRA. To the extent any portion of an Eligible Rollover Distribution is attributable to After-Tax Employee Contributions, an Eligible Retirement Plan with respect to such portion of the distribution shall include only an individual retirement account or annuity described in Code §408(a) or (b) or a qualified defined contribution plan described in Code §401(a) or §403(a) that agrees to separately account for amounts so transferred, including separately accounting for the portion of such distribution which is includible in gross income and the portion of such distribution which is not includible in gross income.

(3) **Direct Rollover.** A Direct Rollover is a payment made directly from the Plan to the Eligible Retirement Plan specified by the Participant. The Plan Administrator may develop reasonable procedures for accommodating Direct Rollover requests.

(b) **Direct Rollover notice.** A Participant entitled to an Eligible Rollover Distribution must receive a written explanation of his/her right to a Direct Rollover, the tax consequences of not making a Direct Rollover, and, if applicable, any available special income tax elections. The notice must be provided within 30 – 180 days prior to the Participant’s
Annuity Starting Date, in the same manner as described in Section 8.04(c). The Direct Rollover notice must be provided to all Participants, unless the total amount the Participant will receive as a distribution during the calendar year is expected to be less than $200.

If a Participant terminates employment and is eligible for a distribution which is not subject to Participant consent, and the Participant does not respond to the Direct Rollover notice indicating whether a Direct Rollover is desired and the name of the Eligible Retirement Plan to which the Direct Rollover is to be made, the Plan Administrator may distribute the Participant’s entire vested Account Balance in the form of an Automatic Rollover (pursuant to Section 8.06). (However, see Section 8.06(b) for special rules that apply to Involuntary Cash-Out Distributions below $1,000.) If a distribution would qualify for Automatic Rollover, the Direct Rollover notice must describe the procedures for making an Automatic Rollover, including the name, address, and telephone number of the IRA trustee and information regarding IRA maintenance and withdrawal fees and how the IRA funds will be invested. The Direct Rollover notice also must describe the timing of the Automatic Rollover and the Participant’s ability to affirmatively opt out of the Automatic Rollover.

(c) **Direct Rollover by non-Spouse beneficiary.** Effective for Plan Years beginning after December 31, 2009, the Plan must permit a non-Spouse beneficiary (as defined in Code §401(a)(9)(E)) to make a direct rollover of an eligible rollover distribution to an individual retirement account under Code §408(a) or an individual retirement annuity under Code §408(b) that is established on behalf of the designated beneficiary and that will be treated as an inherited IRA pursuant to the provisions of Code §402(c)(11). A non-Spouse rollover made after December 31, 2009 will be subject to the direct rollover requirements under Code §401(a)(31), the rollover notice requirements under Code §402(l) or the mandatory withholding requirements under Code §3405(c).

(d) **Direct Rollover of non-taxable amounts.** Notwithstanding any other provision of the Plan, effective for Taxable Years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, an Eligible Rollover Distribution may include the portion of any distribution that is not includible in gross income. For this purpose, an Eligible Retirement Plan includes a Defined Contribution or Defined Benefit Plan qualified under Code §401(a) and a tax-sheltered annuity plan under Code §403(b), provided the rollover is accomplished through a direct rollover and the recipient Eligible Retirement Plan separately accounts for any amounts attributable to the rollover of any nontaxable distribution and earnings thereon.

(e) **Rollovers to Roth IRA.** For distributions occurring on or after January 1, 2008, a Participant or beneficiary (including a non-spousal beneficiary to the extent permitted under subsection (c) above), may rollover an Eligible Rollover Distribution (as defined in subsection (a)(1)) to a Roth IRA, provided the Participant (or beneficiary) satisfies the requirements for making a Roth contribution under Code §408A(c)(3)(B). Any amounts rolled over to a Roth IRA will be included in gross income to the extent such amounts would have been included in gross income if not rolled over (as required under Code §408A(d)(3)(A)). For purposes of this subsection (e), the Plan Administrator is not responsible for assuring the Participant (or beneficiary) is eligible to make a rollover to a Roth IRA.

8.06 **Automatic Rollover.** The Automatic Rollover rules in this Section 8.06 are effective for all Involuntary Cash-Out Distributions (as defined in subsection (b)) made on or after March 28, 2005.

(a) **Automatic Rollover requirements.** If a Participant is entitled to an Involuntary Cash-Out Distribution (as defined in subsection (b)), and the Participant does not elect to receive a distribution of such amount (either as a Direct Rollover to an Eligible Retirement Plan or as a direct distribution to the Participant), then the Plan Administrator may pay the distribution in a Direct Rollover to an individual retirement plan (IRA) designated by the Plan Administrator. (The Automatic Rollover provisions under this subsection (a) apply to any Involuntary Cash-Out Distribution for which the Participant fails to consent to a distribution, without regard to whether the Participant can be located. See Section 7.09(c) for alternatives if the Participant cannot be located after a reasonable diligent search.)

(b) **Involuntary Cash-Out Distribution.** An Involuntary Cash-Out Distribution is any distribution that is made from the Plan without the Participant’s consent. Unless elected otherwise under the AA, an Involuntary Cash-Out Distribution, for purposes of applying the Automatic Rollover requirements under this Section 8.06, does not include any amounts below $1,000. (See Section 8.04 for the Participant consent requirements with respect to distributions under the Plan.)

(c) **Treatment of Rollover Contributions.** Unless elected otherwise under the AA, for purposes of determining whether a mandatory distribution is greater than $1,000, the portion of the Participant’s distribution attributable to any Rollover Contribution is excluded.

8.07 **Distribution Upon Termination of Employment.** Subject to the required minimum distribution provisions under Section 8.11 and the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement, a Participant who terminates employment for any reason (other than death) is entitled to receive a distribution of his/her vested Account Balance in accordance with this Section 8.07. (See Section 8.08 for the applicable rules when a Participant dies before distribution of his/her vested Account Balance is completed.)
(a) **Account Balance not exceeding $5,000.** If a Participant’s vested Account Balance does not exceed $5,000 (or other Cash-Out threshold designated under AA §9) at the time of distribution, the only distribution option available under the Plan is a lump sum option. The Participant will be eligible to receive a distribution of his/her vested Account Balance as of the date selected in AA §9. The Employer may elect in AA §9 to require a Participant to consent to a distribution where his/her vested Account Balance does not exceed $5,000. However, this will not change the distribution options described in this subsection (a), unless the Employer specifically modifies such options under AA §9. In any event, the Participant’s consent must be obtained before any distribution regarding the amount, if such participant is the sole owner of the investment vehicle under the Plan.

(b) **Account Balance exceeding $5,000.** If a Participant’s vested Account Balance exceeds $5,000 (or other Cash-Out threshold designated under AA §9) at the time of distribution, the Participant may elect to receive a distribution of his/her vested Account Balance in any form permitted under AA §9. The Participant will be eligible to receive a distribution of his/her vested Account Balance as of the date selected in AA §9.

8.08 **Distribution Upon Death.** Subject to the required minimum distribution rules in Section 8.11 and the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement, a Participant’s vested Account Balance will be distributed to the Participant’s Beneficiary(ies) in accordance with this Section 8.08. (See subsection (c) for rules regarding the determination of Beneficiaries upon the death of the Participant.) The form of benefit payable with respect to a deceased Participant will depend on whether the Participant dies before or after distribution of his/her Account Balance has commenced.

(a) **Death after commencement of benefits.** If a Participant begins receiving a distribution of his/her benefits under the Plan, and subsequently dies prior to receiving the full value of his/her vested Account Balance, the remaining benefit will continue to be paid to the Participant’s Beneficiary(ies) in accordance with the form of payment that has already commenced. If a Participant commences distribution prior to death only with respect to a portion of his/her Account Balance, then the rules in subsection (b) apply to the rest of the Account Balance.

(b) **Death before commencement of benefits.** If a Participant dies before commencing distribution of his/her benefits under the Plan, the form and timing of any death benefits will depend on whether the value of the death benefit exceeds $5,000 (or other threshold designated under AA §9). In no event will any death benefit be paid in a manner that is inconsistent with the required minimum distribution rules under Section 8.11. The Beneficiary of any pre-retirement death benefit described in this subsection (b) may postpone the commencement of the death benefit to a date that is not later than the latest commencement date permitted under Section 8.11, unless such election is prohibited in AA §9-1.

(c) **Determining a Participant’s Beneficiary.** Subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement, the determination of a Participant’s Beneficiary(ies) to receive any death benefits under the Plan will be based on the Participant’s Beneficiary designation under the Plan. If a Participant does not designate a Beneficiary to receive the death benefits under the Plan, distribution will be made to the default Beneficiaries, as set forth in subsection (3) below. However, any designation of a Beneficiary other than the Participant’s Spouse, must satisfy the consent requirements under subsection (1) and (2) below.

1. **Post-retirement death benefit.** If a Participant dies after commencing distribution of benefits under the Plan (but prior to receiving a distribution of his/her entire vested Account Balance under the Plan), the Beneficiary of any post-retirement death benefit is the Participant’s surviving Spouse, unless (i) there is no surviving Spouse, (ii) the surviving Spouse has consented to the designation of an alternate Beneficiary(ies), or (iii) the surviving Spouse makes a valid disclaimer of the death benefit.

2. **Pre-retirement death benefit.** If a Participant dies before commencing distribution of his/her benefits under the Plan, the determination of the Participant’s Beneficiary will be determined as follows:

   The surviving Spouse (determined at the time of the Participant’s death) will be treated as the sole Beneficiary, regardless of any contrary Beneficiary designation, unless there is no surviving Spouse, or the Spouse has consented to the Beneficiary designation or makes a valid disclaimer. (See Section 9.03 for rules regarding the determination of a Participant’s marital status.)

3. **Default beneficiaries.** Subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement and to the extent a Beneficiary has not been named by the Participant and is not designated under the terms of this Plan to receive all or any portion of the deceased Participant’s death benefit, such amount shall be distributed to the Participant’s surviving Spouse (if the Participant was married at the time of death). If the Participant does not have a surviving Spouse at the time of death, distribution will be made to the Participant’s surviving children, in equal shares. If the Participant has no surviving children, distribution will be made to the Participant’s estate. The Employer may modify the default beneficiary rules described in this subparagraph under AA §9-5(a).
(4) **Identification of Beneficiaries.** The Plan Administrator may request proof of the Participant’s death and may require the Beneficiary to provide evidence of his/her right to receive a distribution from the Plan in any form or manner the Plan Administrator may deem appropriate. The Plan Administrator’s determination of the Participant’s death and of the right of a Beneficiary to receive payment under the Plan shall be conclusive. If a distribution is to be made to a minor or incompetent Beneficiary, payments may be made to the person’s legal guardian, conservator recognized under state law, or custodian in accordance with the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or similar law as permitted under the laws of the state where the Beneficiary resides. The Plan Administrator will not be liable for any payments made in accordance with this subsection (4) and will not be required to make any inquiries with respect to the competence of any person entitled to benefits under the Plan.

(5) **Death of Beneficiary.** Unless specified otherwise in the Participant’s Beneficiary designation form or under AA §9-5(a), if a Beneficiary does not predecease the Participant but dies before distribution of the death benefit is made to the Beneficiary, the death benefit will be paid to the Beneficiary’s estate. If the Participant and the Participant’s Beneficiary die simultaneously, and the Participant’s Beneficiary designation form does not address simultaneous death, the determination of the death benefit will be determined under any state simultaneous death laws, to the extent applicable. If no applicable state law applies, the death benefit will be paid to the any contingent beneficiaries named under the Participant’s beneficiary designation. If there are no contingent beneficiaries, the death benefit will be paid to the Participant’s default beneficiaries, as described in subsection (3).

(6) **Divorce from Spouse.** Unless designated otherwise under AA §9-5(c), if a Participant designates his/her Spouse as Beneficiary and subsequent to such Beneficiary designation, the Participant and Spouse are divorced, the designation of the Spouse as Beneficiary under the Plan is automatically rescinded unless specifically provided otherwise under a divorce decree or QDRO, or unless the Participant enters into a new Beneficiary designation naming the prior Spouse as Beneficiary. In addition, the provisions under this subsection (6) will not apply if the Participant has entered into a Beneficiary designation that specifically overrides the provisions of this subsection (6). For periods prior to the date this Plan is executed by the Employer, this subsection (6) also applies to situations where the Participant and Spouse are legally separated.

8.09 **In-Service Distributions.** Subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement, the Employer may elect under AA §10 to permit in-service distributions under the Plan. If an in-service distribution is not specifically permitted under AA §10, a Participant may not receive a distribution from the Plan until termination of employment, death or disability.

(a) **After-Tax Contributions and Rollover Contributions.** A Participant may withdraw at any time, upon written request, all or any portion of his/her Account Balance attributable to After-Tax Contributions or Rollover Contributions. No forfeiture will occur solely as a result of an Employee’s withdrawal of After-Tax Contributions.

(b) **Employer Contributions.** The Employer may elect under AA §10 the extent to which in-service distributions will be permitted from Employer Contributions (including Matching Contributions, if applicable) under the Plan. (See subsection (c) below for the in-service distribution rules applicable to Salary Deferrals.) If permitted under AA §10, Employer Contributions may be withdrawn upon the occurrence of a specified event (including a Hardship, as defined in subsection (e)) or upon the completion of a certain number of years, provided no distribution on account of years may be made with respect to Employer Contributions that have been accumulated in the Plan for less than 2 years, unless the Participant has been a Participant in the Plan for at least 5 years. (See Section 7.08 for special vesting rules that apply if a Participant takes an in-service distribution prior to becoming 100% vested in such contributions.) Mandatory Contributions are treated as Employer Contributions for purposes of in-service distributions, unless otherwise specified in the Adoption Agreement.

(c) **Salary Deferrals.** Any Salary Deferrals (including any earnings on such amounts) generally may not be distributed prior to the Participant’s severance from employment, death, or disability. However, the Employer may elect under AA §10 to permit an in-service distribution of such amounts upon attainment of a specified age (no earlier than age 59½) or upon a Hardship (as defined in subsection (e)).

(d) **Penalty-free withdrawals for individuals called to active duty.** The distribution provisions applicable to Salary Deferrals include a Qualified Reservist Distribution, as defined in subsection (1) below. If a Participant takes a Qualified Reservist Distribution, such distributions will not be subject to the 10% penalty tax under Code §72(t). A Qualified Reservist Distribution is only available if permitted under AA §10-1.

(1) **Qualified Reservist Distribution.** For purposes of this subsection (d), a Qualified Reservist Distribution means any distribution to an individual if:

(i) such distribution is from amounts attributable to elective deferrals described in Code §402(g)(3)(A) or (C) or Code §501(c)(18)(D)(iii),
such individual was (by reason of being a member of a reserve component (as defined in §101 of Title 37 of the United States Code)) ordered or called to active duty for a period in excess of 179 days or for an indefinite period, and

such distribution is made during the period beginning on the date of such order or call and ending at the close of the active duty period.

(2) **Active duty.** A Qualified Reservist Distribution will only be available for individuals who are ordered or called into active duty after September 11, 2001.

(e) **Hardship distribution.** Subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement, the Employer may elect under AA §10 to authorize an in-service distribution upon the occurrence of a Hardship event. A Hardship distribution must meet the requirements of a safe harbor Hardship as described under subsection (1) below.

(1) **Safe harbor Hardship distribution.** To qualify for a safe harbor Hardship, a Participant must demonstrate an immediate and heavy financial need, as described in subsection (i), and the distribution must be necessary to satisfy such need, as described in subsection (ii).

(i) **Immediate and heavy financial need.** To be considered an immediate and heavy financial need, the Hardship distribution must be made to satisfy one of the following financial needs:

(A) to pay expenses incurred or necessary for medical care (as described in Code §213(d)) of the Participant, the Participant’s Spouse or dependents (determined without regard to whether the expenses exceed 7.5% of adjusted gross income);

(B) for the purchase (excluding mortgage payments) of a principal residence for the Participant;

(C) for payment of tuition and related educational fees (including room and board) for the next 12 months of post-secondary education for the Participant, the Participant’s Spouse, children or dependents;

(D) to prevent the eviction of the Participant from, or a foreclosure on the mortgage of, the Participant’s principal residence;

(E) to pay funeral or burial expenses for the Participant's deceased parent, Spouse, child or dependent;

(F) to pay expenses to repair damage to the Participant's principal residence that would qualify for a casualty loss deduction under Code §165 (determined without regard to whether the loss exceeds the 10% of adjusted gross income limit); or

(G) for any other event that the IRS recognizes as a safe harbor Hardship distribution event under ruling, notice or other guidance of general applicability, provided the event sets forth nondiscriminatory and objective standards for determining the existence of an immediate and heavy financial need.

For purposes of determining eligibility of a Hardship distribution under this subsection (i), a dependent is determined under Code §152. However, the determination of dependent for purposes of tuition and education fees under subsection (C) above will be made without regard to Code §152(b)(1), (b)(2), and (d)(1)(B) and the determination of dependent for purposes of funeral or burial expenses under subsection (E) above will be made without regard to Code §152(d)(1)(B).

A Participant must provide the Plan Administrator with a written request for a Hardship distribution. The Plan Administrator may require written documentation, as it deems necessary, to sufficiently document the existence of a proper Hardship event.

(ii) **Distribution necessary to satisfy need.** A distribution will be considered as necessary to satisfy an immediate and heavy financial need of the Participant if:

(A) The distribution is not in excess of the amount of the immediate and heavy financial need (including amounts necessary to pay any federal, state or local income taxes or penalties reasonably anticipated to result from the distribution);
(B) The Participant has obtained all available distributions, other than Hardship distributions, and all nontaxable loans under the Plan and all plans maintained by the Employer; and

(C) The Participant is suspended from making Salary Deferrals (and After-Tax Contributions) for 6 months after the receipt of the Hardship distribution.

(2) Non-safe harbor Hardship distribution. The Employer may elect in the Adoption Agreement to permit Participants to take a Hardship distribution of Employer Contributions without satisfying the requirements of subsection (1) above, provided the hardship distribution event sets forth nondiscriminatory and objective standards for determining the existence of an immediate and heavy financial need. A non-safe harbor Hardship distribution is not available for QNECs or Safe Harbor Contributions.

(i) Immediate and heavy financial need. For purposes of determining whether a Hardship exists under this subsection (2), the same Hardship distribution events described in subsection (1)(i) will qualify as a Hardship distribution event under this subsection (2). The Employer may modify the permissible hardship distribution events under the Adoption Agreement.

(ii) Distribution necessary to satisfy need. A Hardship distribution under this subsection (2) need not satisfy the requirements under subsection (1)(ii) above. Instead, all relevant facts and circumstances are considered to determine whether the Employee has other resources reasonably available to relieve or satisfy the need. For this purpose, resources include assets of the Employee's Spouse and minor children that are reasonably available to the Employee. In addition, the amount withdrawn for hardship may include amounts necessary to pay federal, state or local income taxes, or penalties reasonably anticipated to result from the distribution.

The Employer may rely upon the Employee's written representation that the need cannot be reasonably relieved through the following sources:

(A) Reimbursement or compensation by insurance;

(B) Liquidation of the Employee's assets;

(C) Cessation of Salary Deferrals or After-Tax Employee Contributions under the Plan;

(D) Other currently available distributions or nontaxable loans from the Plan or any other plan maintained by the Employer (or any other employer); or

(E) Borrowing from commercial sources on reasonable commercial terms in an amount sufficient to satisfy the need.

The Employer may not rely upon the written representation under this subsection (ii) if the Employer has actual knowledge to the contrary.

(3) Amount available for Hardship distribution. A Participant in an Annuity Contract (but not a Custodial Account) may receive a Hardship distribution of any portion of his/her vested Employer Contribution Account or Matching Contribution Account (including earnings thereon), as permitted under AA §10. A Participant may receive a Hardship distribution of Salary Deferrals provided such distribution, when added to other Hardship distributions from Salary Deferrals, does not exceed the total Salary Deferrals the Participant has made to the Plan (increased by income allocable to such Salary Deferrals as of the later of December 31, 1988 or the end of the last Plan Year ending before July 1, 1989).

(4) Application of Hardship distributions rules with respect to primary beneficiaries. If elected under AA §10-3(e), if the Plan otherwise permits Hardship distributions based on the safe harbor hardship provisions under subsection (1), the existence of an immediate and heavy financial need under subsection (1)(i) may be determined with respect to a primary beneficiary under the Plan. For this purpose, a primary beneficiary is an individual who is named as a beneficiary under the Plan and has an unconditional right to all or a portion of a Participant’s Account Balance upon the death of the Participant. Hardship distributions with respect to primary beneficiaries under this subsection (4) are limited to hardship distributions on account of medical expenses, educational expenses and funeral expenses. Any Hardship distribution with respect to a primary beneficiary must satisfy all the other requirements applicable to Hardship distributions.

(f) Qualified Distributions for Retired Public Safety Officers. A Participant who is an eligible retired public safety officer may elect, after separation from service, to have qualified health insurance premiums deducted from amounts to
be distributed from the Plan that would otherwise be includible in gross income, and to have such amounts paid directly to the insurer or group health plan. The distribution shall be excluded from the Participant's gross income to the extent that the aggregate amount of the distribution does not exceed the lesser of the amount used to pay the qualified health insurance premiums of the Participant, the Participant's Spouse, and the Participant's dependents (as defined in Code §152), or $3,000, determined by aggregating all distributions with respect to the Participant that are used to pay qualified health insurance premiums from all eligible retirement plans of the Employer.

(1) **Qualified health insurance premiums.** The term "qualified health insurance premiums" means premiums for coverage for the Participant, the Participant's Spouse, and the Participant's dependents (as defined in Code Section 152) by an accident or health insurance plan (including under a self-insured plan) or qualified long-term care insurance contract (within the meaning of Code Section 7702B(b)).

(2) **Eligible retired public safety officer.** The term "eligible retired public safety officer" means an individual who separated from service, either by reason of disability or after attainment of Normal Retirement Age, as a public safety officer with the Employer. For this purpose, a public safety officer is an individual serving the Employer in an official capacity, with or without compensation, as a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, a chaplain, or a member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew.

8.10 **Sources of Distribution.** Unless provided otherwise in separate administrative provisions adopted by the Plan Administrator, in applying the distribution provisions under this Section 8.10, distributions will be made on a pro rata basis from all Accounts from which a distribution is permitted under this Section 8. Alternatively, the Plan Administrator may permit Participants to direct the Plan Administrator as to which Account the distribution is to be made. Regardless of a Participant's direction as to the source of any distribution, the tax effect of such a distribution will be governed by Code §72 and the regulations thereunder.

(a) **Exception for Hardship withdrawals.** If the Plan permits a Hardship withdrawal from both Salary Deferrals (including Roth Deferrals) and Employer Contributions (including Employer Matching Contributions), a Hardship distribution will first be treated as having been made from a Participant’s Employer Contribution Account and then from the Employer’s Matching Contribution Account, to the extent such Hardship distribution is available with respect to such Accounts. Only when all available amounts have been exhausted under the Participant’s Employer Contribution Account and/or Matching Contribution Account will a Hardship distribution be made from a Participant’s Pre-Tax Deferral Account and/or Roth Deferral Account. (See subsection (b) below for the ordering rules for distributions from the Pre-Tax Deferral and Roth Deferral Accounts.) The Plan Administrator may modify the ordering rules under this subsection (a) under separate administrative procedures.

(b) **Roth Deferrals.** Unless designated otherwise under AA §6A-5 or separate administrative procedures, if a Participant has both a Pre-Tax Deferral Account and a Roth Deferral Account, the Participant may designate the extent to which a distribution or withdrawal of Salary Deferrals will come from the Pre-Tax Deferral Account or the Roth Deferral Account. Alternatively, the Employer may provide under AA §6A-5 (or under separate administrative procedures) that any distribution or withdrawal of Salary Deferrals will be made on a pro rata basis from the Pre-Tax Deferral Account and the Roth Deferral Account. Alternatively, the Employer may designate any other order of distribution and withdrawals under AA §6A-5 or separate administrative procedures.

(c) **In-kind distributions.** Nothing in this Section 8 precludes the Plan Administrator from making a distribution in the form of property, or other in-kind distribution.

8.11 **Required Minimum Distributions.** The Plan shall comply with the minimum distribution requirements of Code §401(a)(9) and the regulations thereunder in accordance with the terms governing each Investment Arrangement (if applicable), unless and to the extent otherwise permitted by law and in regulations or other rules of general applicability published by the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service. For purposes of applying the distribution rules of Code §401(a)(9) of the Code, each Investment Arrangement is treated as an individual retirement account (IRA) and distributions shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Treas. Reg. §1.408-8, except as provided in Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-6(e).

8.12 **Correction of Plan Defects.** Nothing in this Section 8 precludes the Plan Administrator from making a distribution to a Participant to correct a Plan defect consistent with the correction procedures under the IRS' voluntary compliance programs. Thus, for example, if an Employee is permitted to enter the Plan prior to his/her proper Entry Date under Section 2.03(b) and the Plan Administrator determines that a corrective distribution is a proper means of correcting the operational violation, nothing in this Section 8 would prevent the Plan from making such corrective distribution. Any such distribution must be made in accordance with the correction procedures applicable under the IRS' voluntary correction programs.
SECTION 9
JOINT AND SURVIVOR ANNUITY REQUIREMENTS

9.01 Application of Joint and Survivor Annuity Rules. The Joint and Survivor Annuity rules do not apply to the Plan since the Plan is not subject to such rules under Title I of ERISA. An Employer may elect under the Adoption Agreement to require spousal consent to distributions and alternate beneficiaries.

9.02 Spousal consent. If the Employer elects under AA §9-2(b) to require spousal consent to a Plan distribution, the Spouse’s consent will be required with respect to a distribution as designated in AA §9-2(b). A Spouse’s consent, if required, must be provided pursuant to a Qualified Election. For this purpose, a Qualified Election is a written election signed by both the Participant and the Participant’s Spouse that specifically acknowledges the effect of the election. The Spouse’s consent must be witnessed by a plan representative or notary public. If the Qualified Election permits the Participant to change a payment form or Beneficiary designation without any further consent by the Spouse, the Qualified Election must acknowledge that the Spouse has the right to limit consent to a specific Beneficiary, and a specific form of benefit, as applicable, and that the Spouse voluntarily elects to relinquish either or both of such rights.

9.03 Identification of surviving Spouse. If it is established to the satisfaction of the Plan Administrator that there is no Spouse or that the Spouse cannot be located, any waiver signed by the Participant is deemed to be a Qualified Election.

(a) Definition of Spouse. For this purpose, a Participant will be deemed to not have a Spouse if the Participant is legally separated or has been abandoned and the Participant has a court order to such effect. However, a former Spouse of the Participant will be treated as the Spouse or surviving Spouse and any current Spouse will not be treated as the Spouse or surviving Spouse to the extent provided under a QDRO.

(b) One-year marriage rule. The Employer may elect under AA §9-5(b), for purposes of applying the spousal consent rules under this Section 9, that an individual will not be considered the surviving Spouse of the Participant if the Participant and the surviving Spouse have not been married for the entire one-year period ending on the date of the Participant’s death.
SECTION 10
INVESTMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND PARTICIPANT ACCOUNTS

10.01 Permissible Investment Arrangements. Amounts contributed to this Plan may only be invested in Annuity Contracts, Custodial Accounts or a combination of these Investment Arrangements. The 403(b) Fund will consist of all Annuity Contracts and Custodial Accounts held under the Plan and identified under Addendum B of the Adoption Agreement. The terms of each Investment Arrangement under the Plan, excluding those terms that are inconsistent with the Plan or Code §403(b), are incorporated by reference in the Plan.

10.02 Annuity Contract Requirements.

(a) An Annuity Contract must meet the requirements of Code §403(b)(1).

(b) An Annuity Contract may only be offered by an Insurance Company.

(c) The Annuity Contract must be owned by the Participant, or in the case of a group annuity contract, by the Employer maintaining the Annuity Contract may hold variable or guaranteed annuities.

(d) The Annuity Contract must provide that it is nontransferable and meets the requirements of Code §401(g).

A life insurance contract, an endowment contract, a health or accident insurance contract, or a property, casualty, or liability insurance contract do not constitute an Annuity Contract. However, this does not apply for contracts issued before September 24, 2007.

10.03 Custodial Account Requirements.

(a) The Custodial Account must meet the requirements of Code §403(b)(7).

(b) The assets of a Custodial Account must be held by a bank or approved non-bank trustee or custodian under Code §401(f).

(c) The assets of the Custodial Account must be invested exclusively in regulated investment company within the meaning of Code §851(a).

10.04 Participant Accounts. The Plan Administrator will direct the Custodian/Insurance Company to establish and maintain a separate Account (or multiple Accounts, if appropriate) for each Participant to reflect the Participant’s entire interest under the Plan. To the extent applicable, the Plan Administrator may direct the Custodian and/or Insurance Company to establish and maintain separate sub-Accounts for a Participant. Accounts may include, but are not limited to:

- Pre-Tax Deferral Account
- Roth Deferral Account
- Employer Contribution Account
- Matching Contribution Account
- After-Tax Contribution Account
- Mandatory Contribution Account
- Rollover Contribution Account
- Roth Rollover Account
- In-Plan Roth Conversion Account
- Transfer Account

The Plan Administrator will maintain separate Accounts for the vested and non-vested portions of any Employer Contribution Account and Matching Contribution Account, for any excess amounts under Code §415 and for Retirement Income Accounts.

10.05 Value of Participant Accounts. The value of a Participant’s Account consists of the fair market value of the Participant’s share of the Plan assets.

(a) Periodic valuation. The Custodian/Insurance Company must value Plan assets at least annually.

(b) Daily valuation. If the Employer elects daily valuation under AA §111-1(a) or, if in operation, the Employer elects to have the Plan daily valued, the Plan Administrator may adopt reasonable procedures for performing such valuations. Unless otherwise set forth in the written procedures, a daily valued Plan will have its assets valued at the end of each business day during which the New York Stock Exchange is open. The Plan Administrator has authority to interpret the provisions of this Plan in the context of a daily valuation procedure. This includes, but is not limited to, the
determination of the value of the Participant's Account for purposes of Participant loans, distribution and consent rights, and corrective distributions.

(c) **Interim valuations.** The Plan Administrator may perform interim valuations.

10.06 **Adjustments to Participant Accounts.** As of each Valuation Date under the Plan, each Participant's Account is adjusted in the following manner.

(a) **Distributions and forfeitures from a Participant's Account.** A Participant's Account will be reduced by any distributions and forfeitures from the Account since the previous Valuation Date.

(b) **Contributions and forfeitures allocated to a Participant's Account.** A Participant's Account will be credited with any contribution or forfeiture allocated to the Participant since the previous Valuation Date.

(c) **Net income or loss.** A Participant's Account will be adjusted for any net income or loss in accordance with the provisions under Section 10.07.

10.07 **Procedures for Determining Net Income or Loss.** The Plan Administrator may establish any reasonable procedures for determining net income or loss under Section 10.06(c). Such procedures may be reflected in a funding agreement governing the applicable investments under the Plan and the terms of any applicable Investment Arrangement under the Plan.

10.08 **Investments under the Plan.**

(a) **Investment options.** Amounts contributed to this Plan may only be invested in Annuity Contracts, Custodial Accounts or a combination of these investment vehicles. The choice of investments is subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement.

(b) **Individual/Pooled Accounts.** The Plan may maintain individual or pooled accounts for Participants.

10.09 **Information Sharing.** Each Vendor and the Plan Administrator shall exchange such information as may be necessary to satisfy Code §403(b) 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), the Eligible Employer shall keep the Vendor informed of the name and contact information of the Plan Administrator in order to coordinate information necessary to satisfy Code §403(b) or other requirements of applicable law.

10.10 **Participant-directed investments.** If the Plan (by election in AA §C-1, under separate investment procedures or under the applicable Investment Arrangement) permits Participant direction of investments, each Participant shall have the exclusive right, in accordance with the provisions of the Plan, to direct the investment of all or a portion of the amounts allocated to the separate Accounts of the Participant under the Plan. (A reference to Participant under this Section 10.10 also applies to any Beneficiary or Alternate Payee eligible to direct investments under the Plan.)

(a) **Limits on participant investment direction.** The Employer may elect under AA §C-1 or under separate investment procedures to limit Participant direction of investment to specific types of contributions or with respect to specific investment options. The terms of the governing Investment Arrangement may limit Participant direction of investment.

If Participant investment direction is limited to specific investment options, it shall be the sole and exclusive responsibility of the Employer, Plan Administrator or Vendor to select the investment options. In no case may Participants direct that investments be made in collectibles, other than U.S. Government or State issued gold and silver coins.

(b) **Failure to direct investment.** If Participant direction of investments is permitted, the Plan Administrator will designate how accounts will be invested in the absence of proper affirmative direction from the Participant. The Plan or Plan Administrator may designate a default fund under the Plan.

10.11 **Life Insurance.** Plan assets may not be held under a life insurance contract issued on or after September 24, 2007. If Plan assets include life insurance contracts issued before September 24, 2007, those contracts will continue to be held pursuant to the terms of the plan relating to life insurance as in effect immediately prior to September 24, 2007 until discontinued by the Participant.
SECTION 11
PLAN ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION

11.01 Plan Administrator. The Employer is the Plan Administrator, unless the Employer designates in writing an alternative Plan Administrator. The Plan Administrator has the responsibilities described in this Section 11.

11.02 Allocation of Administrative Functions. Administrative functions, including functions to comply with Code §403(b) and other tax requirements, may be allocated among various persons pursuant to service agreements or other written documents. However, in no case shall administrative functions be allocated to Participants (other than permitting Participants to make investment elections for self-directed accounts). Any administrative functions not allocated to other persons are reserved to the Administrator.

11.03 Administrative and Vendor Addendums. Persons to whom administrative functions have been allocated and the specific functions allocated to such persons shall be identified in Addendum A – Allocation of Administrative Functions – in the Adoption Agreement. Service agreements and other records or information pertaining to the administration of the Plan may be included or incorporated by reference in Addendum A. Addendum B of the Adoption Agreement will include a list of all the Vendors of Investment Arrangements approved for use under the Plan, including sufficient information to identify the approved Investment Arrangements. Addendums A and B may be modified from time to time. A modification of the Addendums is not an amendment of the Plan.

11.04 Information Provided by a Participant. Each Participant shall provide at the time of initial enrollment, and later if there are any changes, any information necessary or advisable for the administration of the Plan, including any information required under the terms governing the Investment Arrangement.

11.05 Information Sharing. Each Vendor and the Plan Administrator shall exchange such information as may be necessary to satisfy Code §403(b) 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), the Eligible Employer shall keep the Vendor informed of the name and contact information of the Plan Administrator in order to coordinate information necessary to satisfy Code §403(b) or other requirements of applicable law.

11.06 Duties, Powers and Responsibilities of the Plan Administrator. The Plan Administrator will administer the Plan for the exclusive benefit of the Plan Participants and Beneficiaries, and in accordance with the terms of the Plan. If the terms of the Plan are unclear, the Plan Administrator may interpret the Plan. This right to interpret the Plan is an express grant of discretionary authority to resolve ambiguities in the Plan document and to make discretionary decisions regarding the interpretation of the Plan’s terms, including who is eligible to participate under the Plan, and the benefit rights of a Participant or Beneficiary. Unless an interpretation or decision is determined to be arbitrary and capricious, the Plan Administrator will not be held liable for any interpretation of the Plan terms or decision regarding the application of a Plan provision.

(a) Delegation of duties, powers and responsibilities. The Employer, as Plan Administrator, may delegate its duties, powers or responsibilities to one or more persons under Addendum A. Such delegation must be in writing and accepted by the person or persons receiving the delegation. The Employer may not delegate responsibilities to Plan Participants. The Employer must agree to such delegation by an alternative Plan Administrator. In delegating responsibilities, the Plan may, under Addendum A, incorporate by reference other documents, including annuity policies and custodial agreements.

(b) Specific Plan Administrator responsibilities. The Plan Administrator has the general responsibility to control and manage the operation of the Plan. This responsibility includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) To interpret and enforce the provisions of the Plan and applicable rules under Code §403(b) including those related to Plan eligibility, vesting, benefits and other tax requirements;

(2) To communicate with the appropriate persons with respect to the crediting of Plan contributions, the disbursement of Plan distributions and other relevant matters;

(3) To develop separate procedures (if necessary) consistent with the terms of the Plan to assist in the administration of the Plan, including the adoption of a separate or modified loan policy, procedures for direction of investment by Participants, procedures for determining whether domestic relations orders are QDROs), and procedures for the determination of investment earnings to be allocated to Participants’ Accounts;

(4) To maintain all records necessary for tax and other administration purposes;
(5) To furnish and to file all appropriate notices, reports and other information to Participants, Beneficiaries, the Employer, the Custodian, Insurance Company and government agencies (as necessary);

(6) To provide information relating to Plan Participants and Beneficiaries;

(7) To retain the services of other persons, including investment managers, attorneys, consultants, advisers and others, to assist in the administration of the Plan;

(8) To review and decide on claims for benefits under the Plan;

(9) To correct any defect or error in the operation of the Plan;

(10) To establish a "funding policy and method" for the Plan for purposes of ensuring the Plan is satisfying its financial objectives and is able to meet its liquidity needs.

11.07 Plan Administration Expenses.

(a) Reasonable Plan administration expenses, All reasonable expenses related to plan administration may be paid from Plan assets, except to the extent the expenses are paid (or reimbursed) by the Employer. For this purpose, Plan expenses include, but are not limited to, all reasonable costs, charges and expenses incurred in connection with the administration of the Plan.

(b) Plan expense allocation, The Plan Administrator may allocate plan expenses among the accounts of Plan Participants. The Plan Administrator has authority to allocate these expenses either proportionally based on the value of the Account Balances or pro rata based on the number of Participants in the Plan. The Plan Administrator will determine the proper method for allocating expenses in accordance with such reasonable nondiscriminatory rules as the Plan Administrator deems appropriate under the circumstances. Unless the Plan Administrator decides otherwise, the following expenses will be allocated to the Participant’s Account relative to which the expense is incurred: distribution expenses, including those relating to lump sums, installments, QDROs, hardship, in-service and required minimum distributions; loan expenses; participant direction expenses, including brokerage fees; and benefit calculations.

(c) Expenses related to administration of former Employee or surviving Spouse. If the Plan is making distributions to a former Employee, surviving Spouse or non-Spouse beneficiary, the Plan may charge reasonable Plan administrative expenses to the Account of that former Employee, surviving Spouse or non-Spouse beneficiary, but only if the administrative expenses are on a pro rata basis. Under the pro rata basis, the expenses are based on the amount in each account of a former Employee, surviving Spouse or non-Spouse beneficiary receiving benefits from the Plan. The Plan Administrator may use another reasonable basis for charging the expenses.

11.08 Qualified Domestic Relations Orders (QDROs).

(a) In general, The Plan Administrator must develop written procedures for determining whether a domestic relations order is a QDRO and for administering distributions under a QDRO. For this purpose, the Plan Administrator may use the default QDRO procedures set forth in subsection (b) below or may develop separate QDRO procedures. If applicable, the procedures must recognize the requirements under applicable State law.

(b) Definitions related to Qualified Domestic Relations Orders (QDROs).

(1) QDRO, A QDRO is a domestic relations order that creates or recognizes the existence of an Alternate Payee’s right to receive, or assigns to an Alternate Payee the right to receive, all or a portion of the benefits payable with respect to a Participant under the Plan. (See Code §414(p).) The QDRO must contain certain information and meet other requirements described in this Section 11.08.

(2) Domestic relations order, A domestic relations order is a judgment, decree, or order (including the approval of a property settlement) that is made pursuant to state domestic relations law (including community property law).

(3) Alternate Payee, An Alternate Payee must be a Spouse, former Spouse, child, or other dependent of a Participant.

(4) Revision of QDRO, A domestic relations order otherwise meeting the requirements to be a QDRO under Code §414(p) shall not fail to be treated as a QDRO solely because:

   (i) the order is issued after, or revises, another domestic relations order or QDRO; or
(ii) of the time at which the order is issued, including orders issued after the death of the Participant.

Any QDRO described in this Section 11.08 shall be subject to the same requirements and protections which apply to QDROs under Code §414(p)(7).

(c) **Recognition as a QDRO.** To be a QDRO, an order must be a domestic relations order (as defined in subsection (b)(2) above) that relates to the provision of child support, alimony payments, or marital property rights for the benefit of an Alternate Payee. The Plan Administrator is not required to determine whether the court or agency issuing the domestic relations order had jurisdiction to issue an order, whether state law is correctly applied in the order, whether service was properly made on the parties, or whether an individual identified in an order as an Alternate Payee is a proper Alternate Payee under state law.

(d) **Contents of QDRO.** A QDRO must contain the following information:

1. the name and last known mailing address of the Participant and each Alternate Payee;
2. the name of each plan to which the order applies;
3. the dollar amount or percentage (or the method of determining the amount or percentage) of the benefit to be paid to the Alternate Payee; and
4. the number of payments or time period to which the order applies.

(e) **Impermissible QDRO provisions.**

1. The order must not require the Plan to provide an Alternate Payee or Participant with any type or form of benefit, or any option, not otherwise provided under the Plan;
2. The order must not require the Plan to provide for increased benefits (determined on the basis of actuarial value);
3. The order must not require the Plan to pay benefits to an Alternate Payee that are required to be paid to another Alternate Payee under another order previously determined to be a QDRO; and
4. The order must not require the Plan to pay benefits to an Alternate Payee in the form of a Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity for the lives of the Alternate Payee and his or her subsequent Spouse.

(f) **Immediate distribution to Alternate Payee.** Even if a Participant is not eligible to receive an immediate distribution from the Plan, an Alternate Payee may receive a QDRO benefit immediately in a lump sum, provided such distribution is consistent with the QDRO provisions.

(g) **Fee for QDRO determination.** The Plan Administrator may condition the making of a QDRO determination on the payment of a fee by a Participant or an Alternate Payee (either directly or as a charge against the Participant’s Account).

(h) **Default QDRO procedure.** If the Plan Administrator chooses this default QDRO procedure or if the Plan Administrator does not establish a separate QDRO procedure, this subsection (h) will apply as the procedure the Plan Administrator will use to determine whether a domestic relations order is a QDRO. This default QDRO procedure incorporates the requirements set forth below.

1. **Access to information.** The Plan Administrator will provide access to Plan and Participant benefit information sufficient for a prospective Alternate Payee to prepare a QDRO. Such information might include the summary plan description, other relevant plan documents, and a statement of the Participant’s benefit entitlements. The disclosure of this information is conditioned on the prospective Alternate Payee providing to the Plan Administrator any information sufficient to reasonably establish that the disclosure request is being made in connection with a domestic relations order.

2. **Notifications to Participant and Alternate Payee.** The Plan Administrator will promptly notify the affected Participant and each Alternate Payee named in the domestic relations order of the receipt of the order. The Plan Administrator will send the notification to the address included in the domestic relations order. Along with the notification, the Plan Administrator will provide a copy of the Plan’s procedures for determining whether a domestic relations order is a QDRO.
(3) **Alternate Payee representative.** The prospective Alternate Payee may designate a representative to receive copies of notices and Plan information that are sent to the Alternate Payee with respect to the domestic relations order.

(4) **Evaluation of domestic relations order.** Within a reasonable period of time, the Plan Administrator will evaluate the domestic relations order to determine whether it is a QDRO. A reasonable period will depend on the specific circumstances. The domestic relations order must contain the information described in subsection (d). If the order is only deficient in a minor respect, the Plan Administrator may supplement information in the order from information within the Plan Administrator’s control or through communication with the prospective Alternate Payee.

(i) **Separate accounting.** Upon receipt of a domestic relations order, the Plan Administrator will separately account for and preserve the amounts that would be payable to an Alternate Payee until a determination is made with respect to the status of the order. During the period in which the status of the order is being determined, the Plan Administrator will take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that amounts that would be payable to the Alternate Payee, if the order were a QDRO, are not distributed to the Participant or any other person. The separate accounting requirement may be satisfied, at the Plan Administrator’s discretion, by a segregation of the assets that are subject to separate accounting.

(ii) **Separate accounting until the end of "18-month period."** The Plan Administrator will continue to separately account for amounts that are payable under the QDRO until the end of an "18-month period." The "18-month period" will begin on the first date following the Plan’s receipt of the order upon which a payment would be required to be made to an Alternate Payee under the order. If, within the "18-month period," the Plan Administrator determines that the order is a QDRO, the Plan Administrator must pay the Alternate Payee in accordance with the terms of the QDRO. If, however, the Plan Administrator determines within the "18-month period" that the order is not a QDRO, or, if the status of the order is not resolved by the end of the "18-month period," the Plan Administrator may pay out the amounts otherwise payable under the order to the person or persons who would have been entitled to such amounts if there had been no order. If the order is later determined to be a QDRO, the order will apply only prospectively; that is, the Alternate Payee will be entitled only to amounts payable under the order after the subsequent determination.

(iii) **Preliminary review.** The Plan Administrator will perform a preliminary review of the domestic relations order to determine if it is a QDRO. If this preliminary review indicates the order is deficient in some manner, the Plan Administrator will allow the parties to attempt to correct any deficiency before issuing a final decision on the domestic relations order. The ability to correct is limited to a reasonable period of time.

(iv) **Notification of determination.** The Plan Administrator will notify in writing the Participant and each Alternate Payee of the Plan Administrator’s decision as to whether a domestic relations order is a QDRO. In the case of a determination that an order is not a QDRO, the written notice will contain the following information:

(A) references to the Plan provisions on which the Plan Administrator based its decision;

(B) an explanation of any time limits that apply to rights available to the parties under the Plan (such as the duration of any protective actions the Plan Administrator will take); and

(C) a description of any additional material, information, or modifications necessary for the order to be a QDRO and an explanation of why such material, information, or modifications are necessary.

(v) **Treatment of Alternate Payee.** If an order is accepted as a QDRO, the Plan Administrator will act in accordance with the terms of the QDRO as if it were a part of the Plan. An Alternate Payee will be considered a Beneficiary under the Plan and be afforded the same rights as a Beneficiary. The Plan Administrator will provide any appropriate disclosure information relating to the Plan to the Alternate Payee.

11.09 **Claims Procedure.** The Plan Administrator may establish procedures for administering benefit claims. Such benefit claims procedures should provide claimants with a reasonable opportunity to have a full and fair review of a denied claim. The Plan Administrator is authorized to conduct an examination of the relevant facts to determine the merits of a Participant’s or Beneficiary’s claim for Plan benefits.
11.10 **Operational Rules for Short Plan Years.** The following operational rules apply if the Plan has a Short Plan Year. A Short Plan Year is any Plan Year that is less than a 12-month period, either because of the amendment of the Plan Year, or because the Effective Date of a new Plan is less than 12 months prior to the end of the first Plan Year.

(a) If the Plan is amended to create a Short Plan Year, and an Eligibility Computation Period or Vesting Computation Period is based on the Plan Year, the applicable computation period begins on the first day of the Short Plan Year, but such period ends on the day which is 12 months from the first day of such Short Plan Year. Thus, the computation period that begins on the first day of the Short Plan Year overlaps with the computation period that starts on the first day of the next Plan Year. This rule applies only to an Employee who has at least one Hour of Service during the Short Plan Year.

If a Plan has an initial Short Plan Year, the rule in the above paragraph applies only for purposes of determining an Employee’s Vesting Computation Period and only if the Employer elects under AA §8-3 to exclude service earned prior to the adoption of the Plan. For eligibility and vesting (where service prior to the adoption of the Plan is not ignored), if the Eligibility Computation Period or Vesting Computation Period is based on the Plan Year, the applicable computation period will be determined on the basis of the Plan’s normal Plan Year, without regard to the initial short Plan Year.

(b) If Employer Contributions and/or Matching Contributions are allocated for a Short Plan Year, any allocation condition under AA §6-7 or AA §6B-7 that requires a Participant to complete a specified number of Hours of Service to receive an allocation of such Employer Contributions and/or Matching Contributions will not be prorated as a result of such Short Plan Year unless otherwise specified in AA §6-7 or AA §6B-7, if applicable.

(c) The Compensation Limit will be prorated to reflect the number of months (or partial months) included in the Short Plan Year unless the compensation used for such Short Plan Year is a period of 12 months.

In all other respects, the Plan shall be operated for the Short Plan Year in the same manner as for a 12-month Plan Year, unless the context requires otherwise. If the terms of the Plan are ambiguous with respect to the operation of the Plan for a Short Plan Year, the Plan Administrator has the authority to make a final determination on the proper interpretation of the Plan.
SECTION 12
CUSTODIAL AGREEMENTS/ANNUITY CONTRACTS

12.01 Creation of Custodial Agreement. If the Employer elects in the Adoption Agreement to fund the Plan using Custodial Accounts, the Employer (or, if applicable each Participant) will execute a Custodial Agreement with the Custodian, as a Vendor, in which Participants’ Accounts are invested. The Custodial Agreement will describe the duties and responsibilities of the Custodian. The Custodian will be listed in Addendum B – Vendors of Investment Arrangements. The Addendum will include sufficient information to identify the approved Investment Arrangement. The terms governing each Investment Arrangement under the Plan, excluding those terms that are inconsistent with the Plan or Code §403(b), are incorporated by reference in the Plan.

12.02 Annuity Contracts. If the Employer elects in the Adoption Agreement to provide Annuity Contracts as an investment option, the Employer will list the Vendor of the Annuity Contract in Addendum B – Vendors of Investment Arrangements. The Addendum will include sufficient information to identify the approved Investment Arrangement. The terms governing each Investment Arrangement under the Plan, excluding those terms that are inconsistent with the Plan or Code §403(b), are incorporated by reference in the Plan.
SECTION 13
PARTICIPANT LOANS

13.01 Availability of Participant Loans. Subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement, the Employer may elect under Appendix B of the Adoption Agreement to permit Participants to take loans from their vested Account Balance under the Plan. If the Employer elects to permit loans under the Plan, the Employer may elect to use the default loan policy under this Section 13, as modified under Appendix B of the Adoption Agreement, or may establish an outside loan policy for purposes of administering Participant loans under the Plan. If the Employer adopts a separate written loan policy, the terms of such separate loan policy will control over the terms of this Plan with respect to the administration of any Participant loans. Any separate written loan policy must satisfy the requirements under Code §72(p) and the regulations thereunder. Participant loans are subject to the terms of any Investment Arrangements associated with the Plan.

To receive a Participant loan, a Participant must sign a promissory note along with a pledge or assignment of the portion of the Account Balance used for security on the loan. The loan will be evidenced by a legally enforceable agreement which specifies the amount and term of the loan, and the repayment schedule.

13.02 Must be Available in Reasonably Equivalent Manner. Participant loans must be made available to Participants in a reasonably equivalent manner. The Employer may elect under AA §B-8 to limit the availability of Participant loans to specified events.

13.03 Loan Limitations. A Participant loan may not be made to the extent such loan (when added to the outstanding balance of all other loans made to the Participant) exceeds the lesser of:

(a) $50,000 (reduced by the excess, if any, of the Participant’s highest outstanding balance of loans from the Plan during the one-year period ending on the day before the date on which such loan is made, over the Participant’s outstanding balance of loans from the Plan as of the date such loan is made) or

(b) one-half (½) of the Participant’s vested Account Balance, determined as of the Valuation Date coinciding with or immediately preceding such loan, adjusted for any contributions or distributions made since such valuation date, or, if the Plan is not subject to ERISA, $10,000, if greater.

In applying the limitations under this Section 13.03, all plans maintained by the Employer are aggregated and treated as a single plan. In addition, any assignment or pledge of any portion of the Participant’s interest in the Plan and any loan, pledge, or assignment with respect to any insurance contract purchased under the Plan will be treated as loan under this Section.

13.04 Limit on Amount and Number of Loans. Unless elected otherwise under AA §B-5 and/or AA §B-6, or under a separate written loan policy, a Participant may not receive a Participant loan of less than $1,000 nor may a Participant have more than one Participant loan outstanding at any time.

(a) Loan renegotiation. A Participant may renegotiate a loan without violating the one outstanding loan requirement to the extent such renegotiated loan is a new loan (i.e., the renegotiated loan separately satisfies the reasonable interest rate requirement under Section 13.05, the adequate security requirement under Section 13.06, and the periodic repayment requirement under Section 13.07) and the renegotiated loan does not exceed the limitations under Section 13.03 above, treating both the replaced loan and the renegotiated loan as outstanding at the same time. However, if the term of the renegotiated loan does not end later than the original term of the replaced loan, the replaced loan may be ignored in applying the limitations under Section 13.03 above.

(b) Participant must be creditworthy. The Plan Administrator may refuse to make a loan to any Participant who is determined to be not creditworthy. For this purpose, a Participant is not creditworthy if, based on the facts and circumstances, it is reasonable to believe that the Participant will not repay the loan. A Participant who has defaulted on a previous loan from the Plan and has not repaid such loan (with accrued interest) at the time of any subsequent loan will be treated as not creditworthy until such time as the Participant repays the defaulted loan (with accrued interest).

13.05 Reasonable Rate of Interest. All Participant loans will be charged a reasonable rate of interest. For this purpose, the interest rate charged on a Participant loan must be commensurate with the interest rates charged by persons in the business of lending money for loans under similar circumstances. The Employer may identify alternative methods for determining a reasonable rate of interest under AA §B-7 or under a separate written loan policy. The Plan Administrator must periodically review its interest rate assumptions to ensure the interest rate charged on Participant loans is reasonable.

If a Participant is in “military service” while he/she has an outstanding Participant loan, the applicable interest charged on such loan during the period while the Participant is in “military service” will not exceed 6% per year provided the Participant provides written notice and a copy of his/her call-up or extension orders to the Plan Administrator within 180 days following the Participant’s termination or release from “military service.” For this purpose, “military service” is as defined in the
13.06 Adequate Security. All Participant loans must be adequately secured. The Participant’s vested Account Balance shall be used as security for a Participant loan provided the outstanding balance of all Participant loans made to such Participant does not exceed 50% of the Participants vested Account Balance, determined immediately after the origination of each loan, and, if applicable, the spousal consent requirements have been satisfied. The Plan Administrator may require a Participant to provide additional collateral to receive a Participant loan if the Plan Administrator determines such additional collateral is required to protect the interests of Plan Participants. A separate loan policy or written modifications to this loan policy may prescribe alternative rules for obtaining adequate security.

13.07 Periodic Repayment. A Participant loan must provide for level amortization with payments to be made not less frequently than quarterly. A Participant loan must be payable within a period not exceeding five (5) years from the date the Participant receives the loan from the Plan, unless the loan is for the purchase of the Participant’s principal residence, in which case the loan must be payable within a reasonable time commensurate with the repayment period permitted by commercial lenders for similar loans. Loan repayments must be made through payroll withholding, except to the extent the Plan Administrator determines payroll withholding is not practical given the level of a Participant’s wages, the frequency with which the Participant is paid, or other circumstances.

(a) Unpaid leave of absence. A Participant with an outstanding Participant loan may suspend loan payments to the Plan for up to 12 months for any period during which the Participant is on an unpaid leave of absence. Upon the Participant’s return to employment (or after the end of the 12-month period, if earlier), the Participant’s outstanding loan will be reamortized over the remaining period of such loan to make up for the missed payments. The reamortized loan may extend beyond the original loan term so long as the loan is paid in full by whichever of the following dates comes first: (1) the date which is five (5) years from the original date of the loan (or the end of the suspension, if sooner), or (2) the original loan repayment deadline (or the end of the suspension period, if later) plus the length of the suspension period. Alternatively, the Participant may resume loan payments under the pre-leave of absence amortization schedule with a balloon payment due at the end of the loan term.

(b) Military leave. A Participant with an outstanding Participant loan also may suspend loan payments for any period such Participant is on military leave, in accordance with Code §414(u)(4). Upon the Participant’s return from military leave (or the expiration of five years from the date the Participant began his/her military leave, if earlier), loan payments will recommence under the amortization schedule in effect prior to the Participant’s military leave, without regard to the five-year maximum loan repayment period. Alternatively, the loan may be reamortized to require a different level of loan payment, as long as the amount and frequency of such payments are not less than the amount and frequency under the amortization schedule in effect prior to the Participant’s military leave.

13.08 Spousal consent. If the Employer elects under the AA to require spousal consent to a Plan loan, the Spouse’s consent will be required with respect to a loan. A Spouse’s consent, if required, must conform to any requirement imposed by the Employer or applicable State or local law.

13.09 Designation of Accounts. A Participant loan will be treated as a segregated investment on behalf of the individual Participant for whom the loan is made or may be treated as a general investment of the Plan. Unless designated otherwise under the AA or under a separate loan procedure, loan amounts may be taken from any available contribution source under the Plan. The Plan Administrator may determine the contribution sources from which a loan is taken or may follow directions of the Participant. Each payment of principal and interest paid by a Participant on his/her Participant loan shall be credited to the same Participant Accounts and investment funds within such Accounts from which the loan was treated.

13.10 Procedures for Loan Default. A Participant will be considered to be in default with respect to a loan if any scheduled repayment with respect to such loan is not made by the end of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the missed payment was due.

If a Participant defaults on a Participant loan, the Plan may not offset the Participant’s Account Balance until the Participant is otherwise entitled to an immediate distribution of the portion of the Account Balance which will be offset and such amount being offset is available as security on the loan, pursuant to Section 13.06. For this purpose, a loan default is treated as an immediate distribution event to the extent the law does not prohibit an actual distribution of the type of contributions which would be offset as a result of the loan default (determined without regard to the consent requirements under Sections 8.04 and 9.02, so long as spousal consent was properly obtained at the time of the loan, if required under Section 9.02). The Participant may repay the outstanding balance of a defaulted loan (including accrued interest through the date of repayment) at any time.

Pending the offset of a Participant’s Account Balance following a defaulted loan, the following rules apply to the amount in default.
(a) Interest continues to accrue on the amount in default until the time of the loan offset or, if earlier, the date the loan repayments are made current or the amount is satisfied with other collateral.

(b) A subsequent offset of the amount in default is not reported as a taxable distribution, except to the extent the taxable portion of the default amount was not previously reported by the Plan as a taxable distribution.

(c) The post-default accrued interest included in the loan offset is not reported as a taxable distribution at the time of the offset.

A separate loan policy or written modifications to this loan policy may modify the procedures for determining a loan default.

13.11 Termination of Employment.

(a) Offset of outstanding loan. A Participant loan becomes due and payable in full immediately upon the Participant’s termination of employment. Upon a Participant’s termination, the Participant may repay the entire outstanding balance of the loan (including any accrued interest) within a reasonable period following termination of employment. If the Participant does not repay the entire outstanding loan balance, the Participant’s vested account balance will be reduced by the remaining outstanding balance of the loan (without regard to the consent requirements under Sections 8.04 and 9.02, so long as spousal consent was properly obtained at the time of the loan, if required), to the extent such Account Balance is available as security on the loan, pursuant to Section 13.06, and the remaining vested account balance will be distributed in accordance with the distribution provisions under Section 8. If the outstanding loan balance of a deceased Participant is not repaid, the outstanding loan balance shall be treated as a distribution to the Participant and shall reduce the death benefit amount payable to the Beneficiary under Section 8.08.

(b) Direct Rollover. Unless otherwise elected under the AA, upon termination of employment, a Participant may request a Direct Rollover of the loan note (provided the distribution is an Eligible Rollover Distribution as defined in Section 8.05(a)(1)) to another plan which agrees to accept a Direct Rollover of the loan note. A Participant may not engage in a Direct Rollover of a loan to the extent the Participant has already received a deemed distribution with respect to such loan.

(c) Modified loan policy. A separate loan policy or written modifications to this loan policy may modify this Section 13.11, including, but not limited to: (1) a provision to permit loan repayments to continue beyond termination of employment; (2) to prohibit the Direct Rollover of a loan note; and (3) to provide for other events that may accelerate the Participant’s repayment obligation under the loan.

13.12 Mergers, Transfers or Direct Rollovers from another Plan/Change in Loan Record Keeper. Any Participant loan transferred into the Plan as the result of a merger, consolidation, or plan to plan transfer, or rolled over to the Plan from another plan, shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the note reflecting such loan, and shall remain outstanding until repaid in accordance with its terms, except that the Employer may permit the renegotiation of the terms of the loan to the extent necessary to ensure the administration of such loan continues to satisfy the requirements of Code §72(p) and the regulations thereunder. In addition, if there is a change in the person or persons to whom the record keeping of Participant loans has been delegated, a loan shall continue to be administered in accordance with the provisions of the note reflecting such loan, and shall remain outstanding until repaid in accordance with its terms, except that the Employer may permit the renegotiation of the terms of a loan to the extent necessary to ensure the administration of the loan after the change in the loan record keeper continues to satisfy the requirements of Code §72(p) and the regulations thereunder, regardless of any contrary election under AA §B-14.

13.13 Amendment of Plan to Eliminate Participant Loans. The Plan may be amended at any time to eliminate Participant loans on a prospective basis. However, the elimination of a Participant loan feature may not result in the acceleration of payment of any existing Participant loans, unless the terms of the Participant loan permit such acceleration.
SECTION 14

PLAN AMENDMENTS, TERMINATION, Mergers, Exchanges, and Transfers

14.01 Plan Amendments.

(a) Amendment by the Volume Submitter Sponsor. The Volume Submitter Sponsor may amend the Plan on behalf of all adopting Employers, including those Employers who adopt the Plan prior to or after the amendment, for changes in the Code, regulations, revenue rulings, and other statements published by the Internal Revenue Service, including model, sample or other required good faith amendments (but only if their adoption will not cause such Plan to be individually designed), and for corrections of prior approved plans. These amendments will be applied to all Employers who have adopted the Plan.

For purposes of Volume Submitter Plan amendments, the ASC Institute, as mass submitter, shall be recognized as the agent of the Volume Submitter Sponsor. If the Volume Submitter Sponsor does not adopt the amendments made by ASC Institute, as the mass submitter, it no longer will be identical to the ASC Institute mass submitter plan.

The Volume Submitter Sponsor will maintain, or have maintained on its behalf, a record of the Employers that have adopted the Plan, and the Volume Submitter Sponsor will make reasonable and diligent efforts to ensure that adopting Employers have actually received and are aware of all Plan amendments and that such Employers adopt new documents when necessary.

(b) Amendment by the Employer. The Employer shall have the right at any time to amend the Adoption Agreement in the following manner without affecting the Plan’s status as a Volume Submitter Plan. (The ability to amend the Plan as authorized under this subsection (b) applies only to the Employer that executes the Employer Signature Page of the Adoption Agreement. Any amendment to the Plan by the Employer under this subsection (b) also applies to any other Employer that participates under the Plan as a Participating Employer.)

1. The Employer may change any optional selections under the Adoption Agreement.

2. The Employer may add overriding language to the Adoption Agreement when such language is necessary to satisfy Code §415 because of the required aggregation of multiple plans.

3. The Employer may change the administrative selections under Appendix C of the Adoption Agreement by replacing the appropriate page(s) within the Adoption Agreement. Such amendment does not require re-execution of the Employer Signature Page of the Adoption Agreement.

4. The Employer may amend Addendum A – Allocation of Administrative Functions – and Addendum B – Vendors of Investment Arrangements - in the Adoption Agreement. Such amendment does not require re-execution of the Employer Signature Page of the AA.

5. The Employer may add certain sample or model amendments published by the IRS which specifically provide that their adoption will not cause the Plan to be treated as an individually designed plan.

6. The Employer may add or change provisions permitted under the Plan and/or specify or change the effective date of a provision as permitted under the Plan.

7. The Employer may adopt any amendments that it deems necessary to satisfy the requirements for resolving qualification failures under the IRS’ compliance resolution programs.

The Employer may amend the Plan at any time for any other reason. The Plan will not lose its status as a Volume Submitter Plan, unless the amendment causes the Plan to not be substantially similar to the approved Volume Submitter Plan.

(c) Method of amendment. An amendment to the Plan may be adopted as a modification to the Adoption Agreement and/or Basic Plan Document or as a separate snap-on amendment. An amendment to the Plan may be adopted as part of a properly executed board resolution or other authorized action of the Employer. Any such amendment must be executed by the board of directors or a duly authorized officer of the Employer.

14.02 Plan Termination. The Employer may terminate this Plan at any time by delivering to the Plan Administrator written notice of such termination. However, to the extent that the Plan holds Salary Deferral Accounts and/or Custodial Accounts, Plan termination is only permitted if the Employer does not make contributions to any Code §403(b) plan 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 terminated Plan. The Employer may terminate the Plan pursuant to a Board resolution or other appropriate Employer action.
The Employer should amend the Plan to reflect the effective date of the Plan termination and any laws or regulations effective as of the date of termination.

(a) **Full and immediate vesting.** Upon a full or partial termination of the Plan (or the complete discontinuance of contributions), all amounts credited to an affected Participant’s Account become 100% vested, regardless of the Participant’s vested percentage. The Plan Administrator has discretion to determine whether a partial termination has occurred.

(b) **Distribution upon Plan termination.** Upon the termination of the Plan, the Plan Administrator shall direct the distribution of Accumulated Benefits to Participants in accordance with the provisions under Section 8 and subject to any restrictions contained in the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement as soon as administratively practicable after termination of the Plan.

(c) **Termination upon merger, liquidation or dissolution of the Employer.** The Plan may terminate upon the liquidation or dissolution of the Employer provided however, that in any such event, arrangements may be made for the Plan to be continued by any successor to the Employer.

(d) **Missing Participants.** Upon termination of the Plan, if any Participant cannot be located after a reasonable diligent search, the Plan Administrator may make a direct rollover to an IRA selected by the Plan Administrator. For this purpose, the Plan Administrator will adopt procedures similar to the procedures required under Section 8.06 for making Automatic Rollers in applying the provisions under this subsection (d). An Automatic Rollover under this subsection (d) may be made on behalf of any missing Participant, regardless of the value of his/her vested Account Balance under the Plan.

14.03 **Merger or Consolidation.** In the event the Plan is merged or consolidated with another plan, each Participant must be entitled to a benefit immediately after such merger or consolidation that is at least equal to the benefit the Participant would have been entitled to had the Plan terminated immediately before such merger or consolidation.

14.04 **Contract exchanges within the Plan.** Subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement, the Plan Administrator may, but is not required to, exchange Section 403(b) contracts among the Vendors of Investment Arrangements approved for use under the Plan. Such exchanges must satisfy the following conditions:

(a) The Plan provides for the exchange;

(b) The Participant or Beneficiary has an Accumulated Benefit immediately after the exchange that is at least equal to the Accumulated Benefit of that Participant or Beneficiary immediately before the exchange (taking into account the Accumulated Benefit of that Participant or Beneficiary under both Section 403(b) Contracts immediately before the exchange);

(c) The other Section 403(b) contract is subject to distribution restrictions with respect to the Participant that are not less stringent than those imposed on the contract being exchanged, and the Employer enters into an agreement with the issuer of the other Section 403(b) contract under which the employer and the issuer will from time to time in the future provide each other with the following information:

1. Information necessary for the resulting Section 403(b) contract, or any other contract to which contributions have been made by the employer, to satisfy Code §403(b), including information concerning the Participant’s employment and information that takes into account other Section 403(b) contracts or employer plans (such as whether a Severance from Employment has occurred for purposes of the distribution restrictions in Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-6 and whether the hardship withdrawal rules of Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-6(d)(2) are satisfied).

2. Information necessary for the resulting Section 403(b) contract, or any other contract to which contributions have been made by the Employer, to satisfy other tax requirements (such as whether a plan loan satisfies the conditions in Code §72(p)(2) so that the loan is not a deemed distribution under Code §72(p)(1)).

14.05 **Plan-To-Plan Transfers.** Subject to the terms governing the applicable Investment Arrangement, the Plan Administrator may, but is not required to, permit plan-to-plan transfers. The Plan Administrator may decide in a separate policy whether the Plan accepts plan-to-plan transfers into the Plan and separately whether the Plan allows plan-to-plan transfers from the plan. Plan-to-plan transfers must satisfy the following conditions:

(a) In the case of a transfer for a Participant, the Participant is an Employee or former Employee of the Employer (or the business of the employer) for the receiving plan;
(b) In the case of a transfer for a Beneficiary of a deceased Participant, the Participant was an Employee or former Employee of the Employer (or business of the Employer) for the receiving plan;

(c) The transferor plan provides for transfers;

(d) The receiving plan provides for the receipt of transfers;

(e) The Participant or Beneficiary whose assets are being transferred has an Accumulated Benefit immediately after the transfer that is at least equal to the Accumulated Benefit of that Participant or Beneficiary immediately before the transfer;

(f) The receiving plan provides that, to the extent any amount transferred is subject to any distribution restrictions under Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-6, the receiving plan imposes 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

(g) If a plan-to-plan transfer does not constitute a complete transfer of the Participant’s or Beneficiary’s interest in the Plan, the transferee plan treats the amount transferred as a continuation of a pro rata portion of the Participant’s or Beneficiary’s interest in the Plan.

14.06 Transfers to purchase permissive service credits. The Plan Administrator may, but is not required to, permit transfers to purchase service credits as provided under this Section.

(a) If a Participant is also a participant in a tax-qualified defined benefit governmental plan (as defined in Code §414(d)) 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 Accumulated Benefit transferred to the defined benefit governmental plan. A transfer may be made before the Participant has had a Severance from Employment.

(b) A transfer may be made only if the transfer is either for the purchase of permissive service credits (as defined in Code §415(n)(3)(A)) under the receiving defined benefit governmental plan or a repayment to which Code §415 does not apply by reason of Code §415(k)(3).
SECTION 15
MISCELLANEOUS

15.01 **Exclusive Benefit.** Except as provided under Section 15.02, no part of the Plan assets may revert to the Employer prior to the satisfaction of all liabilities under the Plan nor will such Plan assets be used for, or diverted to, a purpose other than the exclusive benefit of Participants or their Beneficiaries.

No amendment may authorize or permit any portion of the assets held under the Plan to be used for or diverted to a purpose other than the exclusive benefit of Participants or their Beneficiaries, except to the extent such assets are used to pay taxes or administrative expenses of the Plan. An amendment also may not cause or permit any portion of the assets held under the Plan to revert to or become property of the Employer.

15.02 **Return of Contributions.** Upon written request by the Plan Administrator, the Custodian/Insurance Company must return any Plan contributions (adjusted for any income or loss in value, if any) made because of a mistake of fact within one year of the contribution.

15.03 **General Compliance with Code §403(b).**

(a) A Participant may not transfer his interest in the Plan, except as allowed by IRS regulations and approved by the Plan Administrator.

(b) A Participant may not make Salary Deferrals under the Plan and all other plans, contracts or arrangements maintained by the Employer in any calendar year which exceeds the dollar limitation in effect under Code §402(g)(1).

(c) Distributions of a Participant's benefits from the Plan shall begin no later than the Participant's required beginning date under Code §401(a)(9) and all payments shall satisfy the minimum distribution and incidental death benefit requirements of Code §401(a)(9).

(d) In form and in operation, the Plan shall satisfy the direct rollover rules under Code §§403(b)(10) and 401(a)(31).

(e) In form and in operation, the Plan shall satisfy the nondiscrimination requirements of Code §403(b)(12), if applicable.

15.04 **Alienation or Assignment.** Except as permitted under applicable statute or regulation, a Participant or Beneficiary may not assign, alienate, transfer or sell any right or claim to a benefit or distribution from the Plan, and any attempt to assign, alienate, transfer or sell such a right or claim shall be void, except as permitted by statute or regulation. Any such right or claim under the Plan shall not be subject to attachment, execution, garnishment, sequestration, or other legal or equitable process. This prohibition against alienation or assignment also applies to the creation, assignment, or recognition of a right to a benefit payable with respect to a Participant pursuant to a domestic relations order, unless such order is determined to be a QDRO pursuant to Section 11.08, or any domestic relations order entered before January 1, 1985.

This Section 15.04 shall not preclude the following:

(a) The enforcement of a Federal tax levy made pursuant to Code §6331.

(b) The collection by the United States on a judgment resulting from an unpaid tax assessment.

(c) Any arrangement for the recovery by the plan of overpayments of benefits previously made to a participant.

This Section 15.04 shall not apply to an offset of a Participant's benefits as a result of a judgment of conviction for a crime involving the Plan.

15.05 **Participants’ Rights.** The adoption of this Plan by the Employer does not give any Participant, Beneficiary, or Employee a right to continued employment with the Employer and does not affect the Employer's right to discharge an Employee or Participant at any time. This Plan also does not create any legal or equitable rights in favor of any Participant, Beneficiary, or Employee against the Employer or Plan Administrator. Unless the context indicates otherwise, any amendment to this Plan is not applicable to determine the benefits accrued (and the extent to which such benefits are vested) by a Participant or former Employee whose employment terminated before the effective date of such amendment, except where application of such amendment to the terminated Participant or former Employee is required by statute, regulation or other guidance of general applicability. Where the provisions of the Plan are ambiguous as to the application of an amendment to a terminated Participant or former Employee, the Plan Administrator has the authority to make a final determination on the proper interpretation of the Plan.
15.06 **Military Service.** To the extent required under Code §414(u), an Employee who returns to employment with the Employer following a period of qualified military service will receive any contributions, benefits and service credit required under Code §414(u), provided the Employee satisfies all applicable requirements under the Code and regulations. In addition, the survivors of any Participant who dies on or after January 1, 2007, while performing qualified military service, are entitled to any additional benefits (other than benefit accruals relating to the period of qualified military service) that would have been provided under the Plan had the Participant resumed employment and then terminated employment on account of death.

The Employer may, for benefit accrual purposes, treat an individual who dies or becomes disabled while performing qualified military service as if that individual had resumed employment in accordance with USERRA reemployment rights on the day preceding the death or disability and then terminated employment on the actual date of death or disability.

15.07 **Annuity Contracts.** Any annuity contract distributed under the Plan must be nontransferable. In addition, the terms of any annuity contract purchased and distributed to a Participant or to a Participant’s Spouse must comply with all requirements under this Plan.

15.08 **IRS Levy.** The Plan Administrator may pay from a Participant's or Beneficiary’s Accumulated Benefit the amount that the Plan 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.

15.09 **Use of IRS compliance programs.** Nothing in this Plan document should be construed to limit the availability of the IRS’ voluntary compliance programs. An Employer may take whatever corrective actions are permitted under the IRS voluntary compliance programs, as is deemed appropriate by the Plan Administrator or Employer.

15.10 **Governing Law.** The provisions of this Plan shall be construed, administered, and enforced in accordance with the provisions of applicable Federal Law and, to the extent applicable, the laws of the State in which the Employer has its principal place of business.

15.11 **Waiver of Notice.** Any person entitled to a notice under the Plan may waive the right to receive such notice, to the extent such a waiver is not prohibited by law, regulation or other pronouncement.

15.12 **Use of Electronic Media.** The Plan Administrator may use telephonic or electronic media to satisfy any notice requirements required by this Plan, to the extent permissible under regulations (or other generally applicable guidance). In addition, a Participant’s consent to immediate distribution, as required by Section 8.04, may be provided through telephonic or electronic means, to the extent permissible under regulations (or other generally applicable guidance). The Plan Administrator also may use telephonic or electronic media to conduct plan transactions such as enrolling participants, making (and changing) salary reduction elections, electing (and changing) investment allocations, applying for Plan loans, and other transactions, to the extent permissible under regulations (or other generally applicable guidance).

15.13 **Severability of Provisions.** In the event that any provision of this Plan shall be held to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions under the Plan shall be construed as if the illegal, invalid or unenforceable provisions had never been included in the Plan.

15.14 **Binding Effect.** The Plan, and all actions and decisions made thereunder, shall be binding upon all applicable parties, and their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns.
SECTION 16
PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS

16.01 Participation by Participating Employers. An Employer (other than the Employer that executes the Employer Signature Page of the Adoption Agreement) may elect to participate under this Plan by executing a Participating Employer Adoption Page under the Adoption Agreement. A Participating Employer (including a Related Employer) may not contribute to this Plan unless it executes the Participating Employer Adoption Page. If an unrelated Employer executes a Participating Employer Adoption Page, the Plan will be a Multiple Employer Plan (see Section 16.07 for special rules applicable to Multiple Employer Plans).

16.02 Participating Employer Adoption Page.

(a) Application of Plan provisions. By executing a Participating Employer Adoption Page, a Participating Employer adopts all the provisions of the Plan, including the elective choices made by the signatory Employer under the Adoption Agreement. The Participating Employer may elect under the Participating Employer Adoption Page to modify the elective provisions under the Adoption Agreement as they apply to the Participating Employer.

(b) Plan amendments. In addition, unless provided otherwise under the Participating Employer Adoption Page, a Participating Employer is bound by any amendments made to the Plan in accordance with Section 14.01.

(c) Investment Arrangements. The Participating Employer agrees to use the same Vendors of Investment Arrangements designated in Addendum B - Vendors of Investment Arrangements. The Participating Employer may add additional Vendors of Investment Arrangements under Addendum B.

16.03 Compensation of Related Employers. In applying the provisions of this Plan, Total Compensation includes amounts earned with a Related Employer, regardless of whether such Related Employer executes a Participating Employer Adoption Page. The Employer may elect under AA §§5-3(h) to exclude amounts earned with a Related Employer that does not execute a Participating Employer Adoption Page for purposes of determining an Employee’s Plan Compensation.

16.04 Allocation of Contributions and Forfeitures. Unless selected otherwise under the Participating Employer Adoption Page, any contributions made by a Participating Employer (and any forfeitures relating to such contributions) will be allocated to all Participants employed by the Employer and Participating Employers in accordance with the provisions under this Plan. A Participating Employer may elect under the Participating Employer Adoption Page to allocate its contributions (and forfeitures relating to such contributions) only to the Participants employed by the Participating Employer making such contributions. If so elected, the Participating Employer will not share in an allocation of contributions (or forfeitures relating to such contributions) made by any other Participating Employer (except in such individual's capacity as an Employee of that other Participating Employer). Thus, for example, a Participating Employer may make a different discretionary contribution and allocate such contribution only to its Employees. Where contributions are allocated only to the Employee of a contributing Participating Employer, a separate accounting must be maintained of Employees’ Account Balances attributable to the contributions of a particular Participating Employer. This separate accounting is necessary only for contributions that are not 100% vested, so that the allocation of forfeitures attributable to such contributions can be allocated for the benefit of the appropriate Employee. An election to allocate contributions and forfeitures only to the Participants employed by the Participating Employer making such contributions will preclude the Plan from satisfying the nondiscrimination safe harbor rules under Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(4)-2 and may require additional nondiscrimination testing. (See Section 16.07 for special coverage and nondiscrimination testing requirements applicable to Multiple Employer Plans.)

16.05 Discontinuance of Participation by a Participating Employer. A Participating Employer may discontinue its participation under the Plan at any time. To document a Participating Employer’s cessation of participation, the following procedures should be followed: (1) the Participating Employer should adopt a resolution that formally terminates active participation in the Plan as of a specified date, (2) the Employer that has executed the Employer Signature Page of the Adoption Agreement should re-execute such page, indicating an amendment by page substitution through the deletion of the Participating Employer Adoption Page executed by the withdrawing Participating Employer, and (3) the withdrawing Participating Employer should provide any notices to its Employees that are required by law. Discontinuance of participation means that no further benefits accrue after the effective date of such discontinuance with respect to employment with the withdrawing Participating Employer. The portion of the Plan attributable to the withdrawing Participating Employer may continue as a separate plan, under which benefits may continue to accrue, through the adoption by the Participating Employer of a successor plan (which may be created through the execution of a separate Adoption Agreement by the Participating Employer) or by spin-off of the portion of the Plan attributable to such Participating Employer followed by a merger or transfer into another existing plan, as specified in a merger or transfer agreement.

16.06 Operational Rules for Related Employer Groups. If an Employer has one or more Related Employers, the Employer and such Related Employer(s) constitute a Related Employer group. In such case, the following rules apply to the operation of the Plan.
(a) If the term "Employer" is used in the context of administrative functions necessary to the operation, establishment, maintenance, or termination of the Plan, only the Employer executing the Employer Signature Page under the Adoption Agreement, and any Related Employer executing a Participating Employer Adoption Page, is treated as the Employer.

(b) Hours of Service are determined by treating all members of the Related Employer group as the Employer.

(c) The term Excluded Employee is determined by treating all members of the Related Employer group as the Employer, except as specifically provided in the Plan.

(d) Compensation is determined by treating all members of the Related Employer group as the Employer, except as specifically provided in the Plan.

(e) An Employee is not treated as terminated from employment if the Employee is employed by any member of the Related Employer group.

(f) The Code §415 Limitation described in Section 5.03 is applied by treating all members of the Related Employer group as the Employer.

In all other contexts, the term "Employer" generally means a reference to all members of the Related Employer group, unless the context requires otherwise. If the terms of the Plan are ambiguous with respect to the treatment of the Related Employer group as the Employer, the Plan Administrator has the authority to make a final determination on the proper interpretation of the Plan.

16.07 Special rules for Multiple Employer Plans. If an Employer (other than a Related Employer) executes a Participating Employer Adoption Page under the Adoption Agreement, the Plan is treated as a Multiple Employer Plan. If the Plan is a Multiple Employer Plan, the following rules apply.

(a) Eligibility requirements. If the Plan is a Multiple Employer Plan, the eligibility rules under Section 2 are applied as if the Employees of all Employers participating in the Multiple Employer Plan are employed by a single Employer.

(b) Vesting rules. If the Plan is a Multiple Employer Plan, the vesting rules under Section 7 are applied as if the Employees of all Employers participating in the Multiple Employer Plan are employed by a single Employer.

(c) Code §415 Limit. If the Employer is a Multiple Employer Plan, the Code §415 Limit under Section 5.03 is applied as if the Employees of all Employers participating in the Multiple Employer Plan are employed by a single Employer. Thus, if a Participant receives contributions from more than one Employer within the Multiple Employer Plan, such contributions must be aggregated for purposes of applying the Code §415 Limit. For this purpose, Total Compensation from all participating Employers may be considered in applying the Code §415 Limit.

(d) Other rules applicable to Multiple Employer Plans. To the extent not addressed in this Section 16.07, rules similar to the rules under Code §413(c) and applicable regulations will apply to a Multiple Employer Plan.
APPENDIX A

ACTUARIAL FACTORS
(For use with age-based allocation formula)

Actuarial Factor Table. The following table sets forth Actuarial Factors based on a testing age of 65, an interest rate of 8.5% and a UP-1984 mortality table. The Actuarial Factors in this table must be modified if the Employer uses a testing age other than age 65 or selects a different interest rate or mortality table under AA §6-3(4). To determine a Participant's Actuarial Factor, use the factor corresponding to the number of years to the Participant's testing age. The number of years to the testing age is determined by counting the number of years from the last day of the current Plan Year to the last day of the Plan Year in which the Participant reaches the testing age. If the Participant has reached the testing age as of the last day of the current Plan Year, the number of years is 0 for that year and all subsequent years.

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APPENDIX B
INTERIM AMENDMENT #1

ARTICLE I
PURPOSE OF APPENDIX B

B-1.01 Adoption by Pre-Approved Plan Sponsor. Pursuant to Revenue Procedure 2013-22 and Section 14.01(a) of the Plan, the Plan is being amended by the Pre-Approved Plan Sponsor on behalf of all adopting Employers. This interim amendment is intended to qualify as a good-faith amendment to document the Plan’s compliance with the plan qualification requirements under IRS guidance. A copy of this amendment will be provided to all adopting Employers of the Pre-Approved Plan and made a part of their Plans.

B-1.02 Application. This Appendix B supersedes any contrary provisions under the Plan. However, this amendment does not replace any prior amendments that were adopted to comply with applicable requirements. Thus, the date of adoption of any prior amendments will continue to control in determining the date as of which such amendments were first adopted.

ARTICLE II
AMENDMENTS RELATING TO REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS

B-2.01 Application of the Minimum Distribution Requirements of Code §401(a)(9). As set forth in Section 8.11 of the Plan, the Plan shall comply with the minimum distribution requirements of Code §401(a)(9) and the regulations thereunder as applicable to Code §403(b) plans. These requirements are incorporated by reference into the Plan, with the general rules set forth in Sections B-2.02 – B-2.07 below. Subject to the terms of the applicable Investment Arrangements, the Plan Administrator shall ensure that the Plan conforms with the minimum distribution requirements, including the final regulations under Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(9)-6 relating to the purchase of Qualifying Longevity Annuity Contracts. The Plan Administrator may adopt appropriate administrative procedures, consistent with the provisions of the applicable Investment Arrangements, to assist in compliance with the minimum distribution requirements of Code §401(a)(9) and the regulations thereunder as applicable to Code §403(b) plans. In the event of any conflict between the terms of the Plan and the terms of any associated Investment Arrangement, the terms of the Plan shall govern.

B-2.02 General Rules Regarding Minimum Distribution Requirements. Unless and to the extent otherwise permitted by law and in regulations or other rules of general applicability published by the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service, the Plan shall comply with the minimum distribution requirements of section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder in accordance with Sections B-2.03 through B-2.07. The distribution requirements in Sections B-2.03 through B-2.07 generally apply to a Participant’s entire Accumulated Benefit. However, these requirements do not apply to the undistributed portion of a Participant’s Accumulated Benefit valued as of December 31, 1986, exclusive of subsequent earnings (the pre-’87 account balance), provided that the applicable requirements of §1.401(a)(9)-6(e)(6) of the Treasury Regulations are satisfied. In this case, a Participant’s pre-’87 account balance shall be distributed in accordance with the incidental benefit requirements of §1.401-1(b)(1)(ii) of the Treasury Regulations. To the extent permitted under §1.403(b)-6(e)(7), a Participant’s Investment Arrangement(s) under the Plan, or under the Plan and other §403(b) plans in which the Participant participates as an Employee, may be aggregated and the minimum distribution requirements satisfied by distribution from any one or more of the Investment Arrangements.

B-2.03 Required Minimum Distributions. Distribution of the Participant’s Accumulated Benefit will begin no later than the first day of April following the later of the calendar year in which the Participant attains age 701/2 or the calendar year in which the Participant retires from employment (the "required beginning date") over (1) the life of the Participant, (2) the lives of the Participant and Beneficiary, or (3) a period certain not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Participant or the joint and survivor expectancy of the Participant and Beneficiary. However, distributions to a 5-percent owner (if applicable) must commence by April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the owner attains age 701/2.

(a) If the Participant’s Accumulated Benefit is not distributed as an annuity, the amount to be distributed each year, beginning with the calendar year the Participant attains age 70 1/2 or retires and continuing through the year of death, shall not be less than the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the Accumulated Benefit, including outstanding rollovers and transfers, as of the end of the preceding year by the distribution period in the Uniform Lifetime Table in Q&A-2 of §1.401(a)(9)-9 of the Treasury Regulations, using the Participant’s age as of his or her birthday in the Distribution Calendar Year. However, if the Participant’s sole Beneficiary is his or her surviving Spouse and such Spouse is more than 10 years younger than the Participant, then the distribution period is determined under the Joint and Last Survivor Table in Q&A-3 of §1.401(a)(9)-9, using the ages as of the Participant’s and Spouse’s birthdays in the year of the Spouse’s death.
(b) If the Participant’s Accumulated Benefit is distributed as an annuity, the distribution periods described in paragraph (a) above cannot exceed the periods specified in §1.401(a)(9)-6 of the Treasury Regulations. Payments must be made in periodic payments at intervals of no longer than one year and must be either non-increasing or they may increase only as provided in Q&A-1 and -4 of §1.401(a)(9)-6 of the Treasury Regulations. In addition, any distribution must satisfy the incidental benefit requirements specified in Q&A-2 of §1.401(a)(9)-6.

(c) The required minimum distribution for the year the Participant attains age 70 1/2 or retires (or first required annuity payment) can be made as late as the required beginning date. The required minimum distribution (or required annuity payment) for any other year, including the year that contains the required beginning date, must be made by the end of such year.

B-2.04 Death On or After Required Beginning Date or Date Required Annuity Payments Begin. If the Participant’s Accumulated Benefit is distributed as an annuity and the Participant dies on or after required payments begin, the remaining portion of the Participant’s interest will continue to be distributed under the contract option chosen. If the Participant’s Accumulated Benefit is not distributed as an annuity and the Participant dies on or after the required beginning date, the remaining portion of the Participant’s interest will be distributed at least as rapidly as follows:

(a) If the Beneficiary is someone other than the Participant’s surviving Spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the Beneficiary, with such life expectancy determined using the Beneficiary’s age as of his or her birthday in the year following the year of the Participant’s death, or over the period described in paragraph (c) below if longer.

(b) If the Participant’s sole Beneficiary is the Participant’s surviving Spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the Spouse’s life or over the period described in paragraph (c) below if longer. Any interest remaining after the Spouse’s death will be distributed over the Spouse’s remaining life expectancy determined using the Spouse’s age as of his or her birthday in the year of the Spouse’s death, or, if the distributions are being made over the period described in paragraph (c) below, over such period.

(c) If there is no Beneficiary, or if applicable by operation of paragraph (a) or (b) above, the remaining interest will be distributed over the Participant’s remaining life expectancy determined in the year of the Participant’s death.

(d) The amount to be distributed each year under paragraph (a), (b) or (c), beginning with the calendar year following the calendar year of the Participant’s death, is the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the Accumulated Benefit as of the end of the preceding year by the remaining life expectancy specified in such paragraph. Life expectancy is determined using the Single Life Table in Q&A-1 of §1.401(a)(9)-9 of the Treasury Regulations. If distributions are being made to a surviving Spouse as the sole Beneficiary, the Spouse’s remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to such Spouse’s age in the year. In all other cases, remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the Beneficiary’s or Participant’s age in the year specified in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.

B-2.05 Death Before Required Beginning Date or Date Required Annuity Payments Begin. If the Participant dies before the required beginning date (or the date required payments begin, in the case of an annuity), his or her entire interest will be distributed at least as rapidly as follows:

(a) If the Beneficiary is someone other than the Participant’s surviving Spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Participant’s death, over the remaining life expectancy of the Beneficiary, with such life expectancy determined using the age of the Beneficiary as of his or her birthday in the year following the year of the Participant’s death, or, if elected, in accordance with paragraph (c) below.

(b) If the Participant’s Beneficiary is the Participant’s surviving Spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Participant’s death (or by the end of the calendar year in which the Participant would have attained age 70 1/2, if later), over the Spouse’s life, or, if elected, in accordance with paragraph (c) below. If the surviving Spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, the remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Spouse’s death, over the Spouse’s remaining life expectancy determined using the Beneficiary’s age as of his or her birthday in the year following the death of the Spouse, or, if elected, will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (c) below. If the surviving Spouse dies after distributions are required to begin, any remaining interest will be distributed under the contract option chosen, in the case of an annuity, or over the Spouse’s remaining life expectancy determined using the Spouse’s age as of his or her birthday in the year of the Spouse’s death.

(c) If there is no Beneficiary, or if applicable by operation of paragraph (a) or (b) above, the entire interest, to the extent required by regulations, will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Participant’s death (or of the Spouse’s death in the case of the surviving Spouse’s death before distributions are required
to begin under paragraph (b) above).

B-2.06 Except in the case of a distribution as an annuity, the amount to be distributed each year under paragraph B-2.05(a) or B-2.05(b) is the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the account as of the end of the preceding year by the remaining life expectancy specified in such paragraph. Life expectancy is determined using the Single Life Table in Q&A-1 of §1.401(a)(9)-9 of the Treasury Regulations. If distributions are being made to a surviving Spouse as the designated Beneficiary, the Spouse’s remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the Spouse’s age in the year. In all other cases, remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the Beneficiary’s age in the year specified in Section B-2.05(a) or B-2.05(b) and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year. The “value” of the Accumulated Benefit or the “interest” in the annuity includes the amount of any outstanding rollover and transfer and the actuarial value of any other benefits provided under the annuity such as guaranteed death benefits, to the extent required under applicable regulations.

B-2.07 For purposes of Sections B-2.04 and B-2.05 above, required annuity payments are considered to begin on the Participant’s required beginning date or, if applicable, on the date distributions are required to begin to the surviving Spouse under Section B-2.05(b) above. However, if distributions start prior to the applicable date in the preceding sentence, on an irrevocable basis (except for acceleration) under an Annuity Contract meeting the requirements of §1.401(a)(9)-6 of the Treasury Regulations, then required annuity payments are considered to begin on the annuity starting date.

ARTICLE III
AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DISASTER RELIEF

B-3.01 Relief for Victims of Certain Qualified Natural Disasters. Notwithstanding other provisions of the Plan, the Employer may operate the Plan to provide relief from certain qualification rules relating to hardship distributions and loans for Participants who are victims of certain Qualified Natural Disasters, as set forth under applicable IRS or legislative guidance.

B-3.02 Qualified Natural Disasters. For purposes of this section, Qualified Natural Disasters include:

(a) Louisiana storms, as provided under IRS Announcement 2016-30.
(b) Hurricane Matthew, as provided under IRS Announcement 2016-36.
(c) Hurricane Harvey, as provided under IRS Announcement 2017-11.
(d) Hurricane Irma, as provided under IRS Announcement 2017-13.
(e) Hurricane Maria and the California Wildfires, as provided under IRS Announcement 2017-15.
(f) Any other natural disaster for which the IRS or Congress provides relief from certain qualification rules.

B-3.03 General Rules. If the Employer and the Plan Administrator make good-faith efforts to apply the Plan provisions in conformance with the relief provided under applicable guidance, the Plan will not be treated as failing to satisfy the requirements of the Code or regulations. In general, the following rules apply:

(a) In order to make a loan or distribution (including a hardship distribution), the Plan must provide for loans or distributions, as applicable.
(b) Participants (victims) for whom the relief is available are determined under the appropriate IRS or legislative guidance.
(c) The amount available for hardship distribution is limited to the maximum amount that would be available for a hardship distribution under the Plan. However, the relief provided applies to any hardship of the Participant and no post-distribution contribution restrictions apply.
(d) To qualify for relief under this section, a hardship distribution must be made on account of a hardship resulting from the applicable Qualified Natural Disaster and within the time frame provided under the applicable guidance relating to the Qualified Natural Disaster.
(e) The Plan will not be treated as failing to follow Plan procedural requirements for loans or distributions during the periods provided under guidance relating to the applicable Qualified Natural Disaster.
APPENDIX C – INTERIM AMENDMENT #2

ARTICLE I
PURPOSE OF APPENDIX C

C-1.01 Adoption by Pre-Approved Plan Sponsor. Pursuant to Revenue Procedure 2013-22 and Section 14.01(a) of the Pre-Approved Plan, the Pre-Approved Plan is being amended by the Pre-Approved Plan Sponsor on behalf of all adopting Employers. This interim amendment is intended to qualify as a good-faith amendment to document the Pre-Approved Plan’s compliance with the plan qualification requirements under IRS guidance. A copy of this amendment will be provided to all adopting Employers of the Pre-Approved Plan and made a part of their Plans.

C-1.02 Application. This interim amendment supersedes any contrary provisions under the Pre-Approved Plan. No signature is required by the Employer to adopt this interim amendment. This interim amendment applies to the signatory Employer and any other adopting Employers of the Pre-Approved Plan.

ARTICLE II
AMENDMENT RELATING TO THE EXTENDED ROLLOVER PERIOD
FOR PLAN LOAN OFFSET AMOUNTS AND ACCEPTANCE OF ROLLOVER CONTRIBUTIONS

C-2.01 Rollovers of Qualified Plan Loan Offset Amounts. Pursuant to §13613 of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, notwithstanding any other provisions of the Plan, the period during which a Qualified Plan Loan Offset Amount may be contributed to the Plan as a Rollover Contribution is extended from 60 days after the date of the offset to the due date (including extensions) for filing the individual’s Federal income tax return for the taxable year in which the Plan loan offset occurs.

(a) Effective date. This Section C-2.01 is effective for Qualified Plan Loan Offset Amounts distributed in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

(b) Definition of Qualified Plan Loan Offset Amount. For purposes of this Section C-2.01, a Qualified Plan Loan Offset Amount is a Plan loan offset amount that is treated as distributed from a tax-qualified retirement plan described in Code §401(a) or Code §403(a), an annuity contract described in Code §403(b), or a governmental plan under Code §457(b) solely by reason of termination of the Plan or failure to meet the repayment terms of the loan because of Severance from Employment.

C-2.02 Acceptance of Rollover Contributions. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Plan, the Plan Administrator may accept any Rollover Contribution that satisfies the requirements including the time period to make Rollover Contributions, under Code §402(c) and applicable IRS regulations and other guidance. Thus, for example, the Plan Administrator may accept a Rollover Contribution as provided under Revenue Procedure 2016-47 relating to the waiver of the 60-day rollover period and acceptable self-certification by an Employee.

ARTICLE III
AMENDMENT RELATING TO SPECIAL DISASTER-RELATED RULES

C-3.01 In General. This Article III incorporates the provisions of Section 502 of the Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017, Section 11028 of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, and Section 20102 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 relating to special disaster-related rules for retirement plans. The provisions of this Article III will apply only to the extent a distribution or loan has been made to a qualified individual as provided under the applicable law. If the Plan does not operationally apply the rules under this Article III, such provisions do not apply to the Plan. To the extent this Article III applies to the Plan, the provisions of this Article III supersede any inconsistent provisions of the Plan or loan program.

C-3.02 Tax-favored Withdrawals from the Plan.

(a) Eligibility for Qualified Disaster Distribution. A qualified individual (as determined under the appropriate provisions of the laws referenced in C-3.01 above) may take a Qualified Disaster Distribution without regard to any distribution restrictions otherwise applicable under the Plan.

(1) Definition of Qualified Disaster Distribution. A Qualified Disaster Distribution is a distribution within the applicable time periods to a qualified individual as described in Section 502(a) of the Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017, Section 11028(b)(1) of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, and Section 20102(b)(1) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018.

(2) Limit on amount of Qualified Disaster Distributions. The aggregate amount of Qualified Disaster Distributions received by an individual for any taxable year (from all plans maintained by the Employer and any
member of a controlled group which includes the Employer) may not exceed the excess (if any) of $100,000, over the aggregate amounts treated as Qualified Disaster Distributions (under the applicable relief law) received by such individual for all prior taxable years.

(b) Repayment of Qualified Disaster Distribution. A Participant who received a Qualified Disaster Distribution from the Plan or another eligible retirement plan (as defined in Code §402(c)(8)(B)) may, at any time during the 3-year period beginning on the day after the receipt of such distribution, make one or more rollover contributions to the Plan in an aggregate amount that does not exceed the amount of such Qualified Disaster Distribution. This subsection (b) only applies if the Plan permits rollover contributions.

(c) Recontributions of Withdrawals for Home Purchases. As provided under Section 502(b) of the Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017 and Section 20102(b) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, a Participant who received a qualified distribution to purchase a home, but does not purchase the home due to the disaster may, under the applicable law, make one or more rollover contributions to the Plan during the applicable period in an aggregate amount not to exceed the amount of such qualified distribution. This subsection (c) only applies if the Plan permits rollover contributions.

(d) Special Loan Rules. As provided under Section 502(c) of the Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017 and Section 20102(c) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, the Plan Administrator is authorized (but not required) to revise the applicable loan requirements under the Plan to reflect (1) and (2) below.

(1) Increased Participant loan limits. Notwithstanding the Participant loan limitations under the Plan, for purposes of determining the permissible Participant loans for qualified individuals during the applicable periods (as provided for under Section 502(c) of the Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017 and Section 20102(c) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018), the loan limit under Code §72(p)(2)(A) shall be applied by substituting "$100,000" for "$50,000" and the adequate security requirement under Code §72(p)(2)(A) (ii) may be applied using "the Participant’s vested Account Balance" rather than “one-half (½) of the Participant’s vested Account Balance.”

(2) Delayed loan repayment date. If a qualified individual has an outstanding Participant loan on or after the qualified beginning date (as provided under Section 502(c) of the Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017 and Section 20102(c) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018), and the due date for repayment of such loan occurs during the applicable period beginning on the qualified beginning date (as described under the applicable disaster relief law):

(i) the due date for repayment of the Participant loan shall be delayed for 1 year;

(ii) any subsequent repayments with respect to such loan shall be appropriately adjusted to reflect the delay in the due date under subsection (i) and any interest accruing during such delay; and

(iii) in determining the 5-year period and the term of the loan under Code §72(p)(2)(B) and (C), the 1-year delay period described in subsection (i) shall be disregarded.