

**TIAA
ELECTIVE DEFERRALS ONLY NON-ERISA
403(b) PRE-APPROVED PLAN (CYCLE 2)**

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TIAA
ELECTIVE DEFERRALS ONLY NON-ERISA 403(b) PRE-APPROVED PLAN (CYCLE 2)
BASIC PLAN DOCUMENT #28

TIAA, in its capacity as Provider, sponsors this Pre-approved Plan intended to conform to and qualify under §403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. An Employer establishes a Plan under this Pre-approved Plan by executing an Adoption Agreement. When any provisions of this Pre-approved Plan or the Adoption Agreement is marked "RESERVED", that means that the provision was deliberately omitted but section numbering was retained to help maintain consistency.

The basic plan document and related Adoption Agreement are designed to comply with the safe harbor described in Department of Labor Regulation 2510.3-2(f) and related guidance, and, therefore, is intended to not be covered by ERISA. If an Employer desires or determines that it must perform activities beyond those covered by such safe harbor, it should adopt a Plan that meets the requirements of ERISA.

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS

1.01 Account. Account means the account(s) maintained for the benefit of any Participant, Beneficiary, or alternate payee under one or more Investment Arrangements. Unless required due to an Investment Arrangement, the term "separate Account" means a separate accounting for recordkeeping purposes.

1.02 Account Balance. Account Balance means the total benefit to which a Participant, Beneficiary, or alternate payee is entitled under an Investment Arrangement, taking into account all contributions made to the Investment Arrangement and all earnings or losses (including expenses) that are allocable to the Account, any Rollover Contributions or transfers held under the Account, and any distribution made to the Participant, the Beneficiary, or an alternate payee. The Account Balance includes any part of the Account that is treated under the Plan as a separate contract to which Code §403(c) (or another applicable provision of the Code) applies. In the case of an Annuity Contract that provides additional benefits, to the extent required under the Code, such term also will include the actuarial value of the Participant's vested interest in such other benefits as determined by the Vendor.

1.03 Accumulated Benefit. Accumulated Benefit means the sum of a Participant's, Beneficiary's or alternate payee's Account Balances under all Investment Arrangements under the Plan.

1.04 Adoption Agreement. Adoption Agreement means the document executed by each Employer adopting this Plan. References to Adoption Agreement within this basic plan document are to the Adoption Agreement as completed and executed by a particular Employer unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. An adopting Employer's Adoption Agreement and this basic plan document together constitute a single Plan of the Employer. The Plan also includes any Investment Arrangement and Investment Arrangement Documentation, and such other list(s), policies and procedures, or written document(s) (such as loan policies or service contracts), which, when properly executed or otherwise put into effect fully describe the Plan and practice of the Employer with respect to the Plan from and after the later of the initial Effective Date or restated Effective Date as set forth in the Adoption Agreement, to the extent such items do not conflict with the terms of this basic plan document and the Adoption Agreement. Each elective provision of the Adoption Agreement corresponds (by its parenthetical section reference) to the section of the Plan which grants the election. All "Section" references within an Adoption Agreement are to the basic plan document. All "Election" references within an Adoption Agreement are Adoption Agreement references. The Employer or Plan Administrator to facilitate Plan administration or to generate written policies or forms for use with the Plan may maintain one or more administrative checklists as an attachment to the Adoption Agreement or otherwise. Any such checklists are not part of the Plan.

1.05 [Reserved]

1.06 Annuity Contract. Annuity Contract means 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. See Section 8.03. In the case of an Annuity Contract, the term "Individual Account" when used under the Plan will include individual annuity certificates issued on behalf of a Participant or Beneficiary, in addition to individual Annuity Contracts.

1.07 Appendix. Appendix means Appendix "D" to an Adoption Agreement which is expressly authorized by the Plan and as part of the Plan, is covered by the Plan's Opinion Letter. Appendices "A", "B" and "C" to the Adoption Agreement are reserved. The Appendices are part of the Adoption Agreement.

1.08 Beneficiary. Beneficiary means a person or entity designated by a Participant or by the Plan or, in the absence of designation by the Participant or the Plan, under the Investment Arrangement, who is or may become entitled to a benefit under the Plan upon the Participant's death, as identified under the terms governing each Investment Arrangement or in other records maintained under the Plan. A Beneficiary who becomes entitled to a benefit under the Plan remains a Beneficiary under the Plan until the Vendor has fully distributed to the Beneficiary his/her Plan benefit. A Beneficiary's right to (and the Plan Administrator's duty to provide to the Beneficiary) information or data concerning the Plan does not arise until the Beneficiary first becomes entitled to receive a benefit under the Plan.

1.09 Church. Church means an organization described in Section 3121(w)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder. A Church also includes a QCCO. Church does not include any other organization, whether or not that organization is controlled by or associated with a Church, as so defined.

(A) Church-Related Organization. A Church-Related Organization means a church or convention or association of churches or other organization described in Code §414(e)(3)(A).

(B) Church Plan. Church Plan means a plan described in Code §414(e).

(C) Qualified Church-Controlled Organization or QCCO. "Qualified Church-Controlled Organization" (QCCO) means an organization described in Code §3121(w)(3)(B), and generally refers to any church controlled, tax-exempt organization described in Code §501(c)(3), other than an organization which:

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

(D) Non-Qualified Church-Controlled Organization or Non-QCCO. Non-Qualified Church-Controlled Organization (Non-QCCO) means a church-controlled, tax-exempt organization described in Code §501(c)(3) that is not a Church or a QCCO.

1.10 Code. Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and includes applicable IRS Guidance.

1.11 Compensation.

(A) Uses and Context. Any reference in the Plan to Compensation is a reference to the definition in this Section 1.11 unless the Plan reference modifies this definition. Except as the Plan otherwise specifically provides, the Plan Administrator will take into account only Compensation actually paid during (or as permitted under the Code, paid for) the relevant period. A Compensation payment includes Compensation paid by the Employer through another person under the common paymaster provisions in Code §§3121 and 3306.

(B) Base Definitions and Modifications. Compensation means W-2 Wages.

- (1) **W-2 Wages.** W-2 Wages means wages for federal income tax withholding purposes, as defined under Code §3401(a), plus all other payments to an Employee in the course of the Employer's trade or business, for which the Employer must furnish the Employee a written statement under Code §§6041, 6051, and 6052, but determined without regard to any rules that limit the remuneration included in wages based on the nature or location of the employment or services performed (such as the exception for agricultural labor in Code §3401(a)(2)).

(C) [Reserved]

(D) Elective Deferrals. Compensation under Section 1.11 includes Elective Deferrals.

(E) [Reserved]

(F) [Reserved]

(G) [Reserved]

(H) [Reserved]

(I) Post-Severance Compensation. Compensation includes Post-Severance Compensation. Post-Severance Compensation is Compensation paid after a Participant's Severance from Employment from the Employer, as further described in this Section (I). Post-Severance Compensation includes any or all regular pay, leave cash-outs, or deferred compensation paid within the time period described in this Section (I), and also includes salary continuation for disabled Participants, all as defined below. Any other payment paid after Severance from Employment that is not described in this Section (I) is not Compensation even if payment is made within the time period described below. Post-Severance Compensation does not include severance pay, parachute payments under Code §280G(b)(2) or payments under a nonqualified unfunded deferred compensation plan unless the payments would have been paid at that time without regard to Severance from Employment.

(1) **Timing.** Post-Severance Compensation includes regular pay, leave cash-outs, or deferred compensation only to the extent the Employer pays such amounts 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.

(a) **Regular pay.** Regular pay means the payment of 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, but only if 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. For purposes of determining Includible Compensation for testing under Section 4.05(D), Post-Severance Compensation includes regular pay, regardless of the Plan's Adoption Agreement elections.

(b) **Leave cash-outs.** Leave cash-outs means payments 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 if Compensation would have included those amounts if they were paid prior to the Participant's severance from employment.

(c) **Deferred compensation.** As used in this Section (I), deferred compensation means the payment of deferred compensation pursuant to an unfunded deferred compensation plan, if Compensation would have included the deferred compensation if it had been paid prior to the Participant's Severance from Employment, 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.

(2) **[Reserved]**

(J) [Reserved]

(K) [Reserved]

(L) Differential Wage Payments. The Plan will treat Differential Wage Payments as Compensation for all Plan contribution and benefit purposes.

(M) Includible Compensation. Includible Compensation means the 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 Code §911, relating to United States citizens or residents living abroad), including Differential Wage Payments, for the most recent period that is a Year of 403(b) Service. Includible Compensation also includes any Elective Deferral or other amount contributed or deferred by the Employer at the election of the Employee that would be includible in the Employee's gross income but for the rules of Code §§125, 132(f)(4), 402(e)(2), 402(h)(1)(B), 402(k), or 457(b). Includible Compensation does not include any Compensation received during a period when the Employer is not an Eligible Employer or any Compensation, other than Post-Severance Compensation, paid after Severance of Employment. The amount of Includible Compensation is determined without regard to any community property laws. The amount of Includible Compensation of any Participant taken into account in determining contributions will not exceed \$305,000, as adjusted for cost-of-living increases in accordance with Code §401(a)(17)(B) for periods after 2022.

(N) [Reserved]

1.12 Contribution Types. This Plan only permits Elective Deferrals.

1.13 Custodial Account/Custodial Agreement. Custodial Account means the group or individual custodial account or accounts, as defined in Code §403(b)(7), established for each Participant by the Employer, or by each Participant individually, to hold assets of the Plan. A Custodial Agreement means a separate written agreement between the Participant (or Employer) and the Custodian which sets forth the terms of the Custodian's engagement. See Section 8.04.

1.14 Custodian. Custodian means a bank or person who qualifies as a non-bank custodian under Code §401(f)(2) and who accepts the position of Custodian by executing the Adoption Agreement or by executing a separate Custodial Agreement.

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1.15 Defined Contribution Plan. Defined Contribution Plan means a retirement plan which provides for an individual account for each Participant and for benefits based solely on the amount contributed to the Participant's Account, and on any Earnings, expenses, and forfeitures which the Plan may allocate to such Participant's Account.

1.16 Defined Benefit Plan. Defined Benefit Plan means a retirement plan which does not provide for individual accounts for Employer contributions and which provides for payment of determinable benefits in accordance with the plan's formula.

1.17 Denominational Service. Denominational Service means 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. The Participant is responsible to inform the Employer of Denominational Service the Participant wishes the Plan to count.

1.18 Differential Wage Payment. Differential Wage Payment means differential wage payment as defined by Code §3401(h)(2).

1.19 Disability/Disabled. In general, "Disabled" means unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment that can be expected to result in death or to be of long continued and indefinite duration. The permanence and degree of such impairment shall be supported by medical evidence.

(A) **Administration.** For purposes of this Plan, a Participant is disabled on the date the Plan determines the Participant satisfies the definition of Disability. The Plan may require a Participant to submit to a physical examination in order to confirm the Participant's Disability. The provisions of this Section 1.19 will be applied in a nondiscriminatory, consistent and uniform manner.

1.20 DOL. DOL means the U.S. Department of Labor.

1.21 Earnings. Earnings means the net income, gain or loss earned by a particular Account or with respect to a contribution or to a distribution, as the context requires.

1.22 Educational Organization. Educational Organization means an organization described under Code §170(b)(1)(A)(ii), relating to educational organizations that normally maintain a regular faculty and curriculum and normally have a regularly enrolled body of pupils or students in attendance where the educational activities are regularly carried on.

1.23 Effective Date. The Effective Date of this Plan is the date the Employer elects in its Adoption Agreement. However, as to a particular provision, a different effective date may apply as this basic plan document may provide or as the Employer may elect in its Adoption Agreement, or a Participation Agreement, or in any other document which evidences the action taken. If the Employer in its Adoption Agreement indicates that this Plan is a Restated Plan and is a Cycle 2 Restatement, then the earlier effective date applies. If the Plan is not a Cycle 2 Restatement, then the earlier effective date does not apply, and the provisions are effective on the Restatement Effective Date, or such other date as may apply pursuant to another related governing document. See Section 3.02(A)(3) regarding the effective date of a Salary Reduction Agreement.

1.24 Elective Deferrals. Elective Deferrals means a Participant's Pre-Tax Deferrals, Roth Deferrals, and, as the context requires, Age 50 Catch-Up Deferrals and Qualified Organization Catch-Up Deferrals under the Plan, and which the Employer contributes to the Plan at the Participant's election in lieu of cash compensation. As to other plans, as may be relevant to the Plan, Elective Deferrals means amounts excludible from the Employee's gross income under Code §§125, 132(f)(4), 402(e)(3), 402(h)(1)(B), 403(b), 408(p) or 457(b), and includes amounts included in the Employee's gross income under Code §402A, and contributed by the Employer, at the Employee's election, to a cafeteria plan, a qualified transportation fringe benefit plan, a 401(k) plan, a SARSEP, a tax-sheltered annuity, a SIMPLE plan or a Code §457(b) plan.

(A) **Pre-Tax Deferral.** Pre-Tax Deferral means an Elective Deferral (including a Catch-Up Deferral) which is not a Roth Deferral.

(B) **Roth Deferral.** Roth Deferral means an Elective Deferral (including a Catch-Up Deferral) which a Participant irrevocably designates as a Roth Deferral under Code §402A at the time of deferral and which is subject to income tax when made to the Plan.

(C) **Age 50 Catch-Up Deferral.** See Section 3.02(E)(2).

(D) **Qualified Organization Catch-Up Deferral.** See Section 3.02(D)(1).

1.25 Eligible Employee. Eligible Employee means an Employee other than an Excluded Employee.

1.26 Eligible Employer. Eligible Employer means a State (but only as to a State Employee Performing Services for a Public School), or a Code §501(c)(3) organization as to any employee of the Code §501(c)(3) organization. The term "Employer" also includes any

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organization other than an organization described in Code §501(c)(3) that employs a Minister described in Code §414(e)(5)(A)(i)(II), but solely with respect to the participation in the Plan by the Minister, and only if such Employer's participation is approved by the Plan Administrator in accordance with rules and procedures adopted for such purposes.

1.27 Employee. Except with regard to a Public School, Employee means any common law employee of the Employer. Employee includes, if the Plan is a Church Plan, a Minister described in Code §414(e)(5)(A)(i)(II). Employee does not include an independent contractor. See also Section 1.26 with regard to Employers of Ministers which are not otherwise Eligible Employers.

(A) Public School. If the Employer is a Public School, then 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 of a Public School unless such office is one to which an individual is elected or appointed and 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.

(B) Differential Wage Payment. An individual receiving a Differential Wage Payment from the Employer is treated as an Employee of the Employer.

1.28 [Reserved]

1.29 Employer. Employer means each Signatory Employer, Lead Employer, Related Employer, and Participating Employer as the Plan indicates or as the context requires. The Employer also includes any successor to a Signatory Employer, Lead Employer, or Participating Employer if such Employer agrees to continue to maintain the Plan. Only an Eligible Employer may be the Signatory Employer or Participating Employer.

(A) Signatory Employer. The Signatory Employer is the Employer who establishes a Plan under this Pre-approved Plan by executing an Adoption Agreement. The Employer for purposes of acting as Plan Administrator, making Plan amendments, restating the Plan, terminating the Plan or performing settlor functions, means the Signatory Employer and does not include any Related Employer or Participating Employer. The Signatory Employer also may terminate the participation in the Plan of any Participating Employer upon written notice. The Signatory Employer will provide such notice not less than 30 days prior to the date of termination unless the Signatory Employer determines that the interest of Plan Participants requires earlier termination.

(B) Related Group/Related Employer. A Related Group is a controlled group of corporations (as defined in Code §414(b)), trades or businesses (whether or not incorporated) which are under common control (as defined in Code §414(c)), an affiliated service group (as defined in Code §414(m)) or an arrangement otherwise described in Code §414(o). If the Employer is a Church, 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. Each Employer/member of the Related Group is a Related Employer. The term "Employer" includes every Related Employer for purposes of crediting Service and Hours of Service, determining Years of Service, determining Separation from Service, applying the Annual Additions Limit to 403(b) plans, applying the definitions of Employee and Compensation, and for any other purpose the Code or the Plan require.

(C) Participating Employer. Participating Employer means a Related Employer (to the Signatory Employer or another Related Employer) which signs the Execution Page of the Adoption Agreement or a Participation Agreement to the Adoption Agreement. Only a Participating Employer (or Employees thereof) may contribute to the Plan. A Participating Employer is an Employer for all purposes of the Plan except as provided in Sections 1.29(A).

1.30 Employer Contribution. Employer Contribution means Elective Deferrals. This Plan does not permit any other Employer Contributions.

1.31 Entry Date. Entry Date means the date the Employee becomes a Participant under Article 2.

1.32 EPCRS. EPCRS means the IRS' Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System for resolving plan defects, or any successor program.

1.33 ERISA. ERISA means the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, and includes applicable DOL regulations.

1.34 ERISA Plan. Being an ERISA Plan means the Plan is subject to ERISA. This Plan may only be used by a governmental Employer (ERISA §§4(b)(1) and 3(32)) or by a "non-electing" church (ERISA §§4(b)(2) and 3(33)), or if the Plan satisfies the ERISA Safe Harbor Exemption.

(A) ERISA Safe Harbor Exemption. ERISA Safe Harbor Exemption means the exemption established by DOL Reg. §2510.3-2(f), under which the Plan, if otherwise subject to Title I of ERISA, is not an ERISA Plan, as explained in DOL Field Assistance Bulletins 2007-02 and 2010-01 or any other applicable DOL guidance. If the Plan intends to qualify for the ERISA Safe Harbor Exemption, the Plan will allocate the responsibility for performing discretionary determinations that will

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compromise the exemption to persons other than the Employer. See Section 7.01(H). To qualify for the exemption, there can be no Employer contributions other than Elective Deferrals.

1.35 Excluded Employee. Excluded Employee means, as the Employer elects in its Adoption Agreement, any Employee, or class of Employees, not eligible to participate in the Plan. The Employer must elect any Excluded Employees in accordance with the Adoption Agreement limitations.

(A) Collective Bargaining Employees. If the Employer elects in its Adoption Agreement to exclude collective bargaining Employees from eligibility to participate, the exclusion applies to any Employee included in a unit of Employees covered by an agreement which the Secretary of Labor finds to be a collective bargaining agreement between employee representatives and one or more employers if: (1) retirement benefits were the subject of good faith bargaining; and (2) two percent or fewer of the employees covered by the agreement are "professional employees" as defined in Treas. Reg. §1.410(b)-9, unless the collective bargaining agreement requires the Employee to be included within the Plan. The term "employee representatives" does not include any organization more than half the members of which are owners, officers, or executives of the Employer. Regardless of the preceding, the Employer may elect in its Adoption Agreement to exclude collective bargaining Employees from eligibility to participate for purposes of making Elective Deferrals only if the Employer maintains another plan that satisfies the universal availability requirements of Code §403(b)(12).

(B) Nonresident Aliens. If the Employer elects in its Adoption Agreement to exclude nonresident aliens from eligibility to participate, the exclusion applies to any nonresident alien Employee who does not receive any earned income, as defined in Code §911(d)(2), from the Employer which constitutes United States source income, as defined in Code §861(a)(3).

(C) Student Employees. If the Employer elects in its Adoption Agreement to exclude Student Employees, the exclusion applies to students performing services described in Code §3121(b)(10).

(D) [Reserved]

(E) Employees who normally work less than 20 hours per week. The Employer in its Adoption Agreement may elect to exclude any Employee who normally works less than 20 hours per week. Under this election, an Employee is excluded from the Plan provided (1) for the Initial Eligibility Computation Period, the Employer reasonably expected the Employee to work less than 1,000 Hours of Service in such period; and (2) for each Subsequent Eligibility Computation Period, the Employee worked less than 1,000 Hours of Service in any preceding Eligibility Computation Period. The provisions of Section 2.02(C) apply by analogy to the determination of Eligibility Computation Periods and Service within an Eligibility Computation Period. The Employer in the Adoption Agreement may select a lesser threshold than 20 hours per week. In that case, the 1,000 Hour of Service requirement will be adjusted pro rata. Any Employee who completes more than 1,000 Hours of Service during an Eligibility Computation Period will not be an Excluded Employee under this Section 1.35(E) for any subsequent Plan Year. For purposes of this exclusion, the Plan Administrator may use any reasonable, consistent method of crediting Hours of Service.

(F) Transition rules. The Plan excludes for purposes of making Elective Deferrals employees described in Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-11(d), to the extent and for the time periods specified therein. Under these rules, if the Plan excluded from deferring, on July 26, 2007, certain visiting professors, employees affiliated with a religious order who are under a vow of poverty, or employees who made a one-time election to participate in a governmental plan that is not a 403(b) plan, then the Plan may maintain that exclusion during the plan year which begins in 2009. Additionally, if the Plan excluded from deferring, on July 26, 2007, certain collective bargaining employees, then the Plan may maintain that exclusion until July 26, 2010, or, if earlier, the date on which the related collective bargaining agreement terminates.

1.36 401(m) Plan. 401(m) Plan means the portion, if any, of the 403(b) plan or another plan the Employer establishes, subject to the requirements of Code §401(m).

1.37 403(b) Plan. 403(b) Plan means this 403(b) plan.

1.38 [Reserved]

1.39 [Reserved]

1.40 Hour of Service. Hour of Service means:

(A) Paid and duties. Each Hour of Service for which the Employer, either directly or indirectly, pays an Employee, or for which the Employee is entitled to payment, for the performance of duties. The Plan credits Hours of Service under this Paragraph (A) to the Employee for the computation period in which the Employee performs the duties, irrespective of when paid;

(B) Back pay. Each Hour of Service for back pay, irrespective of mitigation of damages, to which the Employer has agreed or for which the Employee has received an award. The Plan credits Hours of Service under this Paragraph (B) to the Employee for the computation period(s) to which the award or the agreement pertains rather than for the computation period in which the award, agreement or payment is made; and

(C) Payment but no duties. Each Hour of Service for which the Employer, either directly or indirectly, pays an Employee, or for which the Employee is entitled to payment (irrespective of whether the employment relationship is terminated), for reasons other than for the performance of duties during a computation period, such as leave of absence, vacation, holiday, sick leave, illness, incapacity (including disability), layoff, jury duty or military duty. The Plan will credit no more than 501 Hours of Service under this Paragraph (C) to an Employee on account of any single continuous period during which the Employee does not perform any duties (whether or not such period occurs during a single computation period). The Plan credits Hours of Service under this Paragraph (C) in accordance with the rules of paragraphs (b) and (c) of Labor Reg. §2530.200b-2, which the Plan, by this reference, specifically incorporates in full within this Paragraph (C).

The Plan will not credit an Hour of Service under more than one of the above Paragraphs (A), (B) or (C). A computation period for purposes of this Section 1.40 is the Plan Year, Year of Service period or other period, as determined under the Plan provision for which the Plan is measuring an Employee's Hours of Service. The Plan will resolve any ambiguity with respect to the crediting of an Hour of Service in favor of the Employee.

(D) [Reserved]

(E) [Reserved]

(F) Qualified Military Service. Hour of Service also includes any Service the Plan must credit for contributions and benefits in order to satisfy the crediting of Service requirements of Code §414(u).

1.41 Insurance Company. Insurance Company means the insurance company which issues or provides an Annuity Contract used as an Investment Arrangement hereunder.

1.42 Investment Arrangement/Investment Arrangement Documentation. Investment Arrangement means an Annuity Contract or Custodial Account that satisfies the requirements of Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-3 that is issued or established for funding amounts held under the Plan. Appendix "D" is a list of Vendors of Investment Arrangements approved for use under the Plan, including sufficient information to identify the approved Investment Arrangements. Investment Arrangement Documentation means the terms and agreements associated with an Investment Arrangement, such as a Custodial Agreement, an Annuity Contract, or other documents that Investment Arrangement Documentation may reference, such as a service agreement. The Investment Arrangement Documentation, excluding those terms that are inconsistent with the Plan or Code §403(b), is hereby incorporated by reference in the Plan. With respect to any Participant, an Investment Arrangement refers to the Investment Arrangement or Investment Arrangements which hold all or part of the Participant's Account.

1.43 IRS. IRS means the Internal Revenue Service. When discussing regulations or other guidance, IRS also includes the United States Treasury. IRS Guidance includes Treasury regulations and other guidance of general applicability appearing in the Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1.44 [Reserved]

1.45 Limitation Year. The Limitation Year means the Calendar Year. However, if the Participant is in control of an Employer pursuant to Section 4.04, the Limitation Year shall be the Limitation Year in the Defined Contribution Plan controlled by the Participant.

1.46 [Reserved]

1.47 [Reserved]

1.48 [Reserved]

1.49 Opinion Letter. Opinion Letter means an IRS issued opinion letter as to the acceptability of the form of a Pre-approved Plan. For further description of opinion letters, see IRS Rev. Proc. 2021-37.

1.50 Participant. Participant means an Eligible Employee who becomes a Participant in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.01. Once an Eligible Employee becomes a Participant, he or she will remain a Participant so long as he or she has an Account in the Plan.

1.51 Participation Agreement. Participation Agreement means the Adoption Agreement page or pages executed by one or more Related Employers (or in a Multiple Employer Plan, other Eligible Employers) to become a Participating Employer.

(A) Permissible variations of Participation Agreement. The Participation Agreement must identify the Participating Employer and the covered Employees and provide for the Participating Employer's signature. In addition, in the Participation Agreement, the Signatory Employer shall specify which elections, if any, the Participating Employer can modify, and any restrictions on the modifications. Any such modification shall apply only to the Employees of that Participating Employer. The Participating Employer shall make any such modification by selecting the appropriate option on its Participation Agreement to the Employer's Adoption Agreement. To the extent that the Participation Agreement does not permit modification of an election, any attempt by a Participating Employer to modify the election shall have no effect on the Plan and the Participating Employer is bound by the

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Plan terms as selected by the Signatory Employer. If a Participating Employer does not make any permissible Participation Agreement election modifications, then with regard to any election, the Participating Employer is bound by the Adoption Agreement terms as completed by the Signatory Employer.

1.52 Plan. Plan means the 403(b) Plan established or continued by the Employer in the form of this Pre-approved Plan, including the Adoption Agreement under which the Employer has elected to establish this Plan. The Plan is not intended to be a Code §§401(a), 403(a) or 457(b) plan. The Employer must designate the name of the Plan in its Adoption Agreement. An Employer may execute more than one Adoption Agreement offered under this Plan, each of which will constitute a separate Plan established or continued by that Employer. The Plan created by each adopting Employer is a separate Plan, independent from the plan of any other employer adopting this Pre-approved Plan. All section references within this basic plan document are Plan section references unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. The Plan includes any Appendix permitted by the basic plan document or by the Employer's Adoption Agreement and which the Employer attaches to its Adoption Agreement. The Plan Administrator or others, as described more fully in Section 1.53 may perform any action the Plan is to perform hereunder.

(A) Frozen Plan. See Section 9.04.

1.53 Plan Administrator. Plan Administrator means the person, committee, or organization selected in the Adoption Agreement to administer the Plan. If no Plan Administrator is identified in the Adoption Agreement, then the Employer is the Plan Administrator. 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). If the Employer is the Plan Administrator, any requirement under the Plan for communication between the Employer and the Plan Administrator automatically is deemed satisfied, and the Employer has discretion to determine the manner of documenting any decision deemed to be communicated under this provision. See Section 7.02(F) regarding delegation of authority.

1.54 Plan Year. Plan Year means the consecutive month period the Employer specifies in its Adoption Agreement.

1.55 [Reserved]

1.56 Provider. The Provider means the Provider identified in the heading to the Plan. The Provider is a Provider under Section 4.21 of Rev. Proc. 2021-37.

1.57 Public School. Public School means a State-sponsored Educational Organization.

1.58 QDRO. QDRO means a qualified domestic relations order under Code §414(p). A "domestic relations order" is a judgment, decree, or order (including approval of a property settlement agreement) that relates to the provision of child support, alimony payments, or marital property rights of a spouse or former spouse, child, or other dependent, made pursuant to the domestic relations law of any State.

1.59 Qualified Military Service. Qualified Military Service means qualified military service as defined in Code §414(u)(5). Notwithstanding any provision in the Plan to the contrary, as to Qualified Military Service, the Plan will credit Service under Section 1.40(C), the Employer will make contributions to the Plan and the Plan will provide benefits in accordance with Code §414(u).

1.60 Restated Plan. A Restated Plan means a plan the Employer adopts in substitution for, and in amendment of, an existing plan, as the Employer elects in its Adoption Agreement. The provisions of this Plan, as a Restated Plan, apply solely to an Employee whose employment with the Employer terminates on or after the restated Effective Date of the Plan.

1.61 [Reserved]

1.62 Rollover Contribution. A Rollover Contribution means an amount of cash or property (including a Participant loan from another plan subject to the rules of the Vendor) which the Code permits an Eligible Employee or Participant to transfer directly or indirectly to this Plan from another Eligible Retirement Plan (or vice versa) within the meaning of Code §402(c)(8)(B) and Section 6.08(F)(2).

1.63 [Reserved]

1.64 Salary Reduction Agreement. A Salary Reduction Agreement means a Participant's written election to reduce his or her Compensation (and have that amount contributed as Elective Deferrals to the Plan).

1.65 Separation from Service/Severance from Employment. "Severance from Employment" or "Separation from Service" occurs when an Employee ceases to be employed by the Employer maintaining the Plan or a Related Employer that is eligible to maintain a section 403(b) Plan under Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-2(b)(8), 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.

1.66 Service. Service means any period of time the Employee is in the employ of the Employer, including any period the Employee is on an unpaid leave of absence authorized by the Employer under a uniform, nondiscriminatory policy applicable to all Employees. See Section 1.29(B) related to Service for Related Employers.

(A) Predecessor Employer. A Predecessor Employer is an employer that previously employed one or more of the Employees.

(B) Predecessor Employer Service. If the Employer maintains (by adoption, plan merger or transfer) the plan of a Predecessor Employer, service of the Employee with the Employer.

1.67 State. State means a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency of instrumentality of a State, and includes the District of Columbia. In determining whether an individual is a Public School Employee, a State includes an Indian tribal government.

1.68 [Reserved]

1.69 Taxable Year. Taxable Year means the taxable year of a Participant.

1.70 Vested. Vested means a Participant or a Beneficiary has an unconditional claim, legally enforceable against the Plan, to the Participant's Accumulated Benefit. The Participant is always 100% immediately Vested under this Plan.

1.71 USERRA. USERRA means the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, as amended.

1.72 Vendor. Vendor means the provider of an Annuity Contract or Custodial Account, as the context requires. With regard to an Investment Arrangement, the Vendor is the provider of that Investment Arrangement. With regard to a Participant, the Vendor is the provider of any Investment Arrangement holding an Account for the Participant.

1.73 Year of 403(b) Service. For purposes of determining Includible Compensation, Year of 403(b) 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, determined under Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-4(e). An Employee's number of Years of 403(b) Service equals the aggregate of such years or parts of years. The work period is the Employer's annual work period.

ARTICLE 2. ELIGIBILITY AND PARTICIPATION

2.01 ELIGIBILITY. Each Eligible Employee becomes a Participant in the Plan in accordance with the eligibility conditions set forth below.

(A) Elective Deferrals/Universal Availability. The provisions of this Section 2.01(A) apply if the Employer does not maintain another plan that satisfies the universal availability requirements of Code §403(b)(12). An Employee, other than an Excluded Employee, becomes a Participant on the date the Employer provides the Employee a participant notice of the right to defer. The Employer will provide such a notice to the Employee within 30 days after commencement of employment (or, if later, 30 days after the date the Employee ceases to be an Excluded Employee). If the Plan places any restrictions on a Participant's right to make a deferral election, the Participant, at a minimum, must have the right to make an initial deferral election within a 30-day period following the date the notice is provided. In no event may a Participant's deferral election be effective prior to the Effective Date of the Plan. For purposes of this Paragraph, an Employee of a Related Employer that is not a Participating Employer is an Excluded Employee with respect to Elective Deferrals.

(1) Effective Opportunity. If this Section 2.01(A) applies, each Participant must have the effective opportunity to defer. Whether a 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. At least once during each Plan Year, the Plan must provide the Participant with an effective opportunity to make (or change) a cash or deferred election (as defined at Treas. Reg. §1.401(k)-1(a)(3)) between cash or a contribution to the Plan. Further, an effective opportunity includes the right to have Elective Deferrals made on his or her behalf up to the lesser of the applicable limits in Section 4.10(A) or the applicable limits under the contract with the largest limitation, and applies to part-time employees as well as full-time Employees.

2.02 [RESERVED]

2.03 [RESERVED]

2.04 [RESERVED]

2.05 [RESERVED]

2.06 [RESERVED]

ARTICLE 3. PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS AND FORFEITURES

3.01 [RESERVED]

3.02 ELECTIVE DEFERRALS. A Participant's Elective Deferrals will be made pursuant to a Salary Reduction Agreement. The Participant prospectively may modify or revoke a Salary Reduction Agreement, or may file a new Salary Reduction Agreement following a prior revocation, at least once per Plan Year or more frequently as specified in the Plan's Salary Reduction Agreement.

(A) Administrative provisions. The Salary Reduction Agreement shall be made through a form provided by, and filed with, the Plan Administrator or its designated agent. The Employee's elections with respect to Investment Arrangements and allocations (and reallocations) among Accounts, if not included in the Salary Reduction Agreement, shall be included in other records maintained under the Plan.

(1) Minimum/Maximum Amount. The Salary Reduction Agreement may establish an annual minimum deferral amount no higher than \$200, and may change such minimum to a different amount (but not in excess of \$200) from time to time.

(2) Termination. Any election on a Salary Reduction Agreement shall remain in effect until a new election is filed or the election is revoked or cancelled or otherwise expires. The termination of a Participant's employment automatically revokes the Participant's election with regard to Compensation earned after the Participant is rehired.

(3) Effective Date. A Salary Reduction Agreement may not be effective earlier than the following date which occurs last: (1) under Article 2, the Participant's Entry Date or, in the case of a re-hired Employee, his/her re-participation date; (2) the execution date of the Salary Reduction Agreement; (3) the date the Employer adopts the 403(b) Plan; or (4) the Effective Date of the 403(b) Plan. Subject to these limitations, the Salary Reduction Agreement shall be effective as soon as administratively practical after execution.

(4) Compensation. A Salary Reduction Agreement must specify the dollar amount of Compensation or the percentage of Compensation the Participant wishes to defer. The Salary Reduction Agreement will apply: (1) only to Compensation which becomes currently available after the effective date of the Salary Reduction Agreement; and (2) to all or to such Elective Deferral Compensation as the Salary Reduction Agreement indicates, including any Participant elections made in the Salary Reduction Agreement. Participants may not make Elective Deferrals from amounts that are not Code §415 Compensation under Section 4.05(D). In addition, a Participant may not make Elective Deferrals from amounts which are not Compensation under Section 1.11 even if 415 Compensation is more inclusive.

(5) Additional Rules. The Plan Administrator in the Plan's Salary Reduction Agreement form, or in a Salary Reduction Agreement policy will specify additional rules and restrictions applicable to a Participant's Salary Reduction Agreement, including but not limited to those regarding the timing, frequency, and mechanics of changing or revoking a Salary Reduction Agreement or any uniform limitations with regard to deferrals in addition to those otherwise provided in the Plan. Any such rules and restrictions must be consistent with the Plan and with the Code. The Plan Administrator may provide more than one Salary Reduction Agreement form for use in specific situations.

(B) [Reserved]

(C) Elective Deferrals as Employer Contributions. Where the context requires under the Plan, Elective Deferrals are Employer Contributions.

(D) Qualified Organization Catch-Up. If the Employer is a Qualified Organization, the Employer in its Adoption Agreement may elect to permit a Qualified Participant to make a Qualified Organization Catch-Up Deferral under this Section 3.02(D). Qualified Organization Catch-Up Deferrals are not subject to the Elective Deferral Limit of Section 4.10(A).

(1) Definition of Qualified Organization Catch-Up Deferral. For any calendar year in which an Employee has completed at least 15 Years of 403(b) Service with the Qualified Organization, the Elective Deferral Limit will increase by the lesser of (1) \$3,000; (2) \$15,000 reduced by all the Employee's Qualified Organization Catch-up Deferrals for prior Taxable Years; (3) or the excess of \$5,000 multiplied by the number of Years of 403(b) Service of the Employee with the Qualified Organization, over the Employee's deferral contributions made for prior Taxable Years pursuant to Code §§401(k), 408(k)(6), 408(p) or 403(b) other than deferrals under Code §414(v).

(2) Definition of Qualified Organization. For purposes of this Section 3.02(D), a "Qualified Organization" has the same meaning as provided in Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-4(c)(3)(ii). This includes an educational organization described in Code §170(b)(1)(A)(ii), a hospital, a health and welfare service agency (including a home health service agency), a Church-Related Organization, or any organization described in Code §414(e)(3)(B)(ii). All entities that are in a Church-Related Organization or an organization controlled by a Church-Related Organization under Code §414(e)(3)(B)(ii) are treated as a single Qualified Organization (so that Years of 403(b) Service and any Qualified Organization Catch-Up

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Deferrals previously made for a Qualified Participant for a church or other entity within a Church-Related Organization or an organization controlled by the Church-Related Organization are taken into account for purposes of applying this Section 3.02(D) to the Employee with respect to any other entity within the same Church-Related Organization or organization controlled by a Church-Related Organization).

(3) **Definition of Qualified Participant.** For purposes of this Section 3.02(D), a "Qualified Participant" means a Participant who has completed at least 15 Years of 403(b) Service with the Qualified Organization.

(4) **Application of Annual Additions Limit.** A Qualified Organization Catch-Up Deferral is subject to the Annual Additions Limit in Section 4.05(B).

(5) **Application of both Catch-Ups.** A Participant, subject to applicable limits, may contribute both a Qualified Organization Catch-Up Deferral and an Age 50 Catch-Up Deferral. The Plan Administrator will treat any amounts so contributed first as a Qualified Organization Catch-Up Deferral.

(6) **Denominational Service.** For purposes of this Section (D), if the Employer is a Church-Related Organization, Denominational Service counts as service with the Qualified Organization in determining a Year of 403(b) Service.

(E) **Age 50 Catch-Up Deferrals.** The Employer in its Adoption Agreement may elect to permit Catch-Up Eligible Participants to make Age 50 Catch-Up Deferrals to the Plan under this Section 3.02(E).

(1) **Definition of Catch-Up Eligible Participant.** A Catch-Up Eligible Participant is a Participant who is eligible to make Elective Deferrals and who has attained age 50 or who will attain age 50 before the end of the Taxable Year in which he/she will make a Catch-Up Deferral. A Participant who dies or who incurs a Separation from Service before actually attaining age 50 in such Taxable Year is a Catch-Up Eligible Participant.

(2) **Definition of Age 50 Catch-Up Deferral.** An Age 50 Catch-up Deferral is an Elective Deferral by a Catch-up Eligible Participant and which exceeds: (a) a Plan limit on Elective Deferrals under Section 3.02(A); (b) the Annual Additions Limit under Section 4.05(B); or (c) the Elective Deferral Limit under Section 4.10(A).

(3) **Limit on Age 50 Catch-Up Deferrals.** A Participant's Age 50 Catch-Up Deferrals for a Taxable Year may not exceed the lesser of: (a) 100% of the Participant's Compensation for the Taxable Year when added to the Participant's other Elective Deferrals; or (b) the Catch-Up Deferral dollar limit in effect for the Taxable Year (\$6,500 for 2022).

(4) **Adjustment after 2022.** After the 2022 Taxable Year, the IRS will adjust the Age 50 Catch-Up Deferral dollar limit in multiples of \$500 under Code §414(v)(2)(C).

(5) **Treatment of Age 50 Catch-Up Deferrals.** Age 50 Catch-Up Deferrals are not: (a) subject to the Annual Additions Limit under Section 4.05(B); or (b) subject to the Elective Deferral Limit under Section 4.10(A).

(6) **Universal availability.** If the Employer permits Age 50 Catch-Up Deferrals to its Plan, the right of all Catch-Up Eligible Participants to make Age 50 Catch-Up Deferrals must satisfy the universal availability requirement of Treas. Reg. §1.414(v)-1(e). If the Employer maintains more than one applicable plan within the meaning of Treas. Reg. §1.414(v)-1(g)(1), and any of the applicable plans permit Catch-Up Deferrals, then any Catch-up Eligible Participant in any such plans must be permitted to have the same effective opportunity to make the same dollar amount of Catch-Up Deferrals. Any Plan-imposed limit that is based on total Elective Deferrals including Catch-Up Deferrals may not be less than 75% of a Participant's gross Compensation. This Section 3.02(E)(6) will not apply if the Employer is a Church.

(F) **Roth Deferrals.** The Employer in its Adoption Agreement may elect to permit Roth Deferrals. The Employer must also elect to permit Pre-Tax Deferrals if the Employer elects to permit Roth Deferrals. The Plan Administrator will administer Roth Deferrals in accordance with this Section 3.02(F).

(1) **Treatment of Roth Deferrals.** The Plan Administrator will treat Roth Deferrals as Elective Deferrals for all purposes of the Plan, except where the Plan indicates otherwise.

(2) **Separate accounting.** The Plan will establish a Roth Deferral Account for each Participant who makes any Roth Deferrals and Earnings thereon in accordance with Section 7.04(A)(1). The Plan will establish a Pre-Tax Account for each Participant who makes any Pre-Tax Deferrals in accordance with Section 7.04(A)(1). The Plan will credit only Roth Deferrals and Earnings thereon (allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis) to a Participant's Roth Deferral Account. The Vendor will be responsible only for contributions made under the Vendor's Investment Arrangement. Any Roth Elective Deferrals under an Investment Arrangement will be allocated to a separate Account maintained under the Investment Arrangement for the Participant's Roth Elective Deferrals.

(3) **No re-classification.** An Elective Deferral contributed to the Plan either as a Pre-Tax Deferral or as a Roth Deferral may not be re-classified as the other type of Elective Deferral.

(G) [Reserved]

3.03 [RESERVED]

3.04 [RESERVED]

3.05 [RESERVED]

3.06 [RESERVED]

3.07 [RESERVED]

3.08 ROLLOVER CONTRIBUTIONS. The Plan Administrator will apply this Section 3.08 in administering Rollover Contributions to the Plan, if any.

(A) **Policy Regarding Rollover Acceptance.** Unless it is prohibited in the Adoption Agreement, the Plan Administrator, operationally, may elect to permit Rollover Contributions to this Plan (even if it is a Frozen Plan) or may elect to limit an Eligible Employee's right or a Participant's right to make a Rollover Contribution. The Plan Administrator also may adopt, amend or terminate any policy regarding the Plan's acceptance of Rollover Contributions. Rollover Contributions will not be permitted to any Investment Arrangement that does not allow Rollover Contributions.

(1) **Rollover documentation.** If the Plan permits Rollover Contributions, any Participant (or as applicable, any Eligible Employee), with the Plan Administrator's written consent and after filing with the Plan Administrator the form prescribed by the Plan Administrator, may make a Rollover Contribution to the Plan. Before accepting a Rollover Contribution, the Plan Administrator may require a Participant (or Eligible Employee) to furnish satisfactory evidence the proposed rollover is in fact a permissible "rollover contribution" under the Code.

(B) **Limited Testing.** A Rollover Contribution is not an Annual Addition under Section 4.05(A).

(C) [Reserved]

(D) **May Include Employee Contributions and Roth Deferrals.** A Rollover Contribution may include Employee Contributions and Roth Deferrals made to another plan, as adjusted for Earnings. In the case of Employee Contributions: (1) such amounts must be directly rolled over into this Plan from another plan which is qualified under Code §401(a) or is a 403(b) plan; and (2) the Plan must account separately for the Rollover Contribution, including the Employee Contribution and the Earnings thereon. In the case of Roth Deferrals: (1) such amounts must be directly rolled over into this Plan from another plan which is qualified under Code §401(a) or from a §403(b) plan; (2) the Plan must account separately for the Rollover Contribution, including the Roth Deferrals and the Earnings thereon; and (3) this Plan must permit Roth Deferrals. Before accepting a Rollover Contribution of Employee Contributions, the Plan must receive a statement of the Participant's basis (under Code §72) in those contributions. Before accepting a Rollover Contribution of Roth Deferrals, the Plan must receive the statement described in Treas. Reg. §1.402A-2, Q&A 2(a).

(E) [Reserved]

3.09 [RESERVED]

3.10 USERRA/HEART ACT CONTRIBUTIONS.

(A) **Application.** This Section 3.10 applies to an Employee who: (1) has completed Qualified Military Service under USERRA; (2) the Employer has rehired under USERRA; and (3) is a Participant entitled to make-up contributions under Code §414(u). This Section 3.10 also applies to an Employee who dies or becomes disabled while performing Qualified Military Service, as provided in Sections 3.10(K).

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(B) Employer Contributions. The Employer will make up any Employer Contribution the Employer would have made and which the Plan Administrator would have allocated to the Participant's Account had the Participant remained employed by the Employer during the period of Qualified Military Service.

(C) Compensation. For purposes of this Section 3.10, the Plan Administrator will determine an affected Participant's Compensation as follows. A Participant during his/her period of Qualified Military Service is deemed to receive Compensation equal to that which the Participant would have received had he/she remained employed by the Employer, based on the Participant's rate of pay that would have been in effect for the Participant during the period of Qualified Military Service. If the Compensation during such period would have been uncertain, the Plan Administrator will use the Participant's actual average Compensation for the 12-month period immediately preceding the period of Qualified Military Service, or if less, for the period of employment.

(D) Elective Deferrals. If the Plan provided for Elective Deferrals during a Participant's period of Qualified Military Service, the Plan Administrator must allow a Participant under this Section 3.10 to make up such Elective Deferrals to his/her Account. The Participant may make up the maximum amount of Elective Deferrals which he/she under the Plan terms would have been able to contribute during the period of Qualified Military Service (less any such amounts the Participant actually contributed during such period) and the Participant must be permitted to contribute any lesser amount as the Plan would have permitted. The Participant must make up any contribution under this Section 3.10(D) commencing on his/her Re-Employment Commencement Date and not later than five years following reemployment (or if less, a period equal to three times the length of the Participant's Qualified Military Service triggering such make-up contribution).

(E) [Reserved]

(F) Limitations/Testing. Contributions under this Section 3.10 are Annual Additions and are tested under Section 4.10(A) (Elective Deferral Limit) in the year to which such contributions are allocated, but not in the year in which such contributions are made.

(1) Differential Wage Payments. The Plan is not treated as failing to meet the requirements of any provision described in this Section 3.10(F) by reason of any contribution or benefit which is based on a Differential Wage Payment. The preceding sentence applies only if all Employees performing service in the uniformed services described in Code §3401(h)(2)(A) are entitled to receive Differential Wage Payments on reasonably equivalent terms and, if eligible to participate in a retirement plan maintained by the Employer, to make contributions based on the payments on reasonably equivalent terms (taking into account Code §§410(b)(3), (4), and (5)). The Plan Administrator operationally may determine, for purposes of any provision described in this Section 3.10(F), whether to take into account any Elective Deferrals, attributable to Differential Wage Payments.

(G) No Earnings. A Participant receiving any make-up contribution under this Section 3.10 is not entitled to an allocation of any Earnings on any such contribution prior to the time that the Employer actually makes the contribution (or timely deposits the Participant's own make-up Elective Deferrals or Employee Contributions) to the Plan.

(H) [Reserved]

(I) [Reserved]

(J) HEART Act Death Benefits. If a Participant dies while performing Qualified Military Service, the Participant's Beneficiary is entitled to any additional benefits (other than benefit accruals relating to the period of Qualified Military Service) provided under the Plan as if the Participant had resumed employment and then terminated employment on account of death.

(K) [Reserved]

ARTICLE 4. LIMITATIONS AND TESTING

4.01 ANNUAL ADDITIONS LIMIT. The amount of Annual Additions which the Plan Administrator may allocate under this Plan to a Participant's Account for a Limitation Year may not exceed the Annual Additions Limit.

(A) Actions to Prevent Excess Amount. If the Annual Additions the Plan Administrator otherwise would allocate under the Plan to a Participant's Account for the Limitation Year would exceed the Annual Additions Limit, the Plan Administrator will not allocate the Excess Amount, but instead will take any reasonable, uniform and nondiscriminatory action the Plan Administrator determines necessary to avoid allocation of an Excess Amount. Such actions include, but are not limited to, those described in this Section 4.01(A). The Plan Administrator may apply this Section 4.01 in a manner which maximizes the Participant's Elective Deferrals. Notwithstanding any contrary Plan provision, the Plan Administrator, for the Limitation Year, may: (1) suspend or limit a Participant's Elective Deferrals; or (2) notify the Employer to reduce the Employer's future Plan contribution(s) as necessary to avoid allocation to a Participant of an Excess Amount.

(B) Estimated and Actual Compensation. Prior to the determination of the Participant's actual Compensation for the Limitation Year, the Plan Administrator may determine the Annual Additions Limit on the basis of the Participant's estimated annual Compensation for such Limitation Year. The Plan Administrator will make this determination on a reasonable and uniform basis for all Participants similarly situated. The Plan Administrator must reduce the allocation of any Employer Contribution (including the allocation of Participant forfeitures) based on estimated annual Compensation by any Excess Amounts carried over from prior years. As soon as is administratively feasible after the end of the Limitation Year, the Plan Administrator will determine the Annual Additions Limit on the basis of the Participant's actual Compensation for such Limitation Year.

4.02 ANNUAL ADDITIONS LIMIT CODE §415 AGGREGATED PLANS.

(A) Application of this Section. This Section 4.02 applies only to Participants who, in addition to this Plan, participate in one or more Code §415 Aggregated Plans.

(1) Definition of Code §415 Aggregated Plans. Code §415 Aggregated Plans means 403(b) plans maintained by the Employer or a Predecessor Employer and which provide an Annual Addition during the Limitation Year.

(B) Combined Plans Limitation. The amount of Annual Additions which the Plan Administrator may allocate under this Plan to a Participant's Account for a Limitation Year may not exceed the Combined Plans Limitation.

(1) Definition of Combined Plans Limitation. The Combined Plans Limitation is the Annual Additions Limit, reduced by the sum of any Annual Additions allocated to the Participant's accounts for the same Limitation Year under the Code §415 Aggregated Plans.

(2) Prevention. If the amount the Employer otherwise would allocate to the Participant's Account under this Plan would cause the Annual Additions for the Limitation Year to exceed this Section 4.02(B) Combined Plans Limitation, the Employer will reduce the amount of its allocation to that Participant's Account in the manner described in Section 4.01, so the Annual Additions under all of the Code §415 Aggregated Plans for the Limitation Year will equal the Annual Additions Limit.

(3) Correction. If the Plan Administrator allocates to a Participant an amount attributed to this Plan under Section 4.02(D) which exceeds the Combined Plans Limitation, the Plan Administrator must dispose of the Excess Amount in accordance with Section 4.02(E).

(C) Estimated and Actual Compensation. Prior to the determination of the Participant's actual Compensation for the Limitation Year, the Plan Administrator may determine the Combined Plans Limitation on the basis of the Participant's estimated annual Compensation for such Limitation Year. The Plan Administrator will make this determination on a reasonable and uniform basis for all Participants similarly situated. The Plan Administrator must reduce the allocation of any Employer Contribution (including the allocation of Participant forfeitures) based on estimated annual Compensation by any Excess Amounts carried over from prior years. As soon as is administratively feasible after the end of the Limitation Year, the Plan Administrator will determine the Combined Plans Limitation on the basis of the Participant's actual Compensation for such Limitation Year. See Section 4.05(D) regarding the definition of Compensation.

(D) Ordering Rules. If a Participant's Annual Additions under this Plan and the Code §415 Aggregated Plans result in an Excess Amount, such Excess Amount will consist of the Amounts last allocated. If the Plan Administrator allocates an Excess Amount to a Participant on an allocation date of this Plan which coincides with an allocation date of another plan, the Excess Amount attributed to this Plan will equal the product of: (1) the total Excess Amount allocated as of such date, multiplied by (2) the ratio of (a) the Annual Additions allocated to the Participant as of such date for the Limitation Year under the Plan to (b) the total Annual Additions allocated to the Participant as of such date for the Limitation Year under this Plan and the Code §415 Aggregated Plans.

(E) Disposition of Allocated Excess Amount Attributable to Plan. The Plan Administrator will dispose of any allocated Excess Amounts described in and attributed to this Plan under Section 4.02(D) as provided in Section 4.03.

4.03 DISPOSITION OF EXCESS ANNUAL ADDITIONS. If a Participant's Account exceeds the Annual Additions Limit for the Limitation Year, then the Plan Administrator will hold the Excess Amount in a separate account. The Excess Amount held in the separate account is includible in the Participant's gross income (to the extent vested) for the taxable year in which the Employer Contributions exceed the Annual Additions Limit. This separate account will be treated as a separate contract to which 403(c) (or another application provision of the Code) applies. Amounts in the separate account may be distributed at any time, notwithstanding any other provisions of the Plan.

4.04 CONTROLLED EMPLOYER/QUALIFIED DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN.

(A) Application of this Section. If a Participant in a 403(b) Plan also is in control of another employer, the 403(b) Plan is a Defined Contribution Plan maintained both by the controlled employer and by the Participant. In applying the Annual Additions Limit, the Participant must aggregate the 403(b) Plan contributions with all other contributions he/she receives under any qualified Defined Contribution Plan the controlled employer maintains.

(B) Control. For purposes of applying the Annual Additions Limit under Section (A), the Plan Administrator determines control under Code §§414(b) or 414(c), as modified by Code §415(h), in accordance with the rules of Treas. Reg. §1.415(f)-1(f).

(C) Annual Additions. For purposes of this Section, Annual Additions include the following amounts in addition to amounts described in Section 4.05: (1) amounts allocated to an individual medical account (as defined in Code §415(l)(2)) included as part of a pension or annuity plan maintained by the Employer; (2) contributions paid or accrued 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)) maintained by the Employer; and (3) allocations under a simplified employee pension (SEP) described in Code §408(k). However, the amounts described in (1) and (2) apply solely for purposes of the applying the dollar limitation of Section 4.05(B)(i) and do not apply for purposes of the percentage limitation of Section 4.05(B)(ii).

(D) Annual Notice to Participants. The Plan Administrator will provide written or electronic notice to Participants that explains the limitation in this Section 4.04 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 this Section. The notice will advise Participants that the application of the limitations in this Section 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 later of (1) the year in which the Employee becomes a Participant, or (2) the first Plan Year which begins after the Employer adopts this document.

4.05 DEFINITIONS: SECTIONS 4.01-4.04. The following definitions apply for purposes of Sections 4.01 through 4.04, and supersede any contrary definitions in Article 1:

(A) Annual Additions. Annual Additions means the sum of the Elective Deferrals allocated to a Participant's Account for a Limitation Year.

(1) Exclusions. Annual Additions do not include: (a) Catch-Up Contributions; (b) Excess Deferrals which the Plan Administrator corrects by distribution by April 15 of the following calendar year; (c) designated IRA contributions; (d) Restorative Payments; (e) transfers to this Plan; (f) Rollover Contributions (as described in Code §§401(a)(31), 402(c)(1), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 408(d)(3), and 457(e)(16)); (g) Repayments of loans made to a Participant from the Plan; and (h) Repayments of amounts described in Code §411(a)(7)(B) (in accordance with Code §411(a)(7)(C)) and Code §411(a)(3)(D) or repayment of contributions to a governmental plan (as defined in Code §414(d)) as described in Code §415(k)(3), as well as Employer restorations of benefits that are required pursuant to such repayments.

(2) Date of tax-exempt 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.

Elective Deferrals Only Non-ERISA 403(b) Pre-approved Plan

(B) Annual Additions Limit. Annual Additions Limit means the lesser of: (i) \$61,000 (as adjusted under Code §415(d)), or (ii) 100% of the Participant's Compensation for the Limitation Year. If there is a short Limitation Year because of a change in Limitation Year, the Plan Administrator will multiply the \$61,000 (as adjusted) limitation by the following fraction:

$$\frac{\text{Number of months (or fractional parts thereof) in the short Limitation Year}}{12}$$

The 100% Compensation limitation in clause (ii) above does not apply to any contribution for medical benefits within the meaning of Code §401(h) or Code §419A(f)(2) which otherwise is an Annual Addition.

(1) **Single plan treatment of 403(b) Plans.** For purposes of applying the Annual Additions Limit, the Plan Administrator must treat all 403(b) Plans (whether or not terminated) maintained by the Employer as a single plan.

(2) **Church plan.** For a Participant who is an Employee of a Church or a convention or association of churches, including an organization described in Code §414(e)(3)(B)(ii), the Annual Additions limit is not less than \$10,000 regardless of the Participant's Includible Compensation in the Limitation Year. With respect to any Participant, the total amount of Annual Additions that, but for this Section 4.05(B)(2), would be in excess of the Annual Additions Limit cannot exceed \$40,000. Thus, the aggregate of Annual Additions for all Limitation Years that would exceed the Annual Additions Limit but for this rule is limited to \$40,000. In the case of a Participant described in Code §415(c)(7)(B) who is performing services outside the United States, the Participant's Annual Additions Limit shall not be less than \$3,000, provided the Participant's adjusted gross income for the taxable year (determined separately and without regard to community property laws) exceeds \$17,000.

(3) **Certain contributions treated as made to a Defined Contribution Plan.** Solely for purposes of Sections 4.01 through 4.04, the following contributions are treated as contributions to a Defined Contribution Plan: (i) mandatory employee contributions under Code §411(c)(2)(C) made to a Defined Benefit Plan maintained by the Employer, unless such contributions are "picked up" by the Employer under Code §414(h)(2); (ii) contributions to an individual medical account (as defined in Code §415(l)(2)) included as part of a Defined Benefit Plan or annuity plan under Code §401(h) maintained by the Employer; and (iii) a welfare benefit fund under Code §419(e) maintained by the Employer to the extent there are post-retirement medical benefits allocated to the separate account of a key employee (as defined in Code §419A(d)(3)).

(C) Cessation of Affiliation. 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 Treas. Reg. §§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 Treas. Reg. §§1.415(a)-1(f)(1) and (2) (such as a transfer of plan sponsorship outside of a controlled group).

(D) Compensation. Compensation means Includible Compensation and Post-Severance Compensation. Compensation includes Elective Deferrals.

(1) **[Reserved]**

(2) **Differential Wage Payment.** The Plan treats a Differential Wage Payment to an Employee as Compensation for purposes of the application of the Annual Additions Limit.

(3) **Difficulty of Care Payments.** Effective for Plan Years beginning after December 31, 2015, the amount of a Participant's Includible Compensation is increased by the amount of Difficulty of Care Payments the Employer makes to the Participant. A "Difficulty of Care Payment" is a payment described in Code §131(c)(1) made in connection with qualified foster individuals.

(E) Employer. Employer means the Signatory Employer and any Related Employer. Solely for purposes of applying the Annual Additions Limit, the Plan Administrator will determine Related Employer status by modifying Code §§414(b) and (c) in accordance with Code §415(h) and Treas. Reg. §1.415(a)-1(f)(1) and will take into account tax-exempt organizations under Treas. Reg. §1.414(c)-5. For purposes of the limitation of Section 4.04(A), the Employer includes the controlled employer described in Section 4.04.

(F) Excess Amount. Excess Amount means the excess of the Participant's Annual Additions for the Limitation Year over the Annual Additions Limit.

(G) Formerly Affiliated Plan. Formerly Affiliated Plan means 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 Treas. Reg. §§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 Treas. Reg. §§1.415(a)-1(f)(1) and (2)).

(H) Limitation Year. See Section 1.45.

(I) Predecessor Employer. Predecessor Employer means a former 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 employer, but only if that benefit is provided under the plan maintained by the employer. For this purpose, the formerly affiliated plan rules in Treas. Reg. §1.415(f)-1(b)(2) apply as if the Employer and Predecessor Employer constituted a single employer under the rules described in Treas. Reg. §§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 Treas. Reg. §§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. 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.

(J) Restorative Payment. A Restorative Payment means a payment made to restore losses to a Plan resulting from actions by a fiduciary for which there is reasonable risk of liability for breach of a fiduciary duty under ERISA or under other applicable federal or state law, where Participants who are similarly situated are treated similarly with respect to the payments. Generally, payments are Restorative Payments only if the payments are made in order to restore some or all of the Plan's losses due to an action (or a failure to act) that creates a reasonable risk of liability for such a breach of fiduciary duty (other than a breach of fiduciary duty arising from failure to remit contributions to the Plan). This includes payments to the Plan made pursuant to a DOL order, the DOL's Voluntary Fiduciary Correction Program, or a court-approved settlement, to restore losses to the Plan on account of the breach of fiduciary duty (other than a breach of fiduciary duty arising from failure to remit contributions to the Plan). Payments made to the Plan to make up for losses due merely to market fluctuations and other payments that are not made on account of a reasonable risk of liability for breach of a fiduciary duty under ERISA are not Restorative Payments and generally constitute contributions that are considered Annual Additions.

4.06 [RESERVED]

4.07 [RESERVED]

4.08 [RESERVED]

4.09 [RESERVED]

4.10 403(b) TESTING. The Plan Administrator will test Elective Deferrals in accordance with this Section 4.10.

(A) Annual Elective Deferral Limitation. A Participant's Elective Deferrals for a Taxable Year may not exceed the Elective Deferral Limit. Qualified Organization Catch-up Deferrals and Age 50 Catch-up Deferrals are not subject to the Elective Deferral Limit. See Sections 3.02(D) and (E).

(1) **Definition of Elective Deferral Limit.** The Elective Deferral Limit is the Code §402(g) limitation on each Participant's Elective Deferrals for each Taxable Year as described in Section 4.10(A)(3). If the Participant's Taxable Year is not a calendar year, the Plan Administrator must apply the Code §402(g) limitation in effect for the calendar year in which the Participant's Taxable Year begins.

(2) **Definition of Excess Deferral.** A Participant's Excess Deferral is the amount of Elective Deferrals for a Taxable Year which exceeds the Elective Deferral Limit.

(3) **Elective Deferral Limit.** The Elective Deferral Limit is the amount as in effect under Code §402(g) (\$20,500 in 2022), subject to adjustment by the IRS in multiples of \$500 under Code §402(g)(4). However, in no event shall a Participant's Elective Deferrals exceed the Participant's Compensation for the Taxable Year.

(4) **Suspension after reaching limit.** If, pursuant to a Salary Reduction Agreement, the Employer determines a Participant's Elective Deferrals to the Plan for a Taxable Year would exceed the Elective Deferral Limit, the Employer will suspend the Participant's Elective Deferrals under his/her Salary Reduction Agreement, if any, until the following January 1 and will pay to the Participant in cash the portion of the Elective Deferrals which would result in the Participant's Elective Deferrals for the Taxable Year exceeding the Elective Deferral Limit.

(5) **Correction.** If the Plan Administrator determines a Participant's Elective Deferrals already contributed to the Plan for a Taxable Year exceed the Elective Deferral Limit, the Plan Administrator will distribute the Excess Deferrals as

adjusted for Allocable Income, no later than April 15 of the following Taxable Year (or if later, the date permitted under Code §§7503 or 7508A).

(6) **415 interaction.** If the Plan Administrator distributes the Excess Deferrals by the April 15 deadline under Section 4.10(A)(5), the Excess Deferrals are not an Annual Addition under Section 4.05, and the Plan Administrator may make the distribution irrespective of any other provision under this Plan or under the Code. Elective Deferrals distributed to a Participant as an Excess Amount in accordance with Section 4.03 are not taken into account in determining the Participant's Elective Deferral Limit.

(7) **More than one plan.** For purposes of this subsection 4.10(A), if the Participant is or has been a Participant in one or more other plans under section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code (and any other plan that permits elective deferrals under section 402(g) of the Code), then this Plan and all such other plans shall be considered as one plan for purposes of applying the limitation in this subsection. If a Participant participates in another plan subject to the Code §402(g) limitation under which he/she makes elective deferrals pursuant to a 401(k) Plan, elective deferrals under a SARSEP, elective contributions under a SIMPLE IRA or salary reduction contributions to a 403(b) plan (irrespective of whether the Employer maintains the other plan), the Participant may provide to the Plan Administrator a written claim for Excess Deferrals made to the Plan for a Taxable Year. The Participant must submit the claim no later than the March 1 following the close of the particular Taxable Year and the claim must specify the amount of the Participant's Elective Deferrals under this Plan which are Excess Deferrals. The Plan Administrator may require the Participant to provide reasonable evidence of the existence of and the amount of the Participant's Excess Deferrals. If the Plan Administrator receives a timely claim which it approves, the Plan Administrator will distribute the Excess Deferrals (as adjusted for Allocable Income under Section 4.11(B)(1)) the Participant has assigned to this Plan, in accordance with this Section 4.10(A). If a Participant has Excess Deferrals because of making Elective Deferrals to this Plan and other plans of the Employer (but where the Elective Deferral Limit is not exceeded based on Deferrals to any single plan), the Participant for purposes of this Section 4.10(A)(7) is deemed to have notified the Plan Administrator of this Plan of the Excess Deferrals.

(8) **Roth and Pre-Tax Deferrals.** If a Participant who will receive a distribution of Excess Deferrals, in the Taxable Year for which the corrective distribution is made, has contributed both Pre-Tax Deferrals and Roth Deferrals, the Plan Administrator will direct the Vendor to make the corrective distribution first from Pre-Tax Deferrals. Alternatively, the Plan Administrator also may permit the affected Participant to elect the source(s) from which the Vendor will make the corrective distribution. However, the amount of a corrective distribution of Excess Deferrals to any Participant from the Pre-Tax Deferral or Roth Deferral sources under this Section 4.10(A)(8) may not exceed the amount of the Participant's Pre-Tax Deferrals or Roth Deferrals for the Taxable Year of the correction.

(B) [Reserved]

(C) [Reserved]

4.11 DEFINITIONS: SECTION 4.10. For purposes of Section 4.10:

(A) [Reserved]

(B) **Allocable Income.** Allocable Income means as follows:

(1) **Excess Deferrals.** For purposes of making a distribution of Excess Deferrals pursuant to Section 4.10(A), Allocable Income means Earnings allocable to the Excess Deferrals for the Taxable Year in which the Participant made the Excess Deferral.

(a) **Reasonable or alternative (pro rata) method.** To calculate such Allocable Income for the Taxable Year, the Plan Administrator will use: (i) a uniform and nondiscriminatory method which reasonably reflects the manner used by the Plan Administrator to allocate Earnings to Participants' Accounts; or (ii) the "alternative method" under Treas. Reg. §1.402(g)-1(e)(5)(iii). See Section 4.11(B)(2)(a) as to the alternative method except the Plan Administrator will apply such modifications as are necessary to determine Taxable Year Allocable Income with respect to the Excess Deferrals.

ARTICLE 5. VESTING

5.01 VESTING. Participants are always 100% immediately Vested under this Plan.

5.02 [RESERVED]

5.03 [RESERVED]

5.04 [RESERVED]

5.05 [RESERVED]

5.06 [RESERVED]

5.07 [RESERVED]

5.08 [RESERVED]

5.09 [RESERVED]

5.10 [RESERVED]

ARTICLE 6. DISTRIBUTIONS

6.01 TIMING OF DISTRIBUTION. Except as otherwise provided in Section 6.01(A), if the Participant is entitled to a distribution, the Vendor will commence distribution of a Participant's Vested Account Balance in accordance with this Article 6 after the Participant's request on a form prescribed by the Plan or the Vendor. The Vendor may make Plan distributions on any administratively practicable date during the Plan Year, consistent with the Investment Arrangement Documentation.

(A) Relationship between Plan and Investment Arrangement Documentation. This Article 6, together with the corresponding Adoption Agreement elections applies to set forth the permissible distributable events and timing. If the Documentation for a particular Investment Arrangement does not provide for a particular distributable event, then such a distribution is unavailable from that Investment Arrangement. For example, if the Plan allows for hardship distributions, and all Investment Arrangements under the Plan except one permit hardship distributions, then hardship distributions are not available from that one Investment Arrangement. By contrast, if the Plan does not allow hardship distributions, then they are not available under any Investment Arrangement in the Plan, regardless of the Investment Arrangement Documentation. Any distribution is subject to the terms of the applicable Investment Arrangement Documentation.

(B) Entitlement to distribution. A Participant is entitled to a distribution after Severance of Employment at the time specified in the Investment Arrangement Documentation. If the Investment Arrangement Documentation does not specify the timing of distributions after Severance of Employment, the Participant is entitled to a distribution within an administratively reasonable period following Severance of Employment. The failure of a Participant to request a distribution shall be deemed to be an election to defer a distribution. The Plan will make distributions following the Participant's death in accordance with Section 6.01(C). A Participant is entitled to a distribution prior to Severance of Employment under the rules of Section 6.01(D) in accordance with the Employer's elections in the Adoption Agreement. However, the Plan will not make a distribution which would violate Section 6.01(E).

(C) Distribution upon Death. In the event of the Participant's death (whether death occurs before or after Severance from Employment), the Plan Administrator will direct the Vendor, in accordance with this Section 6.01(C) and subject to Section 6.02, to distribute to the Participant's Beneficiary the Participant's Vested Account Balance remaining in the Investment Arrangement at the time of the Participant's death.

(1) Single payment. If the Participant's Account Balance does not exceed \$5,000, the Vendor will distribute the balance. The distribution will be made in a lump sum unless the Plan's distribution form provides otherwise. If the Participant's Account Balance exceeds \$5,000, the Vendor will distribute the balance subject to Sections 6.02 and 6.03.

(D) In-Service Distribution. A Participant may elect to receive a distribution prior to his/her Severance from Employment ("in-service distribution") provided the Participant has attained age 59 1/2, is Disabled, or as otherwise permitted below.

(1) [Reserved]

(2) Participant election. A Participant must make an in-service distribution election under this Section 6.01(D) in writing and on a form prescribed by the Plan or the Vendor which specifies the percentage or dollar amount of the distribution.

(3) Frequency, timing and form. The Investment Arrangement Documentation may limit the frequency, timing, and form of in-service distributions.

(4) Hardship. See Section 6.07 regarding requirements for distributions based on hardship.

(5) Rollover Contributions. A Participant may elect to receive an in-service distribution of his/her Accounts attributable to Rollover Contributions subject to Sections 6.01(D)(2) and (3).

(6) [Reserved]

(7) [Reserved]

(8) [Reserved]

(9) [Reserved]

(10) Qualified Reservist Distribution ("QRD"). The Plan permits in-service distributions of Elective Deferrals as a Qualified Reservist Distribution, or QRD. A QRD means a qualified reservist distribution as defined under Code §72(t)(2)(G)(iii). A QRD is any distribution to an individual who is ordered or called to active duty after September 11, 2001, if: (A) the distribution is from the Elective Deferral Account; (B) the individual was (by reason of being a member of a reserve component, as defined in section 101 of title 37, United States Code) ordered or called to active duty for a

period in excess of 179 days or for an indefinite period; and (C) the Plan makes the distribution during the period beginning on the date of such order or call, and ending at the close of the active duty period.

(E) 403(b) Distribution Restrictions.

(1) **Limitation.** A Participant may not receive a distribution of the Participant's Restricted Balances except in the event of: (a) the Participant's death, Disability, Severance of Employment or attainment of age 59 1/2; (b) hardship in accordance with Section 6.07; (c) Plan termination, as provided for in Section 9.05, (d) Excess Deferrals described in Section 4.10(A)(2), (e) corrective distributions under Article 4 or Section 7.08, or otherwise permitted by the Code, or (f) as may otherwise be provided by law and in IRS Guidance. This limitation will be applied in conformance with Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-6(c) and (d). Also see Sections 6.05 relating to domestic relations orders and 7.05(G) relating to IRS levies.

(2) **Definition of "Restricted Balances."** A Participant's Restricted Balances are the Participant's Elective Deferral Accounts. Restricted balances do not include pre-1989 Elective Deferral contributions and earnings thereon to an Annuity Contract that are separately accounted for.

(F) [Reserved]

6.02 REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS. The Plan will comply with the minimum distribution requirements of Code §401(a)(9) in accordance with the terms governing each Investment Arrangement, unless and to the extent otherwise permitted by law and in regulations or other rules of general applicability published by the IRS. For individuals who turn age 70 1/2 or who die after December 31, 2019, the amendments made by the SECURE Act of 2019 are hereby reflected. For purposes of applying the distribution rules of Code §401(a)(9), 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). "RMD" refers to a required minimum distribution amount the Plan must distribute pursuant to those rules.

6.03 METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION. Subject to any contrary requirements imposed by the Plan, a Participant or a Beneficiary may elect a distribution under any method permitted in the Investment Arrangement Documentation. If the Investment Arrangement Documentation does not specify, the Participant or Beneficiary may elect to receive payment in the method(s) specified in the Plan. If the Participant receives an annuity, the annuity must be nontransferable and otherwise must comply with the Plan terms. This Section 6.03 does not apply to the extent provided in Section 6.01(A).

(A) Account Types/Sourcing Elections. Subject to the Vendor's record keeping requirements, if a Participant who will receive a partial distribution of his/her Plan Account has both a Roth Deferral Account (or some other Account with tax basis) and one or more pre-tax Accounts including a Pre-Tax Deferral Account, the Plan operationally will determine the Account source(s) from which the Vendor will make the distribution. The Plan also may permit the affected Participant to elect the Account source(s) of the Participant's distribution unless such elections are contrary to the Code or the Vendor's record keeping requirements. This Section (A) as to election of Account sources from among multiple sources does not apply to the extent that a Participant is eligible under the Plan terms to receive a distribution only from one specific Account source.

6.04 [RESERVED]

6.05 DISTRIBUTIONS UNDER A QDRO. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan, the Vendor must comply with the provisions of a QDRO, as defined in Code §414(p)(1)(A), which is issued with respect to the Plan.

(A) Distribution at any Time. This Plan specifically permits distribution to an alternate payee under a QDRO at any time, irrespective of whether the Participant has attained his/her earliest retirement age (as defined under Code §414(p)(4)(B)) under the Plan. However, a distribution to an alternate payee prior to the Participant's attainment of earliest retirement age is available only if: (1) the QDRO specifies distribution at that time or permits an agreement between the Plan and the alternate payee to authorize an earlier distribution; and (2) if the present value of the alternate payee's benefits under the Plan exceeds \$5,000, and the QDRO requires the alternate payee's consent to any distribution occurring prior to the Participant's attainment of earliest retirement age, the alternate payee gives such consent.

(B) Plan Terms Otherwise Apply. Except as to timing of distribution commencement under Section 6.05(A), nothing in this Section 6.05 gives a Participant or an alternate payee a right to receive a type or form of distribution, to receive any option or to increase benefits in a manner that the Plan does not permit.

(C) QDRO Procedures. The Plan Administrator must establish reasonable procedures to determine the qualified status of a domestic relations order (as defined under Code §414(p)(1)(B) and Section 1.58).

6.06 DEFAULTED LOAN – TIMING OF OFFSET. If a Participant or a Beneficiary defaults on a Plan loan, the Plan will determine the timing of the reduction (offset) of the Participant's Vested Account Balance in accordance with this Section 6.06, the Plan's loan policy and Code §72(p) and regulations thereunder.

(A) Offset if Distributable Event. If, the Participant has defaulted and met a distributable event under the Code, the Vendor, at the time of the loan default, may offset the Participant's Account Balance by the lesser of the amount in default (including accrued interest) or the Plan's security interest in that Account Balance.

(B) Restricted Accounts. To the extent the loan is attributable to the Participant's Restricted Balances, the Vendor will not offset the Participant's Account Balance prior to the Participant having met a distributable event under the Code. Consistent with its loan policy, the Plan also may offset a Participant's defaulted loan upon Plan termination, provided the Participant's Account Balance is distributable upon Plan termination.

6.07 HARDSHIP DISTRIBUTIONS. Hardship distributions are permitted under the Plan to the extent permitted by the Adoption Agreement. However, in no event will a hardship distribution be available under an Investment Arrangement which does not provide for hardship distributions. Any hardship distribution will comply with the standards in Section 6.07(A) and comply with the operational rules in Section 6.07(B). Section 6.07(C) contains definitions which apply to hardship distributions. See Section 6.15 in connection with the possible recontribution of certain hardship distributions in connection with disaster relief.

(A) Standards. All hardship distributions must comply with Treas. Reg. §1.401(k)-1(d)(3). Hardship distributions will conform to the safe harbor need and safe harbor necessity rules. A hardship distribution from an Investment Arrangement attributable to a Participant's Elective Deferrals is limited to the aggregate dollar amount of the Participant's Elective Deferrals under the Investment Arrangement, reduced by the aggregate dollar amount of the distributions previously made to the Participant from the Investment Arrangement.

(B) Operational rules.

- (1) Source Limitation.** The maximum amount distributable from Elective Deferrals as a hardship distribution may not exceed the amount equal to the Participant's total Elective Deferrals as of the hardship distribution date (without adjustment for earnings), reduced by the amount of any Elective Deferrals previously distributed to the Participant based on hardship or otherwise.
- (2) No Deferral Suspension.** The Plan will not suspend the Participant from making Elective Deferrals on account of receipt of a hardship distribution from this Plan or any other Plan. This provision will apply to hardship distributions made after the date specified in Subsection (D) or such other date specified in the Adoption Agreement.
- (3) Information Sharing.** The Employer and the Vendors will exchange information to the extent necessary to implement hardship provisions. The party responsible for approving the distribution must obtain information from the Employer and other Vendors to determine that the necessity requirements of Subsection (B) are satisfied. See also Section 9.07 regarding information sharing.
- (4) Beneficiary hardship distribution.** A Participant's hardship event, for purposes of a safe harbor need, includes the immediate and heavy financial need of a primary Individual Beneficiary of the Participant, that would constitute a hardship event if it occurred with respect to the Participant's spouse or dependent, but only as to the events described in the administrative forms related to hardship distributions. A "primary beneficiary" is an individual who is named as a beneficiary under the plan and has an unconditional right, upon the death of the Participant, to all or a portion of the Participant's account balance under the plan.

(C) Definitions.

- (1) Safe harbor need.** A distribution conforms to the safe harbor need rules if it is for a purpose described in Treas. Reg. §1.401(k)-1(d)(3)(iii)(B), as modified by Q&A 5 of Notice 2007-7 (relating to beneficiary hardship distributions) or other IRS guidance.
- (2) Safe harbor necessity.** A distribution conforms to the safe harbor necessity rules if the amount of the distribution does not exceed the amount of the Participant's immediate and heavy financial need and the distribution otherwise complies with Treas. Reg. §1.401(k)-1(d)(3)(iv)(E).

(D) Effective Date. This Section and the corresponding Adoption Agreement elections are generally effective on the first day of the first Plan Year beginning after December 31, 2018, or as soon as practical thereafter. In no event shall it be effective after the latest of January 1, 2020, or the effective date of the Plan.

6.08 DIRECT ROLLOVER OF ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTIONS.

(A) Election. A Participant (including for this purpose, a former Employee) may elect, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Vendor, to have any portion of his/her Eligible Rollover Distribution from the Plan paid directly to an Eligible Retirement Plan specified by the Participant in a Direct Rollover. For purposes of this Section 6.08, a Participant includes as to their respective interests: (1) a Participant's surviving spouse, (2) the Participant's spouse or former spouse who is an alternate payee under a QDRO, or (3) any other Beneficiary of a deceased Participant who is a Designated Beneficiary under Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(9)-4.

(B) Rollover and Withholding Notice. At least 30 days and not more than 180 days prior to the distribution of an Eligible Rollover Distribution, the Plan must provide a written notice (including a summary notice as permitted under applicable IRS Guidance) explaining to the distributee the rollover option, the applicability of mandatory 20% federal withholding to any amount not directly rolled over, and the recipient's right to roll over within 60 days after the date of receipt of the distribution ("rollover notice"). A recipient of an Eligible Rollover Distribution (whether he/she elects a Direct Rollover or elects to receive the distribution), also may elect to receive distribution at any administratively practicable time which is earlier than 30 days (but more than 7 days if Section 6.04 applies) following receipt of the rollover notice. The provisions of this Sections 6.08(B) do not apply to distributions to a Beneficiary described in Section 6.08(A)(3).

(C) [Reserved]

(D) [Reserved]

(E) Limitation on Roth Rollovers. If a Participant wishes to roll over his/her Roth Deferral Account by a 60-day indirect rollover, the Participant may roll over only the taxable portion of the distribution to a Roth account in another plan. However, a Participant may use the 60-day rule to roll over the entire Roth Deferral Account to a Roth IRA.

(F) Definitions. The following definitions apply to this Section 6.08:

(1) **Direct Rollover.** A Direct Rollover is a payment by the Plan to the Eligible Retirement Plan the distributee specifies in his/her Direct Rollover election or in the case of an automatic rollover, to the individual retirement plan that the Plan designates.

(2) **Eligible Retirement Plan.** An Eligible Retirement Plan is an individual retirement plan, an annuity plan described in Code §403(a), a qualified trust described in Code §401(a), an arrangement described in Code §403(b), an eligible deferred compensation plan described in Code §457(b) sponsored by a governmental employer which accepts the Participant's or alternate payee's Eligible Rollover Distribution. However, with regard to a Participant's Roth Deferral Account, an Eligible Retirement Plan is a Roth IRA described in Code §408A, a Roth account in another plan which permits Roth deferrals. In the case of a Beneficiary described in Section 6.08(A)(3), an Eligible Retirement Plan is limited to an individual retirement plan that has been established on behalf of the Beneficiary as an inherited IRA (within the meaning of Code §408(d)(3)(C)).

(3) **Eligible Rollover Distribution.** An Eligible Rollover Distribution is any distribution of all or any portion of the Participant's Account Balance, except: (a) any distribution which 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 designated beneficiary, or for a specified period of ten years or more; (b) any RMD under Section 6.02; (c) the portion of any distribution which is not includible in gross income (determined without regard to the exclusion for net unrealized appreciation with respect to employer securities); (d) any hardship distribution; (e) any distribution which otherwise would be an Eligible Rollover Distribution, but where the total distributions to the Participant during that calendar year are reasonably expected to be less than \$200; (f) any corrective distribution of excess amounts under Code §§402(g), 401(k), 401(m), and/or 415(c) and income allocable thereto; (g) any loans that are treated as deemed distributions under Code §72(p); (h) dividends paid on employer securities described in Code §408(k); (i) the costs of life insurance coverage (P.S. 58 costs); (j) prohibited allocations treated as deemed distributions under Code §409(p); and (k) permissible withdrawals from an EACA described in Code §414(w). For purposes of clause (e), a Participant's Roth Deferral Account is deemed to constitute a separate plan that is subject to a separate \$200 limit. 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 (i) an individual retirement account or annuity described in Code §§408(a) or 408(b) or (ii) a qualified plan described in Code §§401(a) or 403(a), or (iii) a tax-sheltered annuity described in Code §403(b) 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. A QBAD (Section 6.13) is not an Eligible Rollover Distribution.

(4) **Individual Retirement Plan.** An Individual Retirement Plan is an individual retirement plan described in Code §408(a) or an individual retirement annuity described in Code §408(b).

6.09 [RESERVED]

6.10 SEVERANCE FROM EMPLOYMENT. For purposes of Article 6, Severance from Employment or Separation from Service occurs on any date on which an Employee ceases to be an Employee of an Eligible Employer, even though the Employee may continue to be employed either (A) by another entity that is a Related Employer if that other entity is not an entity that can be an Eligible Employer or (B) in a capacity that is not employment with an Eligible Employer. However, an Employee has not suffered a Severance from Employment if the Employee transfers from one Code §501(c)(3) organization to another §501(c)(3) organization that is a Related Employer or if an Employee transfers from one Public School to another Public School of the same State employer. An Employee does not have a Severance from Employment if, in connection with a change of employment, the Employee's new employer maintains the Plan with respect to the Employee. For example, a new employer maintains a plan with respect to an Employee by continuing or assuming sponsorship of the plan or by accepting a transfer of Plan assets and liabilities with respect to the Employee.

6.11 DEEMED SEVERANCE DISTRIBUTIONS. Notwithstanding Section 1.27(A), if a Participant performs service in the uniformed services (as defined in Code §414(u)(12)(B)) on active duty for a period of more than 30 days, the Participant will be deemed to have a Severance from Employment solely for purposes of distribution of Elective Deferrals. If a Participant elects to receive a distribution on account of this deemed severance, then the individual may not make Elective Deferrals to the Plan during the 6-month period beginning on the date of the distribution. If a Participant would be entitled to a distribution on account of a deemed severance, and a distribution on account of another Plan provision (such as a Qualified Reservist Distribution), then the other Plan provision will control and the 6-month suspension will not apply.

6.12 [RESERVED]

6.13 QBADs. A Participant may request a distribution of up to \$5,000 (per child or Eligible Adoptee) as a QBAD. The Participant may request the distribution whether or not the Participant has severed employment. This \$5,000 limit shall be reduced by QBADs to the Participant made with respect to the same child or Eligible Adoptee by other plans maintained by the Employer or a Related Employer. QBADs will be subject to any limitations in the Adoption Agreement.

(A) QBAD Definition. A "QBAD" is a Qualified Birth or Adoption Distribution described in Code §72(t)(2)(H)(iii). A QBAD must be made during the 1-year period beginning of the date on which a child of the Participant is born or on which the legal adoption of an eligible adoptee by the Participant is finalized.

(B) Eligible Adoptee. An "Eligible Adoptee" is an individual, other than a child of the Participant's spouse, who has not attained age 18 or is physically or mentally incapable of self-support. An individual is considered physically or mentally incapable of self-support if that individual is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment that can be expected to result in death or to be of long-continued and indefinite duration. This provision shall be applied in a manner consistent with IRS Notice 2020-68.

(C) Effective Date. This Section will be effective with regard to distributions after December 31, 2019, or such later date specified in the Adoption Agreement.

(D) Rollover. A Participant who received one or more QBADs from this Plan may, if the Plan then permits the Participant to make Rollover Contributions, make one or more contributions in an aggregate amount not to exceed the amount of such QBADs. The Plan will treat such a contribution as a Rollover Contribution made by direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of distribution. The Plan will ensure that one or more Investment Arrangements are available to accept the retribution.

(E) Reliance. The Plan Administrator may rely on an individual's reasonable representation that the individual is eligible to receive a QBAD unless the Plan Administrator has actual knowledge to the contrary.

(F) Status. A QBAD is not an Eligible Rollover Distribution under Section 6.08.

6.14 DISTRIBUTION OF DISCONTINUED LIFETIME INCOME INVESTMENTS. The Plan Administrator may authorize Participants to request a distribution of a Discontinued Lifetime Income Investment. If a Participant makes such as authorized request, the Plan will make the distribution as soon as practical. Distribution under this Section is limited to the 90-day period prior to the date on which the Lifetime Income Investment is no longer authorized to be held as an investment option under the Plan. Such distribution will be in the form of a Qualified Distribution, or in the form of a Qualified Plan Distribution Annuity Contract, as determined by the Plan Administrator. The Plan Administrator will administer this section in a reasonable, nondiscriminatory manner, and may authorize distributions of some Discontinued Lifetime Income Investments and not others. The terms "Lifetime Income Investment," "Qualified Distribution" and "Qualified Plan Distribution Annuity Contract" have the meanings defined in Code §401(a)(38)(B). A "Discontinued Lifetime Income Investment" is a Lifetime Income Investment which will no longer be authorized to be held as an investment option under the Plan. This Section will be effective on the first day of the first Plan Year beginning after December 31, 2019.

6.15 QUALIFIED DISASTER RELIEF. The Plan permits Qualified Disaster Distributions from Elective Deferrals. The Plan Administrator shall adopt a uniform, nondiscriminatory disaster relief policy to authorize Qualified Individuals to receive the disaster relief described in this Section as authorized in the policy. The disaster relief policy may (1) specify the Qualified Disasters for which relief applies, (2) limit the amount available with respect to a Qualified Disaster Distribution to an amount less than the Maximum Amount, (3) provide lower loan limits than those described in Subsection (C), (4) impose (within the limitations described in this Section and the Adoption Agreement) different conditions or different relief for different Qualified Disasters, or (5) impose other reasonable nondiscriminatory limitations. Relief shall be available on a consistent basis for all Participants impacted by a covered disaster. The provisions of this Section 6.15 apply except to the extent permitted by the Investment Arrangement Documentation. With regard to disasters declared after the adoption or restatement of the Plan, the Plan will inform impacted Participants of the relief available under this Section.

(A) Qualified Disaster Distributions. A Qualified Individual may take one or more Qualified Disaster Distributions as authorized in the Plan's disaster relief policy. The total amount of Qualified Disaster Distributions to a Qualified Individual pursuant to this Amendment from all plans maintained by the Employer, or any Related Employer, will not exceed the Maximum Amount per Qualified Disaster, or such lesser amount as prescribed in the policy. The Qualified Disaster Distributions from the Plan to a Qualified Individual will not exceed the amount of the individual's Account Balance or the present value of the individual's vested accrued benefit.

(B) Repayment of Qualified Disaster Distribution. If the Plan permits Rollover Contributions, then, in accordance with the Plan's disaster relief policy, an individual who receives a Qualified Disaster Distribution (from this Plan or another eligible retirement plan as defined in Code §402(c)(8)(B)), at any time during the 3-year period beginning on the day after receipt of the distribution, may make one or more contributions to the Plan, as Rollover Contributions, in an aggregate amount not to exceed the amount of such distribution.

(C) Increased Loan Limit. Notwithstanding the loan limitation that otherwise would apply under the Plan's loan policy, in accordance with the Plan's disaster relief policy, the Plan will determine the loan limit under Code §72(p)(2)(A) for a loan to a Qualified Individual, made during the Loan Relief Period, by substituting "\$100,000" for "\$50,000," and by substituting "the present value of the nonforfeitable accrued benefit of the employee under the Plan (or loan program or policy)" for "one-half of the present value of the nonforfeitable accrued benefit of the employee under the Plan." This Subsection (C) will not apply to TCJA.

(D) Loan Repayment Suspension. If a Qualified Individual has an outstanding loan from the Plan on or after the first day of the Loan Suspension Period, then, to the extent provided in the Plan's disaster relief policy: (1) if the date for any repayment of such loan occurs during the Loan Relief Period, the due date is extended for the Extension Period; (2) the Plan will adjust any subsequent repayments to reflect the extension of the due date under (1) and any interest accrued during the extension; and (3) the Plan will disregard the period of extension described in (1) in determining the 5-year period and the loan term under Code §72(p)(2)(B) or (C). The disaster relief policy may specify whether the suspension and extension described herein will apply automatically or will be available upon the Qualified Individual's request. This Subsection (D) will not apply to TCJA.

(E) Recontribution of Home Purchase Withdrawal. A Participant who received a hardship distribution during the Hardship Distribution Period to purchase or construct a principal residence in a Qualified Disaster Area, but who, on account of the disaster, did not use the funds to purchase or construct a principal residence, may, to the extent provided in the Plan's disaster relief policy, make one or more contributions to the Plan, as Rollover Contributions, during the Recontribution Period, in an aggregate amount not to exceed the amount of such hardship distribution. This Subsection (E) will not apply to CARES or to TCJA.

(F) Construction; Effective Date. This Section 6.15 will be interpreted and applied in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Laws and IRS Guidance related thereto. The effective date of this Section with regard to any Qualified Disaster is the date the disaster was declared, or such later date specified in the Plan's disaster relief policy. If the Plan has previously been amended to provide for the disaster relief described in this Section 6.15, such amendment shall be treated as part of the Plan's disaster relief policy and amended to the extent necessary to conform to this Section.

(G) Coverage; Definitions. This Section is intended to provide relief authorized in the Laws specified in this subsection (G), as provided in the Plan's disaster relief policy. There are definitions which vary with regard to the Laws, which are described in this subsection.

(1) Maximum Amount. The Maximum Amount with regard to any Qualified Disaster is \$100,000, or a lesser amount specified in the Disaster Law or the Plan's disaster relief policy.

(2) Major Disaster. A major disaster is a disaster declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

(3) Qualified Individual. Participants, alternate payees and Beneficiaries of deceased Participants can be treated as Qualified Individuals, as defined in the relevant Disaster Law. The Plan Administrator may rely on an individual's

certification that the individual satisfies a condition to be a Qualified Individual unless the Plan Administrator has actual knowledge to the contrary.

(4) **Disaster Laws.** This Section provides for the relief outlined in the disaster relief laws (the "Disaster Laws"). In general, each Disaster Law defines the Major Disasters to be treated as **Qualified Disasters**, the persons who can be treated as **Qualified Individuals**, the distributions which can be **Qualified Disaster Distributions**, the **Loan Relief Period**, the **Loan Suspension Period**, the **Extension Period**, the **Hardship Distribution Period** and the **Recontribution Period**. Different laws use different terms to describe these concepts, but the underlying concepts are the same. The Disaster Relief Laws include, but are not limited to:

- (a) **TCJA.** The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, §11028.
- (b) **2017 Act.** The Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017, §501 et seq.
- (c) **BBA.** The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 ("BBA"), §20101 et seq.
- (d) **2019 Act.** The Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2019, §301 et seq.
- (e) **2020 Act.** The Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2020, §301 et seq.
- (f) **CARES.** The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, §2201 et seq. Also see IRS Notice 2020-50.

ARTICLE 7. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7.01 EMPLOYER ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(A) **Information to Plan Administrator.** The Employer must supply current information to the Plan Administrator, including the name, date of birth, date of employment, Compensation, leaves of absence, Years of Service and date of Separation from Service of each Employee who is, or who will be eligible to become, a Participant under the Plan, together with any other information which the Plan Administrator considers necessary to properly administer the Plan. The Plan Administrator will supply to the Vendors the information necessary for the administration of their Investment Arrangements and for overall Plan coordination. The Employer's records as to the current information the Employer furnishes to the Plan Administrator are conclusive as to all persons. 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 an Investment Arrangement holding any part of the Participant's Account Balance.

(B) **Plan Contributions.** The Employer is solely responsible to determine the proper amount of, and timely deposit to the Investment Arrangement, Elective Deferrals.

(C) **Employer Action.** The Employer must take any action under the Plan in accordance with applicable Plan provisions and with proper authority such that the action is valid and binding upon the Employer.

(D) **No Responsibility for Others.** The Employer has no responsibility or obligation under the Plan to Employees, Participants or Beneficiaries for any act (unless the Employer also serves in such capacities) required of the Plan Administrator, a Vendor, or any other service provider to the Plan.

(E) **Indemnity of Certain Fiduciaries.** The Employer will indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Plan Administrator from and against any and all loss resulting from liability to which the Plan Administrator may be subjected by reason of any act or omission (except willful misconduct or gross negligence) in its official capacities in the administration of this Plan, including attorneys' fees and all other expenses reasonably incurred in the Plan Administrator's defense, in case the Employer fails to provide such defense. The Plan Administrator and the Employer may execute a written agreement further delineating the indemnification agreement of this Section 7.01(E). The indemnification provisions of this Section 7.01(E) do not extend to any Vendor (including where the Vendor under Section 1.72 is serving as the Plan Administrator), third party administrator, or other Plan service unless so provided in a written agreement (including Investment Arrangement Documentation) executed by such persons and the Employer.

(F) [Reserved]

(G) [Reserved]

(H) **ERISA Safe Harbor Exemption.** Since the Employer intends for the Plan to qualify under the ERISA Safe Harbor Exemption, the Employer will not make any discretionary determinations (e.g., loans, hardship withdrawals, domestic relations orders and distributions) under the Plan that are inconsistent with the ERISA Safe Harbor Exemption. If any Plan provision directs the Employer or Employer acting as Plan Administrator to make a discretionary determination inconsistent with the ERISA Safe Harbor Exemption, the discretionary determination will be made by the Vendor or the third party. This Paragraph supersedes any contrary provisions in the Plan or Investment Arrangement Documentation.

7.02 PLAN ADMINISTRATOR.

(A) **Expenses.** The Employer or the Plan will pay all reasonable expenses of the Plan Administrator, in accordance with Section 7.04(C)(2).

(B) **Resignation and Removal.** If one or more persons other than the Employer are serving as Plan Administrator, such person(s) will serve until they resign by written notice to the Employer or until the Employer removes them by written notice. In case of a vacancy in the position of Plan Administrator, the Employer will exercise any and all of the powers, authority, duties and discretion conferred upon the Plan Administrator pending the filling of the vacancy, subject to the limitations of Section 7.01(H).

(C) **General Powers and Duties.** To the extent not formally or informally delegated to another party, the Plan Administrator has the following general powers and duties which are in addition to those the Plan otherwise accords to the Plan Administrator:

- (1) **Eligibility/benefit determination.** To determine the rights of eligibility of an Employee to participate in the Plan, all factual questions that arise in the course of administering the Plan, and the value of a Participant's Account Balance (based on the value of the Investment Arrangement assets, as determined by the Vendor).

- (2) **Rules/policies.** To adopt rules of procedure and regulations or policies the Plan Administrator considers reasonable or necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the Plan, provided the rules are not inconsistent with the terms of the Plan, the Code, or the Investment Arrangement. The Plan Administrator may, but is not required to reduce such rules, regulations or policies to writing. The Plan Administrator at any time may amend or terminate prospectively any Plan policy without the requirement of a formal Plan amendment. The Plan Administrator also may create and modify from time to time an administrative checklist which is not part of the Plan, but which is for the purpose of tracking certain plan operational features and to facilitate proper administration of the Plan.
- (3) **Construction/enforcement.** To construe and enforce the terms of the Plan and the rules and regulations and policies the Plan Administrator adopts, including discretion to interpret the basic plan document, the Adoption Agreement and any document related to the Plan's operation.
- (4) **Distribution/valuation.** To direct the Vendor regarding the crediting and distribution of an Investment Arrangement and to establish additional Valuation Dates and direct the Vendor to conduct interim valuations as of such Valuation Dates.
- (5) **Claims.** To review and render decisions regarding a claim for (or denial of a claim for) a benefit under the Plan.
- (6) **Information to Employer.** To furnish the Employer with information which the Employer may require for tax or other purposes.
- (7) **Service providers.** To engage the service of agents whom the Plan Administrator may deem advisable to assist it with the performance of its duties.
- (8) **Investment Manager.** To engage the services of an Investment Manager or Managers, each of whom will have full power and authority to manage, acquire or dispose (or direct the Vendor with respect to acquisition or disposition) of any Plan asset under such Investment Manager's control.
- (9) **Funding.** To review, not less often than annually, all pertinent Employee information and Plan data in order to establish the funding policy of the Plan and to determine the appropriate methods of carrying out the Plan's objectives. The Plan Administrator must communicate periodically, as it deems appropriate, to the Vendor and to any Plan Investment Manager the Plan's short-term and long-term financial needs for the coordination of the Plan's investment policy with Plan financial requirements.
- (10) **Records.** To maintain Plan records and records of the Plan Administrator's activities as necessary or appropriate for the proper administration of the Plan.
- (11) **Tax returns and other filings.** To file with DOL or IRS as may be required, the Plan's informational tax return and to make such other filings as the Plan Administrator deems necessary or appropriate.
- (12) **Notices and disclosures.** To give and to make to Participants and to other parties all Plan related notices and disclosures required under the Code.
- (13) **Overpayment.** As may be required or appropriate, to seek return from a Participant or Beneficiary of any distributed amount which exceeds the distributable Account Balance (or exceeds the amount which otherwise should have been distributed) and to allocate any recovered overpayment in accordance with the Plan terms.
- (14) **Catch-all.** To make any other determinations and undertake any other actions the Plan Administrator in its discretion believes are necessary or appropriate for the administration of the Plan (except to the extent that the Employer provides express contrary direction) and to otherwise administer the Plan in accordance with the Plan terms.
- (D) 403(b) Plan Salary Deferrals.** The Plan Administrator may adopt such policies regarding Elective Deferrals as it deems necessary or appropriate to administer the Plan. The Plan Administrator also will prescribe a Salary Reduction Agreement form for use by Participants. However, a Vendor may prescribe forms or policies necessary or appropriate to administering Elective Deferrals to the Vendor's Investment Arrangement.
- (E) Limitations on Plan Administrator Responsibility.**
- (1) **Acts of others.** The Plan Administrator has no responsibility or obligation under the Plan to Participants or Beneficiaries for any act (unless the Plan Administrator also serves in such capacities) required of the Employer, the Vendor, or any other service provider to the Plan.

- (2) **Plan contributions.** The Plan Administrator is not responsible to collect any required Plan contribution or to determine the correctness of any Employer contribution.
- (3) **Reliance on information.** The Plan Administrator and the Vendors in administering the Plan are entitled to, but are not required to rely upon, information which a Participant, Beneficiary, Vendor, the Employer, a Plan service provider or representatives thereof provide.

(F) [Reserved]

7.03 DIRECTION OF INVESTMENT.

- (A) **Employer direction of Investment.** The Employer has the right to select the Investment Arrangements made available under the Plan unless an Investment Manager is doing so.
- (B) **Participant Direction of Investment.** The Participant generally has the responsibility to invest his/her Plan Account unless the Plan Administrator or the Participant appoint an Investment Manager to invest the Plan Accounts. The Plan Administrator may impose reasonable administrative conditions on the Participants' ability to direct their Account investments. For purposes of this Section 7.03(B), a Participant includes a Beneficiary where the Beneficiary has succeeded to the Participant's Account and where the Plan Administrator's policy affords the Beneficiary the same (or different) self-direction rights as a Participant.
- (1) **Vendor authorization and procedures.** The Vendor only will accept direction from each Participant (or from the Participant's properly appointed independent investment adviser or financial planner) in the form or in the manner that the Plan provides or otherwise approves for this purpose. The Plan may establish procedures relating to Participant direction of investment under this Section 7.03(B) as are not inconsistent with the Plan Administrator's policy regarding Participant direction, including procedures or conditions for electronic transfers or for changes in investments by Participants or by their appointed independent advisers or planners.
- (2) **Participant loans.** As part of the loan policy the Plan establishes under Section 7.06, the Plan under Section 7.06(E) may treat a Plan loan made to a Participant as a Participant direction of investment.
- (3) **Investment services programs.** The Plan may permit Participants to appoint an Investment Manager or Managers, which may be a Vendor or an affiliate thereof, to render investment allocation services, investment advice or management services (collectively, an "investment services program") to the appointing Participants.
- (C) **Direction Consistent with Plan.** To constitute a proper direction, any direction of investment given to a Vendor under the Plan must be in accordance with the Plan terms.

7.04 ACCOUNT ADMINISTRATION, VALUATION AND EXPENSES.

- (A) **Maintenance of Accounts.** The Plan Administrator or Vendor will maintain a separate Account, or multiple Accounts, in the name of each Participant to reflect the Participant's Account Balance under the Plan.
- (1) **By contribution source.** The Plan, or Vendor, as necessary for the proper administration of the Plan, will establish Plan Accounts for each Participant to reflect his/her Accounts attributable to the following contribution sources and the Earnings attributable thereto: Pre-Tax Deferrals, Roth Deferrals, and Rollover Contributions (including Roth and pre-tax amounts).
- (2) **By investment account type.** The Plan or Vendor, as necessary for the proper administration of the Plan, will establish separate Accounts for each Participant to reflect his/her investment account types as described below:
- (a) **Group Account.** A group Account is an Account which for investment purposes is not a segregated Account or an individual Account. A group Account includes a group Investment Arrangement. If any or all Plan investment Accounts are grouped, each Participant's Account has an undivided interest in the assets comprising the group Account. In a group Account, the value of each Participant's Account Balance consists of that proportion of the net worth (at fair market value) of the Investment Arrangement which the net credit balance in his/her Account (exclusive of the cash value of incidental benefit insurance contracts) bears to the total net credit balance in the Accounts (exclusive of the cash value of the incidental benefit insurance contracts) of all Participants plus the cash surrender value of any incidental benefit insurance contracts held by the Vendor on the Participant's life. In a group Account, the Vendor titles the Investment Arrangement in the name of the Plan.

(b) **Individual Accounts.** An individual Account is an Account that is established and maintained for a Participant to invest in one or more Investment Arrangements in which other Participants do not have any interest. A Participant may have one or more individual Accounts in addition to group or segregated Accounts. An individual Account is credited and charged with the Earnings under Section 7.04(B)(4). As of each Valuation Date, in an individual Account, the Vendor titles the Investment Arrangement in the name of the Participant or the Plan.

(c) **Segregated Accounts.** A segregated Account is an Account the Plan Administrator establishes and maintains or directs the Vendor to establish and maintain for a Participant: (i) to facilitate installment payments under Section 6.03; (ii) to hold a QDRO amount under Section 6.05; (iii) to prevent a distortion of Plan Earnings allocations; or (iv) for such other purposes as the Plan Administrator may direct. A segregated Account receives all income it earns and bears all expense or loss it incurs. The Vendor will invest the assets of a segregated Account consistent with the purpose for which the Vendor established the Account.

(3) **Value of Account.** The value of a Participant's Account is equal to the sum of all contributions, Earnings and other additions credited to the Account, less all distributions (including distributions to Beneficiaries and to alternate payees and also including disbursement of Plan loan proceeds), expenses and other charges against the Account as of a Valuation Date or other relevant date. For purposes of a distribution under the Plan, the value of a Participant's Account Balance is its value as of the Valuation Date immediately preceding the date of the distribution.

(B) **Allocation of Earnings.** This Section 7.04(B) applies solely to the allocation of Earnings of the Investment Arrangement. Any references in this Section 7.04(B) to the Plan Administrator include a Vendor.

(1) **Allocate as of Valuation Date.** As of each Valuation Date, the Plan Administrator must adjust Accounts to reflect Earnings since the last Valuation Date.

(2) **Definition of Valuation Date.** The Valuation Date or Dates applicable to a given Investment Arrangement will be as specified in the Investment Arrangement Documentation.

(3) **Definition of Valuation Period.** The Valuation Period is the period beginning on the day after the last Valuation Date and ending on the current Valuation Date.

(4) **Allocation methods.** The Vendor will allocate Earnings to the Participant Accounts in accordance with the Investment Arrangement Documentation.

(C) **Plan Expenses.** The Plan Administrator must determine whether a particular Plan expense is a settlor expense which the Employer must pay under applicable law.

(1) **Employer expenses.** The Employer will direct the Plan Administrator as to whether the Employer must pay any Plan expenses.

(2) **Allocation of Plan expense.** As to any and all reasonable Plan expenses, including Vendor fees, which the Employer determines that the Plan will pay, the Plan Administrator has discretion: (i) to determine the method of allocating reasonable Plan expenses that are charged to the Plan as a whole; (ii) to determine which reasonable Plan expenses the Plan will charge to an individual Participant's Account; and (iii) to adopt an expense policy regarding the foregoing. The Plan Administrator must exercise its discretion under this Section 7.04(C)(2) in a reasonable, uniform manner. Subject to the terms of the Investment Arrangement Documentation, the Plan Administrator will direct the Vendor to pay from the Investment Arrangement or to charge to the overall Plan or to particular Accounts the expenses under this Section 7.04(C)(2) in accordance with the Plan Administrator's election of expense charging method or policy.

(a) **Charge to overall Plan.** If the Plan Administrator charges a Plan expense to the Accounts of all Participants, the Plan Administrator may allocate the Plan expense either pro rata in relation to the total balance in each Account on the date the expense is allocated (or as of the most recent Valuation Date) or per capita (an equal amount) to each Participant's Account.

(b) **Charge to individual Participant Accounts.** The Plan Administrator, if provided by the Investment Arrangement Documentation, may charge a Participant's Account for any reasonable Plan expenses directly related to that Account, including, but not limited to the following categories of fees or expenses: distribution, loan, QDRO, "lost Participant" search, account maintenance, brokerage accounts, expedited check delivery, investment management (including registered investment advisors' fees) and benefit calculations. The Plan Administrator may charge a Participant's Account for the reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the maintenance of or a distribution from that Account even if the charging of such expenses would result in the elimination of the Participant's Account or in the Participant's not receiving an actual distribution. However, if the actual Account expenses exceed the Participant's Account Balance, the Plan Administrator will not charge the Participant outside of the Plan for such excess expenses.

(c) **Participant's direct payment of investment expenses.** The Plan Administrator may permit Participants to pay directly to the service provider, outside the Plan, Plan expenses such as investment management fees, provided such expenses: (i) would be properly payable either by the Employer or the Plan and are not "settlor" expenses payable exclusively by the Employer; (ii) are not paid in fact by the Employer or by the Plan; and (iii) are not intrinsic to the value of the Plan assets as described in Rev. Rul. 86-142 or in any successor ruling. This Section 7.04(C)(2)(c) does not permit a Participant to reimburse the Plan for expenses the Plan previously has paid. To the extent a Participant does not pay an expense the Participant may pay according to this Section 7.04(C)(2)(c), the Plan Administrator will charge the expense under Sections 7.04(C)(2)(a) or 7.04(C)(2)(b) in accordance with the Plan Administrator's expense policy.

(d) **Charges to former Employee-Participants.** The Plan Administrator may charge reasonable Plan expenses to the Accounts of former Employee-Participants, even if the Plan Administrator does not charge Plan expenses to the Accounts of current Employee-Participants. The Plan Administrator may charge the Accounts of former Employee-Participants by applying one of the Section 7.04(C)(2)(a) or (b) methods.

(D) [Reserved]

(E) [Reserved]

7.05 PARTICIPANT ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(A) **Beneficiary Designation.** A Participant from time to time may designate, in writing, any person(s) (including a trust or other entity), contingently or successively, to whom the Vendor will pay all or any portion of the Participant's Account Balance (including any life insurance proceeds payable to the Participant's Account) in the event of death. A Participant also may, to the extent the Vendor permits, designate the form and method of distribution of his/her Account to the Beneficiary. The Plan (or Vendor) will prescribe the form for the Participant's written designation of Beneficiary and, upon the Participant's filing the form with the Plan (or Vendor) the form effectively revokes all designations filed with the Plan (or Vendor) prior to that date by the same Participant. This Section 7.05(A) also applies to the interest of a deceased Beneficiary or a deceased alternate payee where the Beneficiary or alternate payee has designated a Beneficiary. Delivery of a Beneficiary Designation to a Vendor affects only distributions from the Investment Arrangement(s) that Vendor provides. In the event of a conflict between a beneficiary designation provided to the Plan Administrator and a beneficiary designation provided to a Vendor, the Vendor's designation will control the distribution of the Vendor's Investment Arrangements.

(1) **Automatic revocation of spousal designation.** A divorce decree revokes the Participant's prior designation, if any, of his /her spouse or former spouse as his/her Beneficiary under the Plan unless the decree or a QDRO provides otherwise. This Section 7.05(A)(1) applies solely to a Participant whose divorce becomes effective on or after the date the Employer executes this Plan unless the Plan is a Restated Plan and the prior Plan contained a provision to the same effect.

(2) [Reserved]

(3) [Reserved]

(4) **Limitation on frequency of Beneficiary changes.** A Participant may change his/her Beneficiary in accordance with this Section 7.05(A) as often as the Participant wishes.

(5) [Reserved]

(B) **Default Beneficiary.** If: (i) a Participant fails to name a Beneficiary in accordance with Section 7.05(A); or (ii) the Beneficiary (and all contingent or successive Beneficiaries) whom the Participant designates predeceases the Participant, are invalid for any reason, or disclaim the Participant's Account Balance and the disclaimers have been accepted as valid, then the Vendor will distribute the Participant's Account Balance in accordance with the Investment Arrangement Documentation.

(C) **Administration of Default Provision.** The Plan Administrator will interpret and apply the term "spouse" in a manner which is consistent with the Code provisions relating to retirement plans.

(D) **Death of Beneficiary.** If the Beneficiary survives the Participant, but dies prior to distribution of the Participant's entire Account Balance, the Vendor will distribute the remaining Account Balance to the Beneficiary's estate unless: (1) the Participant's Beneficiary designation provides otherwise; or (2) the Beneficiary has properly designated a Beneficiary. A Beneficiary only may designate a Beneficiary for the Participant's Account Balance remaining at the Beneficiary's death, if the Participant has not previously designated a successive contingent beneficiary and the Beneficiary's designation otherwise complies with the Plan terms.

(E) Simultaneous Death of Participant and Beneficiary. If a Participant and his/her Beneficiary should die simultaneously, or under circumstances that render it difficult or impossible to determine who predeceased the other, then unless the Participant's Beneficiary designation otherwise specifies, the Plan will presume conclusively that the Beneficiary predeceased the Participant.

(F) Incapacitated Participant or Beneficiary. If, in the opinion of the Plan based on evidence satisfactory to the Plan, a Participant or Beneficiary entitled to a Plan distribution is not able to care for his/her affairs because of a mental or physical condition, or because the Participant or Beneficiary is a minor, at the direction of the Plan, the Vendor will make the distribution to the Participant's or Beneficiary's guardian, conservator, attorney-in-fact or to other person authorized under state law to receive the benefit, such as a trustee or a custodian (including under a Uniform Transfers or Gifts to Minors Act). The Plan Administrator and the Vendor do not have any liability with respect to payments so made and neither the Plan Administrator nor the Vendor has any duty to make inquiry as to the competence of any person entitled to receive payments under the Plan.

(G) Assignment or Alienation. Except for Plan Loans (Section 7.06) and as provided in Section 6.05 relating to domestic relations orders, neither a Participant nor a Beneficiary may anticipate, assign or alienate (either at law or in equity) any benefit provided under the Plan, and the Vendor will not recognize any such anticipation, assignment or alienation. Except as provided by law, a benefit under the Plan is not subject to attachment, garnishment, levy, execution or other legal or equitable process. Without regard to distribution restrictions otherwise provided herein, 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.

(H) [Reserved]

(I) Claims Procedure for Denial of Benefits. The Plan Administrator may adopt a claims procedure which will apply to claims under the Plan. In the absence of such a procedure, the Investment Arrangement Documentation may provide for a claims procedure which will apply to the Investment Arrangement.

(J) Inability to Determine Beneficiary. In the event that the Plan Administrator (or Vendor with respect to the Account Balance under its Investment Arrangement) is unable to determine the identity of a Participant's Beneficiary under circumstances of competing claims or otherwise, the Plan (or Vendor) may file an interpleader action seeking an order of the court as to the determination of the Beneficiary. The Plan Administrator, the Vendor and other Plan fiduciaries may act in reliance upon any proper order issued under this Section 7.05(J) in maintaining, distributing or otherwise disposing of a Participant's Account under the Plan terms, to any Beneficiary specified in the court's order.

7.06 PLAN LOANS.

(A) Loan Policy. Subject to the terms of the Investment Arrangement Documentation, if the Adoption Agreement permits Participant loans, the Plan Administrator may establish, amend or terminate, a policy for making Plan loans (including collateralized loans made by an Annuity Provider under the Annuity Contract), if any, to Participants and to Beneficiaries. If the Plan Administrator adopts a loan policy, the loan policy must be nondiscriminatory and must be in writing. The policy must include: (i) the identity of the person or positions authorized to administer the Participant loan program; (ii) the procedure for applying for a loan; (iii) the criteria for approving or denying a loan; (iv) the limitations, if any, on the types and amounts of loans available; (v) the procedure for determining a reasonable rate of interest; (vi) the types of collateral which may secure the loan; (vii) the events constituting default and the steps the Plan will take to preserve Plan assets in the event of default; and (viii) acceptable methods for repayment of the loan. A loan policy the Plan Administrator adopts under this Section 7.06 is part of the Plan, except that the Plan Administrator may amend or terminate the policy without regard to Section 9.02. See Section 6.15 relating to possible modifications of the loan policy related to certain disasters.

(B) Requirements for Plan Loans. The Vendor may make a Plan loan to a Participant or to a Beneficiary in accordance with the loan policy and the Investment Arrangement Documentation subject to the following requirements: (1) the loan policy satisfies the requirements of this Section 7.06; (2) the loan bears a reasonable rate of interest; (3) the loan provides for a fixed repayment schedule (except that the loan policy may suspend loan payments pursuant to Code §414(u)(4) or other Code provisions); (4) the default provisions of the note permit offset of the Participant's Account Balance only at the time when the Participant has a distributable event under the Plan, but without regard to whether the Participant consents to distribution as otherwise may be required under Section 6.01; (5) the amount of the loan does not exceed (at the time the Plan extends the loan) the present value of the Participant's Account Balance in the Vendor's Investment Arrangement; and (6) the loan has repayment safeguards to which a prudent lender would adhere. The Vendor may impose additional restrictions on loans, provided such terms are consistent with the Code.

(C) Default as Distributable Event. The loan policy (or the Investment Arrangement and Investment Arrangement Documentation) may provide a Participant's loan default is a distributable event under the terms of the Plan with respect to the defaulted amount, irrespective of whether the Participant otherwise has incurred a distributable event at the time of default, except as to amounts which the Participant used to secure his/her loan and which remain subject to distribution restrictions under Section 6.01(E) which may not be distributed in-service at the time of default.

(D) [Reserved]

(E) Treatment of Loan as Participant-Directed. The Plan Administrator, to the extent provided in a written loan policy and consistent with Section 7.03(B) and the terms of the Investment Arrangement Documentation, will treat a Plan loan made to a Participant as a Participant-directed investment, even if the Plan otherwise does not permit a Participant to direct his/her Account investments. Where a loan is treated as a directed investment (and is not treated as a contract loan), the borrowing Participant's Account alone shares in any interest paid on the loan, and the Account alone bears any expense or loss it incurs in connection with the loan. The Vendor may retain any principal or interest paid on the borrowing Participant's loan in a segregated Account (as described in Section 7.04(A)(2)(c)) on behalf of the borrowing Participant until the Vendor deems it appropriate to add the loan payments to the Participant's Account under the Plan. If the loan is treated as a contract loan, interest will be credited in accordance with the Investment Arrangement and loan documentation.

(F) [Reserved]

(G) Coordination; Code §72(p). To minimize the instances in which Participants have taxable income as a result of loans from the Plan, the Plan Administrator will take such steps as may be appropriate to coordinate the limitations on loans set forth in Code §72(p), including the collection of information from Vendors, and transmission of information requested by any Vendor, concerning the outstanding balance of any loans made to a Participant under the Plan or any other plan of the Employer. The Plan Administrator will also take such steps as may be appropriate to collect information from Vendors, and transmit information to any Vendor, concerning any failure by a Participant to repay timely any loans made to a Participant under the Plan or any other plan of the Employer. The Vendors will cooperate with the Plan Administrator in providing information needed under this Section 7.06(G). No loan to any Participant or Beneficiary can be made to the extent that such loan when added to the outstanding balance of all other loans to the Participant or Beneficiary would exceed the lesser of (a) \$50,000 reduced by the excess (if any) of the highest outstanding balance of loans during the one year period ending on the day before the loan is made, over the outstanding balance of loans from the Plan on the date the loan is made, or (b) one-half the present value of the nonforfeitable accrued benefit of the Participant. For the purpose of the above limitation, all loans from all plans of the Employer and Related Employers are aggregated. Any loan shall by its terms require that repayment (principal and interest) be amortized in level payments, not less frequently than quarterly, over a period not extending beyond five years from the date of the loan, except that if such loan is used to acquire a dwelling unit which within a reasonable time (determined at the time the loan is made) will be used as the principal residence of the Participant, the amortization period shall not extend beyond a commercially reasonable period from the date of the loan.

7.07 LOST PARTICIPANTS. If the Plan is unable to locate any Participant or Beneficiary whose Account becomes distributable under the Plan (a "lost Participant"), the Plan Administrator will apply the provisions of this Section 7.07 consistent with the Investment Arrangement Documentation. The provisions of this Section 7.07 no longer apply if the Plan, prior to taking action to dispose of the lost Participant's Account under Section 7.07(A)(2) or 7.07(B)(2), receives a distribution election from the Participant.

(A) Ongoing Plan. The provisions of this Section 7.07(A) apply if the Plan is ongoing.

(1) **Attempt to Locate.** The Plan must conduct a reasonable and diligent search for the Participant, using one or more of the search methods described in Section 7.07(C).

(2) **Failure to locate/disposition of Account.** If a lost Participant remains un-located after 6 months following the date the Plan first attempts to locate the lost Participant using any of the search methods described in Section 7.07(C), the Plan may forfeit the lost Participant's Account. If the Plan forfeits the lost Participant's Account, the forfeiture occurs at the end of the above-described 6-month period and the Plan will allocate the forfeiture in accordance with Section 3.07. The Plan under this Section 7.07(A)(2) will forfeit the entire Account of the lost Participant, including Elective Deferrals.

(3) **Subsequent restoration of forfeiture.** If a lost Participant whose Account was forfeited thereafter at any time but before the Plan has been terminated makes a claim for his/her forfeited Account, the Plan will restore the forfeited Account to the same dollar amount as the amount forfeited, unadjusted for Earnings occurring subsequent to the forfeiture. The Plan will make the restoration in the Plan Year in which the lost Participant makes the claim, first from the amount, if any, of Participant forfeitures the Plan otherwise would allocate for the Plan Year, and then from the amount or additional amount the Employer contributes to the Plan for the Plan Year. The Plan will distribute the restored Account to the lost Participant not later than 60 days after the close of the Plan Year in which the Plan restores the forfeited Account.

(B) Terminating plan. The provisions of this Section 7.07(B) apply if the Plan is terminating.

(1) **Attempt to locate.** The Plan, to attempt to locate a lost Participant when the Plan is terminating, must conduct a reasonable and diligent search for the Participant. The Plan Administrator may use its discretion in determining the search method or methods.

(2) **Failure to locate/disposition of Account.** If a lost Participant remains un-located after a reasonable period the Plan Administrator will distribute the Participant's Account under Sections 7.07(B)(2)(a), (b) or (c) as applicable.

(a) **No Annuity Contract/no other 403(b) Plan.** If the terminating Plan does not provide an Annuity Contract as an investment option and the Employer does not maintain another 403(b) Plan, the Plan Administrator will distribute the lost Participant's Account to an individual retirement plan unless the Plan determines it is impracticable to complete an Automatic Rollover or is unable to locate an individual retirement plan provider willing to accept the rollover distribution. In such event, the Plan may: (i) distribute the Participant's Account to an interest-bearing insured bank account the Plan establishes in the Participant's name; or (ii) distribute the Participant's Account to the unclaimed property fund of the state of the Participant's last known address.

(b) **Plan provides Annuity Contract/no other 403(b) Plan.** If the terminating Plan provides for an Annuity Contract as an investment option and the Employer does not maintain another 403(b) Plan, the Plan Administrator will distribute an Annuity Contract payable to the lost Participant for delivery to the Participant's last known address reflected in the Plan's records.

(c) **Employer maintains another 403(b) Plan.** If the Employer maintains another 403(b) Plan, the Plan Administrator may (in lieu of taking the actions described in Sections 7.07(B)(2)(a) or (b)) transfer the lost Participant's Account to the other 403(b) Plan.

(C) **Search methods.** The search methods described in this Section 7.07 are: (1) provide a distribution notice to the lost Participant at the Participant's last known address by certified or registered mail; (2) check with other employee benefit plans of the Employer that may have more up-to-date information regarding the Participant's whereabouts; (3) identify and contact the Participant's designated Beneficiary; (4) use free internet search tools; and (5) use a commercial locator service, credit reporting agencies, other Internet tools or other search method. Regarding search methods (2) and (3) above, if the Plan encounters privacy concerns, the Plan may request that the Employer or other plan fiduciary (under (2)), or the designated Beneficiary (under (3)), contact the Participant or forward a letter requesting that the Participant contact the Plan. The purpose of this Section is to reflect DOL Guidance regarding locating missing or unresponsive Participants as of the date the Plan was written, which have changed over time.

(D) **Uniformity.** The Plan will apply Section 7.07 in a reasonable and uniform manner, but in determining a specific course of action as to a particular Account, the Plan reasonably may take into account differing circumstances such as the amount of a lost Participant's Account, the expense in attempting to locate a lost Participant, the Plan's ability to establish and the expense of establishing a rollover IRA, and other factors.

(E) **Expenses of search.** The Plan, in accordance with Section 7.04(C)(2)(b), may charge to the Account of a Participant the reasonable expenses incurred under this Section 7.07 and which are associated with the Participant's Account, without regard to whether or when the Plan actually locates or makes a distribution to the Participant.

(F) **Alternative Disposition.** The Plan under Sections 7.07(A) or (B) operationally may dispose of a lost Participant's Account in any reasonable manner which is not inconsistent with the Code. The Plan Administrator or a Vendor may adopt a policy under this Section 7.07 as it deems reasonable or appropriate to administer the Accounts of lost Participants. To the extent a Vendor adopts a policy, that policy will apply to Investment Arrangements of this Plan which the Vendor administers, and the terms and administration of the Policy must be uniform among such Investment Arrangements. The Plan also may administer lost Participant Accounts consistent with the Code which is contrary to any provision of Section 7.07.

7.08 PLAN CORRECTION. The Plan Administrator in conjunction with the Employer may undertake such correction of Plan failures as the Plan Administrator deems necessary, including correction to preserve tax qualification of the Plan under Code §403(b). Without limiting the Plan Administrator's authority under the prior sentence, the Plan Administrator, as it determines to be reasonable and appropriate, may undertake or assist the Employer in undertaking correction of Plan document, operational, demographic and employer eligibility failures under a method described in the Plan or under the Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System ("EPCRS") or any successor program to EPCRS. The Plan Administrator may correct an operational failure by distributing from the Plan Elective Deferrals, including Earnings.

7.09 PLAN COMMUNICATIONS, INTERPRETATION AND CONSTRUCTION.

(A) **Plan Administrator's Discretion.** If this Plan is a governmental plan or a Church Plan, the Plan Administrator has total and complete discretion to interpret and construe the Plan and to determine all questions arising in the administration, interpretation and application of the Plan. Any determination the Plan Administrator makes under the Plan is final and binding upon any affected person.

(B) **Written Communications.** All Plan notices and all Participant or Beneficiary notices, designations, elections, consents or waivers must be in writing (which under Section 7.09(C) may include an electronic communication) and made in a form the Plan specifies or otherwise approves. Any person entitled to notice under the Plan may waive the notice or shorten the notice period as permitted by law.

(C) Use of Electronic Media. The Plan using any electronic medium may give or receive any Plan notice, communicate any Plan policy, conduct any written Plan communication, satisfy any Plan filing or other compliance requirement and conduct any other Plan transaction to the extent permissible under the Code. A Participant, a Participant's spouse, or a Beneficiary, may use any electronic medium to provide any Beneficiary designation, election, notice, consent or waiver under the Plan, to the extent allowed by the Code. Any reference in this Plan to a "form," a "notice," an "election," a "consent," a "waiver," a "designation," a "policy" or to any other Plan-related communication includes an electronic version.

(D) Evidence. Anyone, including the Employer, required to give data, statements or other information relevant under the terms of the Plan ("evidence") may do so by certificate, affidavit, document or other form which the person to act in reliance may consider pertinent, reliable and genuine, and to have been signed, made or presented by the proper party or parties. The Plan Administrator and the Vendors are protected fully in acting and relying upon any evidence described under the immediately preceding sentence.

(E) Plan Terms Binding. The Plan is binding upon the Employer, Plan Administrator, upon Participants, Beneficiaries and all other persons entitled to benefits, and upon the successors and assigns of the foregoing persons. As to a Vendor, see Section 8.01(B).

(F) Employment Not Guaranteed. Nothing contained in this Plan, or any modification or any amendment to the Plan, or in the creation of any Account, or with respect to the payment of any benefit, gives any Employee, Participant or any Beneficiary any right to employment or to continued employment by the Employer, or any legal or equitable right against the Employer, the Plan Administrator or any Employee or agent thereof, except as expressly provided by the Plan.

(G) Word Usage. Words used in the masculine also apply to the feminine where applicable, and wherever the context of the Plan dictates, the plural includes the singular and the singular includes the plural. Titles of Plan and Adoption Agreement sections are for reference only.

(H) State Law. The law of the state of the Employer's principal place of business will determine all questions arising with respect to the provisions of the Plan.

(I) Parties to Litigation. A Participant or a Beneficiary is not a necessary party or required to receive notice of process in any court proceeding involving the Plan, an Investment Arrangement or any fiduciary of the Plan. Any final judgment entered in any such proceeding will be binding upon the Employer, the Plan Administrator, affected Vendors, Participants and Beneficiaries and upon their successors and assigns provided that the Vendor has been properly served and has had opportunity to litigate the issue.

(J) Fiduciaries Not Insurers. The Plan Administrator and the Employer in no way guarantee the Investment Arrangements from loss or depreciation. The Employer does not guarantee the payment of any money which may be or becomes due to any person from an Investment Arrangement. The liability of the Employer, the Plan Administrator and a Vendor to make any payment from the Investment Arrangement at any time and all times is limited to the then available assets of the Account.

(K) Construction/Severability. The Plan, the Adoption Agreement, the Investment Arrangements and all other documents to which they refer, will be interpreted consistent with and to preserve tax qualification of the Plan under Code §403(b). Any provision which a court (or other entity with binding authority to interpret the Plan) determines to be inconsistent with such construction and interpretation, is deemed severed and is of no force or effect, and the remaining Plan terms will remain in full force and effect.

ARTICLE 8. PLAN FUNDING

8.01 INVESTMENT ARRANGEMENTS/INCORPORATION OF TERMS.

(A) **Alternative Investment Arrangements.** The Plan may be funded by means of one or more Custodial Accounts or Annuity Contracts. The Employer will specify in Appendix D to its Adoption Agreement the Annuity Contracts and Custodial Accounts available under the Plan.

(1) **Multiple vehicles.** The Plan may provide more than one Investment Arrangement within the single Plan.

(2) **Selection of specific funding.** The Employer in its sole discretion will designate from time to time the specific Investment Arrangements which are available as Plan investments. The Employer may change such designation at any time.

(3) **Nonforfeitable.** An Investment Arrangement must be nonforfeitable under Code §403(b)(1)(C), except as otherwise provided herein (such as the vesting provisions of Article 5).

(4) **Group trust.** As permitted under the Code, Plan assets under a Custodial Account may be invested in a group trust with assets held by tax qualified plans or individual retirement plans. Notwithstanding any contrary provision in the Plan, the Plan Administrator may transfer, unless restricted in writing by the Custodian, Plan assets to a group trust that is operated or maintained exclusively for the commingling and collective investment of monies provided that the funds in the group trust consist exclusively of trust assets held under plans qualified under Code §403(b), Code §401(a), individual retirement accounts that are exempt under Code §408(e), and eligible governmental plans under Code §457(b). For purposes of valuation, the value of the interest maintained by the Plan in such group trust will be the fair market value of the portion of the group trust held for the Plan, determined in accordance with generally recognized valuation procedures. This authorization applies solely to a group trust fund exempt from taxation under Code §501(a) and the trust agreement of which satisfies the requirements of Revenue Ruling 81-100 (as modified and clarified by Revenue Ruling 2004-67), or any successor thereto. The provisions of the group trust fund agreement, as amended from time to time, are by this reference incorporated within this Plan, subject to the limitations contained herein. The provisions of the group trust fund will govern any investment of Plan assets in that fund. For purposes of this Section 8.01(A)(4), a trust includes a Custodial Account which is treated as a trust under Code §401(f). This paragraph (4) is effective for investments made after December 18, 2015.

(B) **Incorporation of Terms.** The Plan under this Section 8.01(B) incorporates the provisions of the Investment Arrangement Documentation. To the extent that any of these incorporated provisions conflict with the terms of the Plan (including references to the Investment Arrangements), the Plan provisions will prevail except the terms of the Plan may not provide for any rights not otherwise provided for and/or enlarge the obligations of the Vendor under the terms of any Investment Arrangement.

8.02 CONTRIBUTION TIMING.

(A) **General.** The Employer will make its contributions to the Investment Arrangement within a period that is not longer than is reasonable for the proper administration of the Plan.

(B) **Elective Deferrals.** The Employer will transmit Elective Deferrals to an Investment Arrangement within a reasonable period of time following the date the Employer withholds the Elective Deferrals from the Participant's Compensation.

8.03 ANNUITY CONTRACT.

(A) **Defined.** An Annuity Contract is defined in 1.06, subject to the additional rules of this Section 8.03.

(1) **Transition Rule.** An Annuity Contract issued under a State maintained Plan established on or before May 17, 1982, need not comply with the requirement that the contract issuer be qualified to issue annuities in a State.

(B) **Prohibition on Life Insurance and Other Insurance.** An Annuity Contract may not consist of a life insurance contract under Code §7702, an endowment contract, a health or accident insurance contract, nor a property, casualty, or liability insurance contract. This limitation does not apply to a contract issued before September 24, 2007.

8.04 CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT.

(A) **Defined.** A Custodial Account is defined in Section 1.13, as established under a Custodial Agreement, subject to the additional rules of this Section 8.04.

(B) **Limitation on Investment Assets/Other Limitations.** All assets held in the Custodial Account must be invested in stock of one or more regulated investment companies as defined in Code §851(a).

ARTICLE 9. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

9.01 EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT. The Employer does not have any beneficial interest in any asset of an Investment Arrangement and no part of any asset in an Investment Arrangement may ever revert to or be repaid to the Employer, either directly or indirectly; nor, prior to the satisfaction of all liabilities with respect to the Participants and their Beneficiaries under the Plan, may any part of the corpus or income of the Investment Arrangement, or any asset of the Investment Arrangement, be (at any time) used for, or diverted to, purposes other than the exclusive benefit of the Participants or their Beneficiaries and for defraying reasonable expenses of administering the Plan.

9.02 AMENDMENT.

(A) Permitted Amendments. The Employer, consistent with this Section 9.02 and other applicable Plan provisions, has the right, at any time to amend the Plan as follows:

- (1) **Adoption Agreement.** To restate or amend a provision (including choosing among options in the Adoption Agreement) or to specify or change the effective date of a provision, provided the Employer is permitted to make the modification or amendment under the terms of the Plan and applicable law, in any manner the Employer deems necessary or advisable;
- (2) **Code §415.** To add overriding language to satisfy Code §415 because of the required aggregation of multiple §403(b) plans;
- (3) **Interim and Discretionary Amendments.** To make such good faith interim and discretionary amendments described in Sections 11 and 12 of Rev. Proc. 2019-39 that are related to a change in the law related to §403(b) plans, including changes as the Employer considers necessary to keep the Plan in compliance with the Code or with ERISA (if applicable);
- (4) **Model Amendments.** To make sample or model amendments published by the IRS that specifically provide that their adoption will not cause a plan to fail to be identical to the §403(b) Pre-approved Plan;
- (5) **Adjust Limitations.** To make amendments that adjust the limitations under Code §§415, 402(g), 401(a)(17), and 414(q)(1)(B) to reflect annual cost-of-living increases;
- (6) **Provider Change.** To make amendments that reflect a change of a Provider's name, in which case the Provider must notify the IRS, in writing, of the change in name and certify that it still meets the conditions to be a Provider described in section 4.21 of Rev. Proc. 2021-37;
- (7) **Administrative Provisions.** To make amendments to the administrative provisions in the plan (such as provisions relating to investments, plan claims procedures, or the Employer's contact information), provided the amended provisions are not in conflict with any other provision of the plan, still meet the requirements of Rev. Proc. 2021-37, and do not cause the plan to fail to satisfy Code §403(b); and
- (8) **Plan Correction.** To make Amendments with respect to which a closing agreement under the Audit Closing Agreement Program or a compliance statement under the Voluntary Correction Program of EPCRS has been issued.

(B) Amendment Formalities.

- (1) **Writing.** The Employer must make all Plan amendments in writing. Each amendment must specify the amendment execution date and, if different from its execution date, must specify the date as of which the amendment is either retroactively or prospectively effective.
- (2) **Restatement.** An Employer may amend its Plan by means of a complete restatement of its Adoption Agreement. To restate its Plan, the Employer must complete, and the Employer must execute and date, a new Adoption Agreement or a replacement plan document.
- (3) **Amendment (without restatement).** An Employer may amend its Plan without completion of a new Adoption Agreement by either: (a) completion and substitution of one or more Adoption Agreement pages including a new Adoption Agreement Execution Page executed and dated by the Employer; or (b) other written instrument amending the Adoption Agreement executed and dated by the Employer.

(4) **Operational discretion and policy not an amendment.** A Plan amendment does not include the Plan Administrator's exercise of any operational discretion the Plan accords to the Plan Administrator, including but not limited to, the Plan Administrator's adoption, modification or termination of any policy, rule or regulation in accordance with the Plan or any change to an administrative checklist, or other ancillary documents described in Section 1.04 which are part of the Plan, other than the Adoption Agreement and the basic plan document.

(5) **Signatory Employer authority.** If the Plan has Participating Employers, only the Signatory Employer need execute any Plan amendment under this Section 9.02. See Section 1.29(A).

(C) Impermissible Amendment.

(1) **Exclusive benefit/no reversion.** The Employer may not amend the Plan to permit any of an Investment Arrangement (other than as required to pay taxes and reasonable administrative expenses) to be used for or diverted to purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of the Participants and Beneficiaries. An amendment may not cause any portion of the Investment Arrangement to revert to the Employer or to become the Employer's property.

(2) **Alteration of Plan Administrator or Vendor duties.** The Employer may not amend the Plan in any manner which affects the powers duties or responsibilities of the Plan Administrator, or of a Vendor without the written consent of the affected party.

(3) **No cut-backs.** An amendment (including the adoption of this Plan as a restatement of an existing plan) may not decrease a Participant's Account Balance.

(D) Provider Amendments. The Provider may amend any part of the Plan. For purposes of Provider amendments, the mass submitter shall be recognized as the agent of the Provider. If the Provider does not adopt the amendments made by the mass submitter, it will no longer be based on the mass submitter Plan.

9.03 PRE-APPROVED PROVIDER AMENDMENTS.

(A) General. The Provider, without the Employer's consent, may amend the Plan (including any Adoption Agreement), from time to time on behalf of Employers who have previously adopted the Plan: (1) to conform the Plan to any changes to the Code, and other IRS or DOL Guidance (including adoption of model, sample or other required good faith amendments that specifically provide that their adoption will not cause such plan to be individually designed); or (2) to make corrections to prior approved plans that may be applied to all Employers who adopted the Plan. The Provider also may amend the Plan (including any Adoption Agreement) from time to time effective as to employers who have not yet adopted the Plan. The Provider's mass submitter may act as the agent of the Provider in adopting amendments.

(B) Notice to Employers. The Provider must make reasonable and diligent efforts to ensure adopting Employers have actually received and are aware of all Provider generated Plan amendments and that such Employers complete and sign new Adoption Agreements when necessary.

(C) Prohibited Amendments. Except under Section 9.03, the Provider may not amend the Plan in any manner which would modify any adopting Employer's Plan existing Adoption Agreement election without the Employer's written consent. In addition, the Provider may not amend the Plan in any manner which would violate Section 9.02(C).

(D) Provider limitations. A Provider may no longer amend the Plan as to any adopting Employer as of the date: (1) the Employer amends its Plan in a manner as would result in the type of plan not permitted under the Pre-approved program; or (2) the IRS notifies the Provider that the Plan is being treated as an individually designed plan.

9.04 FROZEN PLAN.

(A) Employer Action to Freeze. The Employer subject to Section 9.02(C) and by proper Employer action has the right, at any time, to suspend or discontinue all contributions under the Plan and thereafter to continue to maintain the Plan as a Frozen Plan (subject to such suspension or discontinuance) until the Employer terminates the Plan. During any period while the Plan is frozen, the Plan Administrator will continue to: (1) allocate forfeitures, if any, in accordance with Section 3.07, irrespective of when the forfeitures occur under Section 5.07; and (2) operate the Plan in accordance with its terms other than those related to the making and allocation of additional (new) contributions.

(B) Not a Termination. A resolution or an amendment to discontinue all future contributions, but otherwise to continue maintenance of this Plan, is not a Plan termination for purposes of Section 9.05.

9.05 PLAN TERMINATION.

(A) Employer Action to Terminate. The Employer, subject to Section 9.02(C) and by proper Employer action, has the right, at any time, to terminate this Plan. Unless otherwise required under state law, the Employer has no obligation or liability whatsoever to maintain the Plan for any specific length of time and may terminate the Plan or discontinue contributions under the Plan at any time without liability hereunder for any such discontinuance. The Plan will terminate upon the first to occur of the following:

- (1) **Specified date.** The Effective Date of termination specified by proper Employer action; or
- (2) **Employer no longer exists.** The Effective Date of dissolution or merger of the Employer, unless a successor makes provision to continue the Plan, in which event the successor must substitute itself as the Employer under this Plan.

(B) QTA Action to Terminate Abandoned Plan.

(1) **Definition of a Qualified Termination Administrator (QTA).** A QTA is an entity which: (a) is a Vendor which is eligible to sponsor an individual retirement account or an individual retirement annuity; and (b) holds the assets of the abandoned Plan.

(2) **QTA procedure.** A QTA, after making reasonable efforts to contact the Employer, may make a determination that the Employer has abandoned the Plan. The QTA then may: (i) update Plan records; (ii) calculate benefits; (iii) allocate assets and expenses; (iv) engage service providers and pay reasonable Plan expenses; (v) provide required notice to Participants and Beneficiaries regarding the Plan termination; (vi) distribute Plan benefits; and (vii) take all other reasonable and necessary actions to wind-up and terminate the Plan. The QTA then may complete distributions from the Plan, file the necessary reports and terminate the Plan.

(C) [Reserved]

(D) [Reserved]

(E) 403(b) Plan Distribution Restrictions. A Participant's Restricted Balances are distributable on account of Plan termination, as described in this Section 9.05, only if: (i) the Employer (including any Related Employer, determined as of the Effective Date of Plan termination) does not maintain an Alternative 403(b) Plan and the Plan distributes the Participant's entire Account Balance in a lump sum; or (ii) the Participant otherwise is entitled under the Plan to a distribution of his/her Account Balance.

(1) **Definition of Alternative 403(b) Plan.** An Alternative 403(b) Plan is another 403(b) Plan to which the Employer makes contributions during the period beginning on the date of Plan termination and ending twelve (12) months after distribution of all assets from the terminating Plan. However, a plan is not an Alternative 403(b) Plan if less than 2% of the Employees eligible to participate in the terminating Plan as of the termination date are eligible to participate (beginning 12-months prior to and ending 12-months after the Plan's termination Effective Date and distribution of all of the assets of the terminated Plan) in the potential Alternative 403(b) Plan.

(F) Continuing Investment Arrangement Documentation. A Vendor's Investment Arrangement Documentation will continue in effect until the Vendor has distributed all of the benefits under the Investment Arrangement. On each Valuation Date, the Plan will credit any part of a Participant's Account Balance retained in the Investment Arrangement with its share of Earnings.

(G) Lost Participants. The Vendor will distribute the Accounts of lost Participants in a terminating Plan in accordance with the Plan Administrator's direction under Section 7.07(B) or as the Investment Arrangement Documentation may provide.

9.06 MERGER/DIRECT TRANSFER.

(A) Authority. Subject to the terms of the Investment Arrangements, the Plan Administrator possesses the specific authority to enter into merger agreements or direct transfer of assets agreements with another 403(b) Plan, including an elective transfer, and to accept the direct transfer of plan assets, or to transfer plan assets, as a party to any such agreement. The limitations of this Section 9.06 do not apply to rollovers described in Sections 3.08 or 6.08. Except as provided in Sections 9.06(G), the Plan may not accept a transfer or merger from, or make a transfer or merger to, a qualified plan or a plan described in Code §457(b).

(B) Regulatory Requirements.

(1) **Contract exchange within same plan.** A Participant (or Beneficiary) may exchange one 403(b) Investment Arrangement for another Investment Arrangement then authorized to receive ongoing contributions under the Plan provided the exchange satisfies the following conditions: (1) the Participant's Accumulated Benefit immediately after the exchange at least equals the Participant's Accumulated Benefit immediately before the exchange; and (2) to the extent the

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exchanged Investment Arrangement is subject to 403(b) Distribution Restrictions, the other Investment Arrangement imposes distribution restrictions no less stringent than those imposed by the exchanged Investment Arrangement.

(2) **Plan-to-plan transfer.** A plan-to-plan transfer is permissible, if the transfer satisfies the following conditions: (1) the Participant (or Beneficiary) subject to the transfer is an employee or former employee of the employer providing the receiving plan; (2) the transferor plan provides for transfers; (3) the receiving plan provides for the receipt of transfers; (4) the Participant's Accumulated Benefit after the transfer at least equals the Participant's Accumulated Benefit before the transfer; (5) to the extent the transferred Investment Arrangement is subject to 403(b) Distribution Restrictions, the receiving plan imposes distribution restrictions no less stringent than those imposed on the transferor plan; and (6) if the transfer does not constitute a complete transfer of the Participant's interest in the transferor plan, the transferee plan treats the amount transferred as a continuation of a pro rata portion of the Participant's interest in the transferor plan). This Plan expressly prohibits such transfers.

(3) **Contract exchange to Vendor which is not part of the Plan.** A Participant (or Beneficiary) may exchange one 403(b) Investment Arrangement for an Investment Arrangement not provided under the Plan, if the exchange satisfies the following conditions: (1) the Vendor agrees to assume the responsibilities of a Vendor hereunder; (2) the Participant's Accumulated Benefit immediately after the exchange at least equals the Participant's Accumulated Benefit immediately before the exchange; (3) to the extent the exchanged Investment Arrangement is subject to 403(b) Distribution Restrictions, the other Investment Arrangement imposes distribution restrictions no less stringent than those imposed by the exchanged Investment Arrangement; and (4) the Employer and the Vendor enter into an Information Sharing Agreement, as defined in Section 9.06(C). The Plan provides for and permits such exchanges with any Vendor which agrees to assume the responsibilities of a Vendor hereunder and enters into an Information Sharing Agreement.

(C) **Information Sharing Agreement.** An Information Sharing Agreement should provide for the exchange of the following information:

(1) **403(b) matters.** Information necessary for the resulting Investment Arrangement, or any other Investment Arrangement under the Plan, to satisfy Code §403(b), including the following: (i) the Employer providing information as to whether the Participant's employment with the Employer is continuing, and notifying the Vendor when the Participant has had a Severance from Employment; (ii) the Vendor notifying the Employer of any hardship withdrawal; and (iii) the Vendor providing information to the Eligible Employer or other Vendors concerning the Participant's or Beneficiary's 403(b) contracts or Custodial Accounts or qualified employer plan benefits (to enable a Vendor to determine the amount of any Plan loans and Rollover Contribution Accounts that are available to the Participant under the Plan in order to satisfy the financial need under the hardship withdrawal rules):

(2) **Reporting matters.** Information necessary for the Plan Administrator and Vendor to satisfy any reporting, disclosure, or federal or state withholding obligations related to the Investment Arrangement; and

(3) **Other matters.** Information necessary in order for the resulting Investment Arrangement and any other Investment Arrangement under the Plan for the Participant to satisfy other tax requirements, including the following: (i) the amount of any Plan loan that is outstanding to the Participant in order for a Vendor to determine whether an additional plan loan satisfies the loan limitations, so that any such additional loan is not a deemed distribution under Code §72(p)(1); and (ii) information concerning the Participant's or Beneficiary's after-tax amounts in order for a Vendor to determine the extent to which a distribution is includible in gross income.

(D) **Administration of Transferred Amount.** The Vendor will hold, administer and distribute the transferred assets as a part of the Investment Arrangement.

(E) **Pre-Participation Transfers.** The Vendor may accept a direct transfer of Plan assets on behalf of an Employee prior to the date the Employee satisfies the Plan's eligibility conditions or prior to reaching the Entry Date. If the Vendor accepts such a direct transfer of Plan assets, the Plan Administrator and the Vendor must treat the Employee as a limited Participant as described in Section 3.08(C).

(F) **Elective Transfer.** The Plan ("transferee plan") will not fail to satisfy the requirements of Section 9.06 because the Plan does not provide some or all of the forms of distribution (including the timing of distribution forms) previously available under another 403(b) Plan ("transferor plan") to the extent that: (1) the transferee plan receives a direct transfer of the Participant's Account Balance under the transferor plan, or the transferee plan results from a merger or other transaction that has the effect of a direct transfer, including consolidations of benefits attributable to different employers within a multiple employer plan; (2) the terms of both plans authorize the transfer; (3) the transfer occurs following a Participant's voluntary election made after the Participant has received a notice describing the consequences of making the election; and (4) the transferee plan permits the Participant to receive a distribution of his/her Account Balance in the form of a single sum distribution if permitted under the terms of the Investment Arrangement.

(G) **Transfers to Purchase Service Credit.** If permitted by the terms of the Investment Arrangement, the Plan Administrator upon Participant request may instruct the Vendor to transfer an amount from the Participant's 403(b) Plan Account to a

governmental Defined Benefit Plan in which he/she participates (in accordance with Treas. Reg. §1.403(b)-10(b)(4)) for the purchase of permissive service (as defined in Code §415(n)(3)(A)) under such plan.

9.07 **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 contributions under the Plan (including a Vendor which has ceased to be a Vendor eligible to receive contributions under the Plan and a Vendor holding assets under the Plan), the 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. If any Vendor ceases to be eligible to receive contributions under the Plan, the Employer will offer to enter into an Information Sharing Agreement as described in Section 9.06(C) to the extent the Employer's contract with the Vendor does not already provide for the exchange of information described therein.