457 Governmental Deferred Compensation Plan & Trust

ICMARC

Building Retirement Security

DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN AND TRUST

As Amended and Restated Effective January 1, 2006

Article I. Purpose

The Employer hereby establishes and maintains the Employer's Deferred Compensation Plan and Trust, hereafter referred to as the "Plan." The Plan consists of the provisions set forth in this document.

The primary purpose of this Plan is to provide retirement income and other deferred benefits to the Employees of the Employer and the Employees' Beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

This Plan shall be an agreement solely between the Employer and participating Employees. The Plan and Trust forming a part hereof are established and shall be maintained for the exclusive benefit of Participants and their Beneficiaries. No part of the corpus or income of the Trust shall revert to the Employer or be used for or diverted to purposes other than the exclusive benefit of Participants and their Beneficiaries.

Article II. Definitions

2.01 **Account**. The bookkeeping account maintained for each Participant reflecting the cumulative amount of the Participant's Deferred Compensation, including any income, gains, losses, or increases or decreases in market value attributable to the Employer's investment of the Participant's Deferred Compensation, and further reflecting any distributions to the Participant or the Participant's Beneficiary and any fees or expenses charged against such Participant's Deferred Compensation.

2.02 **Accounting Date**. Each business day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading, as provided in Section 6.06 for valuing the Trust's assets.

2.03 **Administrator**. The person or persons named in writing to carry out certain nondiscretionary administrative functions under the Plan, as hereinafter described. The Employer may remove any person as Administrator upon 75 days' advance notice in writing to such person, in which case the Employer shall name another person or persons to act as Administrator. The Administrator may resign upon 75 days' advance notice in writing to the Employer, in which case the Employer shall name another person or persons to act as Administrator.

2.04 **Automatic Distribution Date**. April 1 of the calendar year after the Plan Year the Participant attains age 70½ or, if later, has a Severance Event.

2.05 **Beneficiary**. The person or persons designated by the Participant in his or her Joinder Agreement who shall receive any benefits payable hereunder in the event of the Participant's death. In the event that the Participant names two or more Beneficiaries, each Beneficiary shall be entitled to equal shares of the benefits payable at the Participant's death, unless otherwise provided in the Participant's Joinder Agreement. If no beneficiary is designated in the Joinder Agreement, if the Designated Beneficiary predeceases the Participant, or if the designated Beneficiary does not survive the Participant for a period of fifteen (15) days, then the estate of the Participant shall be the Beneficiary. If a married Participant resides in a community or marital property state, the Participant shall be responsible for obtaining appropriate consent of his or her spouse in the event the Participant designates someone other than his or her spouse as Beneficiary. The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to a Deemed IRA under Article IX.

2.06 **Deemed IRA**. A separate account or annuity established under the Plan that complies with the requirements of Section 408(q) of the Code, the Income Tax Regulations thereunder, and any other IRS guidance.

2.07 **Deferred Compensation.** The amount of Includible Compensation otherwise payable to the Participant which the Participant and the Employer mutually agree to defer hereunder, any amount credited to a Participant's Account by reason of a transfer under Section 6.09 or 6.10, a rollover under Section 6.11, or any other amount which the Employer agrees to credit to a Participant's Account.

2.08 **Dollar Limitation.** The applicable dollar amount within the meaning of Section 457(b)(2)(A) of the Code, as adjusted for the cost-of-living in accordance with Section 457(e)(15) of the Code.

2.09 **Employee.** Any individual who provides services for the Employer, whether as an employee of the Employer or as an independent contractor, and who has been designated by the Employer as eligible to participate in the Plan.

2.10 **Employer.** _____, which is a political subdivision, agency or instrumentality of the [State/Commonwealth] of _____, described in Section 457(e)(1)(A) of the Code.

2.11 **457 Catch-Up Dollar Limitation.** Twice the Dollar Limitation.

2.12 **Includible Compensation.** Includible Compensation of a Participant means "compensation," as defined in Section 415(c)(3) of the Code, for services performed for the Employer. Includible Compensation shall be determined without regard to any community property laws. For purposes of a Participant's Joinder Agreement only and not for purposes of the limitations in Article V, Includible Compensation shall include pre-tax contributions (excluding direct employer contributions) to an integral part trust of the employer providing retiree health care benefits.

2.13 **Joinder Agreement.** An agreement entered into between an Employee and the Employer, including any amendments or modifications thereof. Such agreement shall fix the amount of Deferred Compensation, specify a preference among the investment alternatives designated by the Employer, designate the Employee's Beneficiary or Beneficiaries, and incorporate the terms, conditions, and provisions of the Plan by reference.

2.14 **Normal Limitation.** The maximum amount of Deferred Compensation for any Participant for any taxable year (other than amounts referred to in Sections 6.09, 6.10, and 6.11).

2.15 **Normal Retirement Age.** Age 70½, unless the Participant has elected an alternate Normal Retirement Age by written instrument delivered to the Administrator prior to a Severance Event. A Participant's Normal Retirement Age determines the period during which a Participant may utilize the 457 Catch-Up Dollar Limitation of Section 5.02(b) hereunder. Once a Participant has to any extent utilized the catch-up limitation of Section 5.02(b), his Normal Retirement Age may not be changed.

A Participant's alternate Normal Retirement Age may not be earlier than the earliest date that the Participant will become eligible to retire and receive immediate, unreduced retirement benefits under the Employer's basic defined benefit retirement plan covering the Participant (or a money purchase pension plan in which the Participant also participates if the Participant is not eligible to participate in a defined benefit plan), and may not be later than the date the Participant will attain age 70½. If the Participant will not become eligible to receive benefits under a basic defined benefit retirement plan (or money purchase pension plan, if applicable) maintained by the Employer, the Participant's alternate Normal Retirement Age may not be earlier than 65 and may not be later than age 70½. In no event may a Participant's normal retirement age be different than the normal retirement age under the Employer's other 457(b) plans, if any.

In the event the Plan has Participants that include qualified police or firefighters (as defined under Section 415(b)(2)(H)(ii)(I) of the Code), a normal retirement age may be designated for such qualified police or firefighters that is not earlier than age 40 or later than age 70½. Alternatively, qualified police or firefighters may be permitted to designate a normal retirement age that is between age 40 and age 70½.

2.16 **Participant**. Any Employee who has joined the Plan pursuant to the requirements of Article IV. For purposes of section 6.11 of the Plan, the term Participant includes an employee or former Employee of the Employer who has not yet received all of the payments of benefits to which he/she is entitled under the Plan.

2.17 **Percentage Limitation**. 100 percent of the participant's Includible Compensation available to be contributed as Deferred Compensation for the taxable year.

2.18 **Plan Year**. The calendar year.

2.19 **Retirement**. The first date upon which both of the following shall have occurred with respect to a participant: Severance Event and attainment of age 65.

2.20 **Severance Event**. A severance of the Participant's employment with the Employer within the meaning of Section 457(d)(1)(A)(ii) of the Code.

In general, a Participant shall be deemed to have experienced a Severance Event for purposes of this Plan when, in accordance with the established practices of the Employer, the employment relationship is considered to have actually terminated. In the case of a Participant who is an independent contractor of the Employer, a Severance Event shall be deemed to have occurred when the Participant's contract under which services are performed has completely expired and terminated, there is no foreseeable possibility that the Employer will renew the contract or enter into a new contract for the Participant's services, and it is not anticipated that the Participant will become an Employee of the Employer, or such other events as may be permitted under the Code.

2.21 **Trust**. The Trust created under Article VI of the Plan which shall consist of all compensation deferred under the Plan, plus any income and gains thereon, less any losses, expenses and distributions to Participants and Beneficiaries.

Article III. Administration

3.01 **Duties of the Employer**. The Employer shall have the authority to make all discretionary decisions affecting the rights or benefits of Participants which may be required in the administration of this Plan. The Employer's decisions shall be afforded the maximum deference permitted by applicable law.

3.02 **Duties of Administrator**. The Administrator, as agent for the Employer, shall perform nondiscretionary administrative functions in connection with the Plan, including the maintenance of Participants' Accounts, the provision of periodic reports of the status of each Account, and the disbursement of benefits on behalf of the Employer in accordance with the provisions of this Plan.

Article IV. Participation in the Plan

4.01 **Initial Participation**. An Employee may become a Participant by entering into a Joinder Agreement prior to the beginning of the calendar month in which the Joinder Agreement is to become effective to defer compensation not yet earned, or such other date as may be permitted under the Code. A new employee may defer compensation in the calendar month during which he or she first becomes an employee if a Joinder Agreement is entered into on or before the first day on which the employee performs services for the Employer.

4.02 **Amendment of Joinder Agreement**. A Participant may amend an executed Joinder Agreement to change the amount of Includible Compensation not yet earned which is to be deferred (including the reduction of such future deferrals to zero). Such amendment shall become effective as of the beginning of the calendar month commencing after the date the amendment is executed, or such other date as may be permitted under the Code. A Participant may at any time amend his or her Joinder Agreement to change the designated Beneficiary, and such amendment shall become effective immediately.

Article V. Limitations on Deferrals

5.01 Normal Limitation. Except as provided in Section 5.02, the maximum amount of Deferred Compensation for any Participant for any taxable year, shall not exceed the lesser of the Dollar Limitation or the Percentage Limitation.

5.02 Catch-Up Limitations.

(a) *Catch-up Contributions for Participants Age 50 and Over*: A Participant who has attained the age of 50 before the close of the Plan Year, and with respect to whom no other elective deferrals may be made to the Plan for the Plan Year by reason of the Normal Limitation of Section 5.01, may enter into a Joinder Agreement to make elective deferrals in addition to those permitted by the Normal Limitation in an amount not to exceed the lesser of:

(1) The applicable dollar amount as defined in Section 414(v)(2)(B) of the Code, as adjusted for the cost-of-living in accordance with Section 414(v)(2)(C) of the Code; or

(2) The excess (if any) of

(i) The Participant's Includible Compensation for the year, or

(ii) Any other elective deferrals of the Participant for such year which are made without regard to this Section 5.02(a).

An additional contribution made pursuant to this Section 5.02(a) shall not, with respect to the year in which the contribution is made, be subject to any otherwise applicable limitation contained in Section 5.01 above, or be taken into account in applying such limitation to other contributions or benefits under the Plan or any other plan. This Section 5.02(a) shall not apply in any year to which a higher limit under Section 5.02(b) applies.

(b) *Last Three Years Catch-up Contribution*: For each of the last three (3) taxable years for a Participant ending before his or her attainment of Normal Retirement Age, the maximum amount of Deferred Compensation shall be the lesser of:

(1) The 457 Catch-Up Dollar Limitation, or

(2) The sum of

(i) The Normal Limitation for the taxable year, and

(ii) The Normal Limitation for each prior taxable year of the Participant commencing after 1978 less the amount of the Participant's Deferred Compensation for such prior taxable years. A prior taxable year shall be taken into account under the preceding sentence only if (x) the Participant was eligible to participate in the Plan for such year, and (y) compensation (if any) deferred under the Plan (or such other plan) was subject to the Normal Limitation.

5.03 Sick, Vacation and Back Pay. If the Employer so elects, a Participant may defer all or a portion of the value of the Participant's accumulated sick pay, accumulated vacation pay and/or back pay, provided that such deferral does not cause total deferrals on behalf of the Participant to exceed the Dollar Limitation or Percentage Limitation (including any Catch-up Dollar Limitation) for the year of deferral. The election to defer such sick, vacation and/or back pay must be made in a manner and at a time permitted under Section 1.457-4(d) of the Income Tax Regulations.

For Plan Years beginning before January 1, 2009, pursuant to proposed IRS regulations issued under Section 415 of the Code, the Plan may permit deferrals from compensation, including sick, vacation and back pay, so long as the amounts are paid within 2½ months following severance from employment and the other requirements of Sections

457(b) and 415 of the Code are met. For Plan Years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, pursuant to final IRS regulations issued under Section 415 of the Code, the Plan may permit deferrals from compensation, including sick, vacation and back pay, so long as the amounts are paid by the later of: (i) 2½ months following severance from employment, and (ii) the end of the calendar year that includes the date of such severance from employment, and the other requirements of Sections 457(b) and 415 of the Code are met. Additionally, the agreement to defer such amounts must be entered into prior to the first day of the month in which the amounts otherwise would be paid or made available.

5.04 Other Plans. Notwithstanding any provision of the Plan to the contrary, the amount excludible from a Participant's gross income under this Plan or any other eligible deferred compensation plan under Section 457(b) of the Code shall not exceed the limits set forth in Sections 457(b) and 414(v) of the Code.

5.05 Excess Deferrals. Any amount that exceeds the maximum Dollar Limitation or Percentage Limitation (including any applicable Catch-Up Dollar Limitation) for a taxable year, shall constitute an excess deferral for that taxable year. Any excess deferral shall be distributed in accordance with the requirements for excess deferrals under the Code and Section 1.457-4(e) of the Income Tax Regulations or other applicable Internal Revenue Service guidance.

5.06 Protection of Person Who Serves in a Uniformed Service. An Employee whose employment is interrupted by qualified military service under Section 414(u) of the Code or who is on leave of absence for qualified military service under Section 414(u) of the Code may elect to contribute additional Deferred Compensation upon resumption of employment with the Employer equal to the maximum Deferred Compensation that the Employee could have elected during that period if the Employee's employment with the Employer had continued (at the same level of Includible Compensation) without the interruption or leave, reduced by Deferred Compensation, if any, actually made for the Employee during the period of the interruption or leave. This right applies for five years following the resumption of employment (or, if sooner, for a period equal to three times the period of the interruption or leave).

Article VI. Trust and Investment of Accounts

6.01 Investment of Deferred Compensation. A Trust is hereby created to hold all the assets of the Plan (except Deemed IRA contributions and earnings thereon held pursuant to Article IX) for the exclusive benefit of Participants and Beneficiaries, except that expenses and taxes may be paid from the Trust as provided in Section 6.03. The trustee shall be the Employer or such other person that agrees to act in that capacity hereunder.

6.02 Investment Powers. The trustee or the Administrator, acting as agent for the trustee, shall have the powers listed in this Section with respect to investment of Trust assets, except to the extent that the investment of Trust assets is directed by Participants, pursuant to Section 6.05 or to the extent that such powers are restricted by applicable law.

(a) To invest and reinvest the Trust without distinction between principal and income in common or preferred stocks, shares of regulated investment companies and other mutual funds, bonds, loans, notes, debentures, certificates of deposit, contracts with insurance companies including but not limited to insurance, individual or group annuity, deposit administration, guaranteed interest contracts, and deposits at reasonable rates of interest at banking institutions including but not limited to savings accounts and certificates of deposit. Assets of the Trust may be invested in securities that involve a higher degree of risk than investments that have demonstrated their investment performance over an extended period of time.

(b) To invest and reinvest all or any part of the assets of the Trust in any common, collective or commingled trust fund that is maintained by a bank or other institution and that is available to Employee plans described under Sections 457 or 401 of the Code, or any successor provisions thereto, and during the period of time that an investment through any such medium shall exist, to the extent of participation of the Plans the declaration of trust of such commonly collective, or commingled trust fund shall constitute a part of this Plan.

(c) To invest and reinvest all or any part of the assets of the Trust in any group annuity, deposit administration or guaranteed interest contract issued by an insurance company or other financial institution on a commingled

or collective basis with the assets of any other 457 plan or trust qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code or any other plan described in Section 401(a)(24) of the Code, and such contract may be held or issued in the name of the Administrator, or such custodian as the Administrator may appoint, as agent and nominee for the Employer. During the period that an investment through any such contract shall exist, to the extent of participation of the Plan, the terms and conditions of such contract shall constitute a part of the Plan.

(d) To hold cash awaiting investment and to keep such portion of the Trust in cash or cash balances, without liability for interest, in such amounts as may from time to time be deemed to be reasonable and necessary to meet obligations under the Plan or otherwise to be in the best interests of the Plan.

(e) To hold, to authorize the holding of, and to register any investment to the Trust in the name of the Plan, the Employer, or any nominee or agent of any of the foregoing, including the Administrator, or in bearer form, to deposit or arrange for the deposit of securities in a qualified central depository even though, when so deposited, such securities may be merged and held in bulk in the name of the nominee of such depository with other securities deposited therein by any other person, and to organize corporations or trusts under the laws of any jurisdiction for the purpose of acquiring or holding title to any property for the Trust, all with or without the addition of words or other action to indicate that property is held in a fiduciary or representative capacity but the books and records of the Plan shall at all times show that all such investments are part of the Trust.

(f) Upon such terms as may be deemed advisable by the Employer or the Administrator, as the case may be, for the protection of the interests of the Plan or for the preservation of the value of an investment, to exercise and enforce by suit for legal or equitable remedies or by other action, or to waive any right or claim on behalf of the Plan or any default in any obligation owing to the Plan, to renew, extend the time for payment of, agree to a reduction in the rate of interest on, or agree to any other modification or change in the terms of any obligation owing to the Plan, to settle, compromise, adjust, or submit to arbitration any claim or right in favor of or against the Plans to exercise and enforce any and all rights of foreclosure, bid for property in foreclosure, and take a deed in lieu of foreclosure with or without paying consideration therefor, to commence or defend suits or other legal proceedings whenever any interest of the Plan requires it, and to represent the Plan in all suits or legal proceedings in any court of law or equity or before any body or tribunal.

(g) To employ suitable consultants, depositories, agents, and legal counsel on behalf of the Plan.

(h) To open and maintain any bank account or accounts in the name of the Plan, the Employer, or any nominee or agent of the foregoing, including the Administrator, in any bank or banks.

(i) To do any and all other acts that may be deemed necessary to carry out any of the powers set forth herein.

6.03 Taxes and Expenses. All taxes of any and all kinds whatsoever that may be levied or assessed under existing or future laws upon the Plan, or in respect to the Trust, or the income thereof, and all commissions or acquisitions or dispositions of securities and similar expenses of investment and reinvestment of the Trust, shall be paid from the Trust. Such reasonable compensation of the Administrator, as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Employer and the Administrator, and reimbursement for reasonable expenses incurred by the Administrator in performance of its duties hereunder (including but not limited to fees for legal, accounting, investment and custodial services) shall also be paid from the Trust.

6.04 Payment of Benefits. The payment of benefits from the Trust in accordance with the terms of the Plan may be made by the Administrator, or by any custodian or other person so authorized by the Employer to make such disbursement. The Administrator, custodian or other person shall not be liable with respect to any distribution of Trust assets made at the direction of the Employer.

6.05 Investment Funds. In accordance with uniform and nondiscriminatory rules established by the Employer and the Administrator, the Participant may direct his or her Accounts to be invested in one (1) or more investment

funds available under the Plan; provided, however, that the Participant's investment directions shall not violate any investment restrictions established by the Employer. Neither the Employer, the Administrator, nor any other person shall be liable for any losses incurred by virtue of following such directions or with any reasonable administrative delay in implementing such directions.

6.06 Valuation of Accounts. As of each Accounting Date, the Plan assets held in each investment fund offered shall be valued at fair market value and the investment income and gains or losses for each fund shall be determined. Such investment income and gains or losses shall be allocated proportionately among all Account balances on a fund-by-fund basis. The allocation shall be in the proportion that each such Account balance as of the immediately preceding Accounting Date bears to the total of all such Account balances as of that Accounting Date. For purposes of this Article, all Account balances include the Account balances of all Participants and Beneficiaries.

6.07 Participant Loan Accounts. Participant loan accounts shall be invested in accordance with Section 8.03 of the Plan. Such Accounts shall not share in any investment income and gains or losses of the investment funds described in Sections 6.05 and 6.06.

6.08 Crediting of Accounts. The Participant's Account shall reflect the amount and value of the investments or other property obtained by the Employer through the investment of the Participant's Deferred Compensation pursuant to Sections 6.05 and 6.06. It is anticipated that the Employer's investments with respect to a Participant will conform to the investment preference specified in the Participant's Joinder Agreement, but nothing herein shall be construed to require the Employer to make any particular investment of a Participant's Deferred Compensation. Each Participant shall receive periodic reports, not less frequently than annually, showing the then current value of his or her Account.

6.09 Post-Severance Transfers Among Eligible Deferred Compensation Plans.

(a) *Incoming Transfers*: A transfer may be accepted from an eligible deferred compensation plan maintained by another employer and credited to a Participant's or Beneficiary's Account under the Plan if:

(1) In the case of a transfer for a Participant, the Participant has had a Severance Event with that employer and become an Employee of the Employer;

(2) The other employer's plan provides that such transfer will be made; and

(3) The Participant or Beneficiary whose deferred amounts are being transferred will have an amount immediately after the transfer at least equal to the deferred amount immediately before the transfer.

The Employer may require such documentation from the predecessor plan as it deems necessary to effectuate the transfer in accordance with Section 457(e)(10) of the Code, to confirm that such plan is an eligible deferred compensation plan within the meaning of Section 457(b) of the Code, and to assure that transfers are provided for under such plan. The Employer may refuse to accept a transfer in the form of assets other than cash, unless the Employer and the Administrator agree to hold such other assets under the Plan.

(b) *Outgoing Transfers*: An amount may be transferred to an eligible deferred compensation plan maintained by another employer, and charged to a Participant's or Beneficiary's Account under this Plan, if:

(1) In the case of a transfer for a Participant, the Participant has a Severance Event with the Employer and becomes an employee of the other employer;

(2) The other employer's plan provides that such transfer will be accepted;

(3) The Participant or Beneficiary and the employers have signed such agreements as are necessary to assure that the Employer's liability to pay benefits to the Participant has been discharged and assumed by the other employer; and

(4) The Participant or Beneficiary whose deferred amounts are being transferred will have an amount immediately after the transfer at least equal to the deferred amount immediately before the transfer.

The Employer may require such documentation from the other plan as it deems necessary to effectuate the transfer, to confirm that such plan is an eligible deferred compensation plan within the meaning of Section 457(b) of the Code, and to assure that transfers are provided for under such plan. Such transfers shall be made only under such circumstances as are permitted under Section 457 of the Code and the regulations thereunder.

6.10 Transfers Among Eligible Deferred Compensation Plans of the Employer.

(a) *Incoming Transfers.* A transfer may be accepted from another eligible deferred compensation plan maintained by the Employer and credited to a Participant's or Beneficiary's Account under the Plan if:

(1) The Employer's other plan provides that such transfer will be made;

(2) The Participant or Beneficiary whose deferred amounts are being transferred will have an amount immediately after the transfer at least equal to the deferred amount immediately before the transfer; and

(3) The Participant or Beneficiary whose deferred amounts are being transferred is not eligible for additional annual deferrals in the Plan unless the Participant or Beneficiary is performing services for the Employer.

(b) *Outgoing Transfers.* A transfer may be accepted from another eligible deferred compensation plan maintained by the Employer and credited to a Participant's or Beneficiary's Account under the Plan if:

(1) The Employer's other plan provides that such transfer will be accepted;

(2) The Participant or Beneficiary whose deferred amounts are being transferred will have an amount immediately after the transfer at least equal to the deferred amount immediately before the transfer; and

(3) The Participant or Beneficiary whose deferred amounts are being transferred is not eligible for additional annual deferrals in the Employer's other eligible deferred compensation plan unless the Participant or Beneficiary is performing services for the Employer.

6.11 Eligible Rollover Distributions.

(a) *Incoming Rollovers*: An eligible rollover distribution may be accepted from an eligible retirement plan and credited to a Participant's Account under the Plan. The Employer may require such documentation from the distributing plan as it deems necessary to effectuate the rollover in accordance with Section 402 of the Code and to confirm that such plan is an eligible retirement plan within the meaning of Section 402(c)(8)(B) of the Code. The Plan shall separately account (in one or more separate accounts) for eligible rollover distributions from any eligible retirement plan.

(b) *Outgoing Rollovers*: Notwithstanding any provision of the Plan to the contrary that would otherwise limit a distributee's election under this Section, a distributee may elect, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Administrator, to have any portion of an eligible rollover distribution paid directly to an eligible retirement plan specified by the distributee in a direct rollover.

(c) *Definitions*:

(1) *Eligible Rollover Distribution*: An eligible rollover distribution is any distribution of all or any portion of the balance to the credit of the distributee, except that an eligible rollover distribution does not

include: any distribution that is one of a series of substantially equal periodic payments (not less frequently than annually) made for the life (or life expectancy) of the distributee or the joint lives (or joint life expectancies) of the distributee and the distributee's designated beneficiary, or for a specified period of ten years or more; any distribution to the extent such distribution is required under Sections 401(a)(9) and 457(d)(2) of the Code; and any distribution made as a result of an unforeseeable emergency of the employee. For purposes of distributions from other eligible retirement plans rolled over into this Plan, the term eligible rollover distribution shall not include the portion of any distribution that is not includible in gross income (determined without regard to the exclusion for net unrealized appreciation with respect to employer securities), such as after-tax contributions.

(2) *Eligible Retirement Plan*: An eligible retirement plan is an individual retirement account described in Section 408(a) of the Code, an individual retirement annuity described in Section 408(b) of the Code, an annuity plan described in Sections 403(a) or 403(b) of the Code, a qualified trust described in Section 401(a) of the Code, or an eligible deferred compensation plan described in Section 457(b) of the Code which is maintained by an eligible governmental employer described in Section 457(e)(1)(A) of the Code, that accepts the distributee's eligible rollover distribution.

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

(4) *Direct Rollover*: A direct rollover is a payment by the plan to the eligible retirement plan specified by the distributee.

6.12 Trustee-to-Trustee Transfers to Purchase Permissive Service Credit. All or a portion of a Participant's Account may be transferred directly to the trustee of a defined benefit governmental plan (as defined in Section 414(d) of the Code) if such transfer is (a) for the purchase of permissive service credit (as defined in Section 415(n)(3)(A) of the Code) under such plan, or (b) a repayment to which Section 415 of the Code does not apply by reason of subsection (k)(3) thereof, within the meaning of Section 457(e)(17) of the Code.

6.13 Treatment of Distributions of Amounts Previously Rolled Over From 401(a) and 403(b) Plans and IRAs. For purposes of Section 72(t) of the Code, a distribution from this Plan shall be treated as a distribution from a qualified retirement plan described in Section 4974(c)(1) of the Code to the extent that such distribution is attributable to an amount transferred to an eligible deferred compensation plan from a qualified retirement plan (as defined in Section 4974(c) of the Code).

6.14 Employer Liability. In no event shall the Employer's liability to pay benefits to a Participant under this Plan exceed the value of the amounts credited to the Participant's Account; neither the Employer nor the Administrator shall be liable for losses arising from depreciation or shrinkage in the value of any investments acquired under this Plan.

Article VII. Benefits

7.01 Retirement Benefits and Election on Severance Event.

(a) *General Rule*: Except as otherwise provided in this Article VII, the distribution of a Participant's Account shall commence as of a Participant's Automatic Distribution Date, and the distribution of such benefits shall be made in accordance with one of the payment options described in Section 7.02. Notwithstanding the foregoing, but subject to the following paragraphs of this Section 7.01, the Participant may elect following a Severance Event to have the distribution of benefits commence on a fixed determinable date other than that described in the preceding sentence, but not later than April 1 of the year following the year of the Participant's Retirement or attainment of age 70½, whichever is later. The Participant's right to change his or her election with respect to commencement of the distribution of benefits shall not be restrained by this Section 7.01.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Administrator, in order to ensure the orderly administration of this provision, may establish a deadline after which such election to defer the commencement of distribution of benefits shall not be allowed.

(b) *Loans*: Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 7.01, no election to defer the commencement of benefits after a Severance Event shall operate to defer the distribution of any amount in the Participant's loan account in the event of a default of the Participant's loan.

7.02 Payment Options. As provided in Sections 7.01, 7.04 and 7.05, a Participant may elect to have value of the Participant's Account distributed in accordance with one of the following payment options, provided that such option is consistent with the limitations set forth in Section 7.03:

(a) Equal monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual payments in an amount chosen by the Participant, continuing until his or her Account is exhausted;

(b) One lump-sum payment;

(c) Approximately equal monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual payments, calculated to continue for a period certain chosen by the Participant;

(d) Annual Payments equal to the minimum distributions required under Section 401(a)(9) of the Code, including the incidental death benefit requirements of Section 401(a)(9)(G), over the life expectancy of the Participant or over the life expectancies of the Participant and his or her Beneficiary;

(e) Payments equal to payments made by the issuer of a retirement annuity policy acquired by the Employer;

(f) A split distribution under which payments under options (a), (b), (c) or (e) commence or are made at the same time, as elected by the Participant under Section 7.01, provided that all payments commence (or are made) by the latest benefit commencement date permitted under Section 7.01;

(g) Any other payment option elected by the Participant and agreed to by the Employer and Administrator.

A Participant's selection of a payment option under Subsections (a), (c), or (g) above may include the selection of an automatic annual cost-of living increase. Such increase will be based on the rise in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) from the third quarter of the last year in which a cost-of-living increase was provided to the third quarter of the current year. Any increase will be made in periodic payment checks beginning the following January.

7.03 Limitation on Options. No payment option may be selected by a Participant under subsections 7.02(a) or (c) unless the amount of any installment is not less than $100. No payment option may be selected by a Participant under Sections 7.02, 7.04, or 7.05 unless it satisfies the requirements of Sections 401(a)(9) and 457(d)(2) of the Code, including that payments commencing before the death of the Participant shall satisfy the incidental death benefit requirements under Section 401(a)(9)(G) of the Code.

7.04 Minimum Required Distributions. Notwithstanding any provision of the Plan to the contrary, the Plan shall comply with the minimum required distribution rules set forth in Sections 457(d)(2) and 401(a)(9) of the Code, including the incidental death benefit requirements of Section 401(a)(9)(G) of the Code.

7.05 Post-Retirement Death Benefits.

(a) Should the Participant die after he or she has begun to receive benefits under a payment option, the remaining payments, if any, under the payment option shall continue until the Administrator receives notice of the Participant's death. Upon notification of the Participant's death, benefits shall be payable to the Participant's Beneficiary commencing not later than December 31 of the year following the year of the Participant's death, provided that the Beneficiary may elect to begin benefits earlier than that date.

(b) In the event that the Beneficiary dies before the payment of death benefits has commenced or been completed, the remaining benefits payable under the payment option applicable to the Beneficiary shall, subject to the requirements set forth in Section 7.04, be paid to an additional beneficiary designated by the Beneficiary. If no additional beneficiary is named, payment shall be made to the Beneficiary's estate in a lump sum.

(c) In the event that the Participant's estate is the Beneficiary, payment shall be made to the estate in a lump sum.

7.06 Pre-Retirement Death Benefits.

(a) Should the Participant die before he or she has begun to receive the benefits provided by Section 7.01, the value of the Participant's Account shall be payable to the Beneficiary commencing not later than December 31 of the year following the year of the Participant's death, provided that the Beneficiary may elect to begin benefits earlier than that date.

(b) In the event that the Beneficiary dies before the payment of death benefits has commenced or been completed, the remaining value of the Participant's Account shall be paid to the estate of the Beneficiary in a lump sum. In the event that the Participant's estate is the Beneficiary, payment shall be made to the estate in a lump sum.

7.07 Unforeseeable Emergencies.

(a) In the event an unforeseeable emergency occurs, a Participant or Beneficiary may apply to the Employer to receive that part of the value of his or her Account that is reasonably needed to satisfy the emergency need. If such an application is approved by the Employer, the Participant or Beneficiary shall be paid only such amount as the Employer deems necessary to meet the emergency need, but payment shall not be made to the extent that the financial hardship may be relieved through cessation of deferral under the Plan, insurance or other reimbursement, or liquidation of other assets to the extent such liquidation would not itself cause severe financial hardship.

(b) An unforeseeable emergency shall be deemed to involve only circumstances of severe financial hardship of a Participant or Beneficiary resulting from an illness or accident of the participant or beneficiary, the Participant's or Beneficiary's spouse, or the Participant's or Beneficiary's dependent (as defined in Section 152 of the Code, and, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, without regard to Sections 152(b)(1), (b)(2), and (d)(1)(B) of the Code); loss of the Participant's or Beneficiary's property due to casualty (including the need to rebuild a home following damage to a home not otherwise covered by homeowner's insurance, e.g., as a result of a natural disaster); or other similar extraordinary and unforeseeable circumstances arising as a result of events beyond the control of the Participant or the Beneficiary. For example, the imminent foreclosure of or eviction from the Participant's or Beneficiary's primary residence may constitute an unforeseeable emergency. In addition, the need to pay for medical expenses, including non-refundable deductibles, as well as for the cost of prescription drug medication, may constitute an unforeseeable emergency. Finally, the need to pay for the funeral expenses of a spouse or a dependent (as defined in section 152 of the Code, and, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, without regard to Sections 152(b)(1), (b)(2), and (d)(1)(B) of the Code) may also constitute an unforeseeable emergency. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Section 7.07(b), the purchase of a home and the payment of college tuition are not unforeseeable emergencies.

7.08 In-Service Distribution of Rollover Contributions. Effective January 1, 2006, the Employer may elect to allow Participants to receive an in-service distribution of amounts attributable to rollover contributions to the Plan. If the Employer has elected to make such distributions available, a Participant that has a separate account attributable to rollover contributions to the Plan may at any time elect to receive a distribution of all or any portion of the amount held in the rollover account.

7.09 In-Service Distribution to Participants Age 70½ or Older. A Participant who has reached age 70½ and has not yet had a Severance Event, may, at any time, request a distribution of all or a part of his or her Account. A Participant may only receive two (2) such distributions pursuant to this Section 7.09 in any calendar year.

7.10 Distribution De Minimis Accounts. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Article VII:

(a) *Mandatory Distribution.* If the value of a Participant's Account is less than $1,000, the Participant's Account shall be paid to the Participant in a single lump sum distribution, provided that:

(1) No amount has been deferred under the Plan with respect to the Participant during the 2-year period ending on the date of the distribution; and

(2) There has been no prior distribution under the Plan to the Participant pursuant to this Section 7.10.

(b) *Voluntary Distribution.* If the value of the Participant's Account is at least $1,000 but not more than the dollar limit under Section 411(a)(11)(A) of the Code, the Participant may elect to receive his or her entire Account in a lump sum payment if:

(1) No amount has been deferred under the Plan with respect to the Participant during the 2-year period ending on the date of the distribution; and

(2) There has been no prior distribution under the Plan to the Participant pursuant to this Section 7.10.

Article VIII. Loans to Participants

8.01 Availability of Loans to Participants.

(a) The Employer may elect to make loans available to Participants in this Plan. If the Employer has elected to make loans available to Participants, a Participant may apply for a loan from the Plan subject to the limitations and other provisions of this Article. However, no loans are available from Deemed IRAs.

(b) The Employer shall establish written guidelines governing the granting of loans, provided that such guidelines are approved by the Administrator and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article, and that loans are made available to all Participants on a reasonably equivalent basis.

8.02 Terms and Conditions of Loans to Participants. Any loan by the Plan to a Participant under Section 8.01 of the Plan shall satisfy the following requirements:

(a) *Availability.* Loans shall be made available to all Participants on a reasonably equivalent basis.

(b) *Interest Rate.* Loans must be adequately secured and bear a reasonable interest rate.

(c) *Loan Limit.* No Participant loan shall exceed the present value of the Participant's Account.

(d) *Foreclosure.* In the event of default on any installment payment, the outstanding balance of the loan shall be a deemed distribution. In such event, an actual distribution of a plan loan offset amount will not occur until a distributable event occurs in the Plan.

(e) *Reduction of Account.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan, the portion of the Participant's Account balance used as a security interest held by the Plan by reason of a loan outstanding to the Participant shall be taken into account for purposes of determining the amount of the Account balance payable at the time of death or distribution, but only if the reduction is used as repayment of the loan.

(f) *Amount of Loan.* At the time the loan is made, the principal amount of the loan plus the outstanding balance (principal plus accrued interest) due on any other outstanding loans to the Participant from the Plan and from all other plans of the Employer that are either eligible deferred compensation plans described in section 457(b) of the Code or qualified employer plans under Section 72(p)(4) of the Code shall not exceed the lesser of:

(1) $50,000, reduced by the excess (if any) of

(i) The highest outstanding balance of loans from the Plan during the one (1) year period ending on the day before the date on which the loan is made; or

(ii) The outstanding balance of loans from the Plan on the date on which such loan is made; or

(2) One-half of the value of the Participant's interest in all of his or her Accounts under this Plan.

(g) *Application for Loan.* The Participant must give the Employer adequate written notice, as determined by the Employer, of the amount and desired time for receiving a loan. No more than one (1) loan may be made by the Plan to a Participant's in any calendar year. No loan shall be approved if an existing loan from the Plan to the Participant is in default to any extent.

(h) *Length of Loan.* Any loan issued shall require the Participant to repay the loan in substantially equal installments of principal and interest, at least monthly, over a period that does not exceed five (5) years from the date of the loan; provided, however, that if the proceeds of the loan are applied by the Participant to acquire any dwelling unit that is to be used within a reasonable time (determined at the time of the loan is made) after the loan is made as the principal residence of the Participant, the five (5) year limit shall not apply. In this event, the period of repayment shall not exceed a reasonable period determined by the Employer. Principal installments and interest payments otherwise due may be suspended for up to one (1) year during an authorized leave of absence, if the promissory note so provides, but not beyond the original term permitted under this subsection (h), with a revised payment schedule (within such term) instituted at the end of such period of suspension.

(i) *Prepayment.* The Participant shall be permitted to repay the loan in whole or in part at any time prior to maturity, without penalty.

(j) *Promissory Note.* The loan shall be evidenced by a promissory note executed by the Participant and delivered to the Employer, and shall bear interest at a reasonable rate determined by the Employer.

(k) *Security.* The loan shall be secured by an assignment of the participant's right, title and interest in and to his or her Account.

(l) *Assignment or Pledge.* For the purposes of paragraphs (f) and (g), assignment or pledge of any portion of the Participant's interest in the Plan and a loan, pledge, or assignment with respect to any insurance contract purchased under the Plan, will be treated as a loan.

(m) *Other Terms and Conditions.* The Employer shall fix such other terms and conditions of the loan as it deems necessary to comply with legal requirements, to maintain the qualification of the Plan and Trust under Section 457 of the Code, or to prevent the treatment of the loan for tax purposes as a distribution to the Participant. The Employer, in its discretion for any reason, may also fix other terms and conditions of the loan, including, but not limited to, the provision of grace periods following an event of default, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article and Section 72(p) of the Code, and any applicable regulations thereunder.

8.03 Participant Loan Accounts.

(a) Upon approval of a loan to a Participant by the Employer, an amount not in excess of the loan shall be transferred from the Participant's other investment fund(s), described in Section 6.05 of the Plan, to the Participant's loan account as of the Accounting Date immediately preceding the agreed upon date on which the loan is to be made.

(b) The assets of a Participant's loan account may be invested and reinvested only in promissory notes received by the Plan from the Participant as consideration for a loan permitted by Section 8.01 of the Plan or in cash. Uninvested cash balances in a Participant's loan account shall not bear interest. Neither the Employer, the Administrator, nor any other person shall be liable for any loss, or by reason of any breach, that results from the Participant's exercise of such control.

(c) Repayment of principal and payment of interest shall be made by payroll deduction or, where repayment cannot be made by payroll deduction, by check, and shall be invested in one (1) or more other investment funds, in accordance with Section 6.05 of the Plan, as of the next Accounting Date after payment thereof to the Trust. The amount so invested shall be deducted from the Participant's loan account.

(d) The Employer shall have the authority to establish other reasonable rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Plan, governing the establishment and maintenance of Participant loan accounts.

Article IX. Deemed IRAs

9.01 General. This Article IX of the Plan reflects section 602 of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 ("EGTRRA"), as amended by the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002. This Article is intended as good faith compliance with the requirements of EGTRRA and is to be construed in accordance with EGTRRA and guidance issued thereunder. This Article IX shall supersede the provisions of the Plan to the extent that those provisions are inconsistent with the provisions of this Article IX.

Effective for Plan Years beginning after December 31, 2002, the Employer may elect to allow Employees to make voluntary employee contributions to a separate account or annuity established under the Plan that complies with the requirements of Section 408(q) of the Code and any regulations promulgated thereunder (a "Deemed IRA"). The Plan shall establish a separate account for the designated Deemed IRA contributions of each Employee and any earnings properly allocable to the contributions, and maintain separate recordkeeping with respect to each such Deemed IRA.

9.02 Voluntary Employee Contributions. For purposes of this Article, a voluntary employee contribution means any contribution (other than a mandatory contribution within the meaning of Section 411(c)(2) of the Code) that is made by the Employee and which the Employee has designated, at or prior to the time of making the contribution, as a contribution to which this Article applies.

9.03 Deemed IRA Trust Requirements. This Article shall satisfy the trust requirement under Section 408(q) of the Code and the regulations thereto. IRAs established pursuant to this Article shall be held in one or more trusts or custodial accounts (the "Deemed IRA Trusts"), which shall be separate from the Trust established under the Plan to hold contributions other than Deemed IRA contributions. The Deemed IRA Trusts shall satisfy the applicable requirements of Sections 408 and 408A of the Code, which requirements are set forth in section 9.05 and 9.06, respectively, and shall be established with a trustee or custodian meeting the requirements of Section 408(a)(2) of the Code ("Deemed IRA Trustee"). To the extent that the assets of any Deemed IRAs established pursuant to this Article are held in a Deemed IRA Trust satisfying the requirements of this Section 9.03, such Deemed IRA Trust, and any amendments thereto, is hereby adopted as a trust maintained under this Plan with respect to the assets held therein, and the provisions of such Deemed IRA Trust shall control so long as any assets of any Deemed IRA are held thereunder.

9.04 Reporting Duties. The Deemed IRA Trustee shall be subject to the reporting requirements of Section 408(i) of the Code with respect to all Deemed IRAs that are established and maintained under the Plan.

9.05 Deemed Traditional IRA Requirements. Deemed IRAs established in the form of traditional IRAs shall satisfy the following requirements:

(a) *Exclusive Benefit.* The Deemed IRA account shall be established for the exclusive benefit of an Employee or his or her Beneficiaries.

(b) *Maximum Annual Contributions.*

(1) Except in the case of a rollover contribution (as permitted by Sections 402(c), 402(e)(6), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 403(b)(10), 408(d)(3) and 457(e)(16) of the Code), no contributions will be accepted unless they are in cash, and the total of such contributions shall not exceed:

$3,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2002 through 2004;
$4,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2005 through 2007; and
$5,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2008 and years thereafter.

After 2008, the limit will be adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury for cost-of-living-increases under Section 219(b)(5)(C) of the Code. Such adjustments will be in multiples of $500.

(2) In the case of an Employee who is 50 or older, the annual cash contribution limit is increased by:

$500 for any taxable year beginning in 2002 through 2005; and
$1,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2006 and thereafter.

(3) No contributions will be accepted under a SIMPLE IRA plan established by any employer pursuant to Section 408(p) of the Code. Also, no transfer or rollover of funds attributable to contributions made by a particular employer under its SIMPLE IRA plan will be accepted from a SIMPLE IRA, that is an IRA used in conjunction with a SIMPLE IRA plan, prior to the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date the Employee first participated in that employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.

(c) *Collectibles.* If the Deemed IRA Trust acquires collectibles with within the meaning of Section 408(m) of the Code after December 31, 1981, Deemed IRA Trust assets will be treated as a distribution in an amount equal to the cost of such collectibles.

(d) *Life Insurance Contracts.* No part of the Deemed IRA Trust funds will be invested in life insurance contracts.

(e) *Minimum Required Distributions.*

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of this Deemed IRA to the contrary, the distribution of the Employee's interest in the account shall be made in accordance with the requirements of Section 408(a)(6) of the Code and the Income Tax Regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference. If distributions are made from an annuity contract purchased from an insurance company, distributions thereunder must satisfy the requirements of Q&A-4 of Section 1.401(a)(9)-6T of the Income Tax Regulations (or Section 1.401(a)(9)-6 of the Income Tax Regulations, as applicable), rather than paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) below and Section 9.05(f). The minimum required distributions calculated for this IRA may be withdrawn from another IRA of the Employee in accordance with Q&A-9 of Section 1.408-8 of the Income Tax Regulations.

(2) The entire value of the account of the Employee for whose benefit the account is maintained will commence to be distributed no later than the first day of April following the calendar year in which such Employee attains age 70½ (the "required beginning date") over the life of such Employee or the lives of such Employee and his or her Beneficiary.

(3) The amount to be distributed each year, beginning with the calendar year in which the Employee attains age 70½ and continuing through the year of death shall not be less than the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the IRA (as determined under section 9.05(f)(3)) as of the end of the preceding year by the distribution period in the Uniform Lifetime Table in Q&A-2 of Section 401(a)(9)-9 of the Income Tax Regulations, using the Employee's age of his or her birthday in the year. However, if the Employee's sole Beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse and such spouse is more than 10 years younger than the Employee, then the distribution period is determined under the Joint

and Last Survivor Table in Q&A-3 of Section 1.401(a)(9)-9 of the Income Tax Regulations, using the ages as of the Employee's and spouse's birthdays in the year.

(4) The required minimum distribution for the year the Employee attains age 70½ can be made as late as April 1 of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.

(f) *Distribution Upon Death.*

(1) *Death On or After Required Beginning Date.* If the Employee dies on or after the required beginning date, the remaining portion of his or her interest will be distributed at least as rapidly as follows:

(i) If the Beneficiary is someone other than the Employee's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the Beneficiary, with such life expectancy determined using the Beneficiary's age as of his or her birthday in the year following the year of the Employee's death, or over the period described in paragraph (1)(iii) below if longer.

(ii) If the Employee's sole Beneficiary is the Employee's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over such spouse's life or over the period described in paragraph (1)(iii) below if longer. Any interest remaining after such spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy determined using the spouse's age as of his or her birthday in the year of the spouse's death, or, if the distributions are being made over the period described in paragraph (1)(iii) below, over such period.

(iii) If there is no Beneficiary, or if applicable by operation of paragraph (1)(i) or (1)(ii) above, the remaining interest will be distributed over the Employee's remaining life expectancy determined in the year of the Employee's death.

(iv) The amount to be distributed each year under paragraph (1)(i), (ii), or (iii), beginning with the calendar year following the calendar year of the Employee's death, is the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the IRA as of the end of the preceding year by the remaining life expectancy specified in such paragraph. Life expectancy is determined using the Single Life Table in Q&A-1 of Section 1.401(a)(9)-9 of the Income Tax Regulations. If distributions are being made to a surviving spouse as the sole Beneficiary, such spouse's remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to such spouse's age in the year. In all other cases, remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the Beneficiary's or Employee's age in the year specified in paragraph 1(i), (ii), or (iii) and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.

(2) *Death Before Required Beginning Date.* If the Employee dies before the required beginning date, his or her entire interest will be distributed at least as rapidly as follows:

(i) If the Beneficiary is someone other than the Employee's surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Employee's death, over the remaining life expectancy of the Beneficiary, with such life expectancy determined using the age of the Beneficiary as of his or her birthday in the year following the year of the Employee's death, or, if elected, in accordance with paragraph (2)(iii) below.

(ii) If the Employee's sole Beneficiary is the Employee's surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Employee's death (or by the end of the calendar year in which the Employee would have attained age 70½, if later), over such spouse's life, or, if elected, in accordance with paragraph (2)(iii) below. If the surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, the

remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the spouse's death, over the spouse's Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy determined using such Beneficiary's age as of his or her birthday in the year following the death of the spouse, or, if elected, will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (2)(iii) below. If the surviving spouse dies after distributions are required to begin, any remaining interest will be distributed over the spouse's remaining life expectancy determined using the spouse's age as of his or her birthday in the year of the spouse's death.

(iii) If there is no Beneficiary, or if applicable by operation of paragraph (2)(i) or (2)(ii) above, the entire interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Beneficiary's death (or of the spouse's death in the case of the surviving spouse's death before distributions are required to begin under paragraph (2)(ii) above).

(iv) The amount to be distributed each year under paragraph (2)(i) or (ii) is the quotient to be obtained by dividing the value of the IRA as of the end of the preceding year by the remaining life expectancy specified in such paragraph. Life expectancy is determined using the Single Life Table in Q&A-1 of Section 1.401(a)(9)-9 of the Income Tax Regulations. If distributions are being made to a surviving spouse as the sole Beneficiary, such spouse's remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the Beneficiary's age in the year specified in paragraph (2)(i) or (ii) and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.

(v) The "value" of the IRA includes the amount of any outstanding rollover, transfer and recharacterization under Q&As-7 and -8 of Section 1.408-8 of the Income Tax Regulations.

(vi) If the sole Beneficiary is the Employee's surviving spouse, the spouse may elect to treat the IRA as his or her own IRA. This election will be deemed to have been made if such surviving spouse makes a contribution to the IRA or fails to take required distributions as a Beneficiary.

(g) *Nonforfeitable.* The interest of an Employee in the balance in his or her Deemed IRA account is nonforfeitable at all times.

(h) *Reporting.* The Deemed IRA Trustee of a Deemed Traditional IRA shall furnish annual calendar-year reports concerning the status of the Deemed IRA account and such information concerning required minimum distributions as is prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(i) *Substitution of Deemed IRA Trustee.* If the Deemed IRA Trustee is a non-bank trustee or custodian, the non-bank trustee or custodian shall substitute another trustee or custodian if the non-bank trustee or custodian receives notice from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that such substitution is required because it has failed to comply with the requirements of Section 1.408-2(e) of the Income Tax Regulations and Section 1.408-2T of the Income Tax Regulations.

9.06 Deemed Roth IRA Requirements. Deemed IRAs established in the form of Roth IRAs shall satisfy the following requirements:

(a) *Exclusive Benefit.* The Deemed Roth IRA shall be established for the exclusive benefit of an Employee or his or her Beneficiaries.

(b) *Maximum Annual Contributions.*

(1) *Maximum Permissible Amount.* Except in the case of a qualified rollover contribution or recharacterization (as defined in (6) below), no contribution will be accepted unless it is in cash and the total of such contributions to all the Employee's Roth IRAs for a taxable year does not exceed

the applicable amount (as defined in (2) below), or the Employee's compensation (as defined in (8) below) if less, for that taxable year. The contribution described in the previous sentence that may not exceed the lesser of the applicable amount or the Employee's compensation is referred to as a "regular contribution." A "qualified rollover contribution" is a rollover contribution that meets the requirements of Section 408(d)(3) of the Code, except the one-rollover-per-year rule of Section 408(d)(3)(B) does not apply if the rollover contribution is from another IRA other than a Roth IRA (a "nonRoth IRA"). Contributions may be limited under (3) through (5) below.

(2) *Applicable Amount.* The applicable amount is determined under (i) or (ii) below:

(i) If the Employee is under age 50, the applicable amount is:

$3,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2002 through 2004;
$4,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2005 through 2007; and
$5,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2008 and years thereafter.

(ii) If the Employee is 50 or older, the applicable amount is:

$3,500 for any taxable year beginning in 2002 through 2004;
$4,500 for any taxable year beginning in 2005;
$5,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2006 through 2007; and
$6,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2008 and years thereafter.

After 2008, the limits in paragraph (2)(i) and (ii) above will be adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury for cost-of-living increases under Section 219(b)(5)(C) of the Code. Such adjustments will be in multiples of $500.

(3) If (i) and/or (ii) below apply, the maximum regular contribution that can be made to all the Employee's Roth IRAs for the taxable year is the smaller amount determined under (i) or (ii).

(i) The maximum regular contribution is phased out ratably between certain levels of modified adjusted gross income ("modified AGI," defined in (7) below) in accordance with the following table:

Modified AGI

Filing Status	Full Contribution	Phase-out Range	No Contribution
Single or Head of Household	$95,000 or less	Between $95,000 and $110,000	$110,000 or more
Joint Return or Qualifying Widower	$150,000 or less	Between $150,000 and $160,000	$160,000 or more
Married-Separate Return	$0	Between $0 and $10,000	$10,000 or more

If the Employee's modified AGI for a taxable year is in the phase-out range, the maximum regular contribution determined under this table for that taxable year is rounded up to the next multiple of $10 and not reduced below $200.

(ii) If the Employee makes regular contributions to both Roth and nonRoth IRAs for a taxable year, the maximum regular contribution that can be made to all the Employee's Roth IRAs for that taxable year is reduced by the regular contributions made to the Employee's nonRoth IRAs for the taxable year.

(4) *Qualified Rollover Contribution Limit.* A rollover from a nonRoth IRA cannot be made to this IRA if, for the year the amount is distributed from the nonRoth IRA,(i) the Employee is married and files a separate return, (ii) the Employee is not married and has modified AGI in excess of $100,000 or (iii) the Employee is married and together the Employee and the Employee's spouse have modified AGI in excess of $100,000. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a husband and wife are not treated as married for a taxable year if they have lived apart at all times during that taxable year and file separate returns for the taxable year.

(5) *SIMPLE IRA Limits.* No contributions will be accepted under a SIMPLE IRA plan established by any employer pursuant to Section 408(p) of the Code. Also, no transfer or rollover of funds attributable to contributions made by a particular employer under its SIMPLE IRA plan will be accepted from a SIMPLE IRA, that is, an IRA used in conjunction with a SIMPLE IRA plan, prior to the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date the Employee first participated in that employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.

(6) *Recharacterization.* A regular contribution to a nonRoth IRA may be recharacterized pursuant to the rules in Section 1.408A-5 of the Income Tax Regulations as a regular contribution to this IRA, subject to the limits in (3) above.

(7) *Modified AGI.* For purposes of (3) and (4) above, an Employee's modified AGI for a taxable year is defined in Section 408A(c)(3)(C)(i) of the Code and does not include any amount included in adjusted gross income as a result of a rollover from a nonRoth IRA (a "conversion").

(8) *Compensation.* For purposes of (1) above, compensation is defined as wages, salaries, professional fees, or other amounts derived from or received for personal services actually rendered (including, but not limited to, commissions paid salesmen, compensation for services on the basis of a percentage of profits, commissions on insurance premiums, tips and bonuses) and includes earned income, as defined in Section 401(c)(2) of the Code (reduced by the deduction the self-employed individual takes for contributions made to a self-employed retirement plan). For purposes of this definition, Section 401(c)(2) of the Code shall be applied as if the term trade or business for purposes of Section 1402 of the Code included service described in subsection (c)(6). Compensation does not include amounts derived from or received as earnings or profits from property (including but not limited to interest and dividends) or amounts not includible in gross income. Compensation also does not include any amount received as a pension or annuity or as deferred compensation. The term "compensation" shall include any amount includible in the Employee's gross income under Section 71 of the Code with respect to a divorce or separation instrument described in subparagraph (A) of Section 71(b)(2) of the Code In the case of a married Employee filing a joint return, the greater compensation of his or her spouse is treated as his or her own compensation but only to the extent that such spouse's compensation is not being used for purposes of the spouse making a contribution to a Roth IRA or a deductible contribution to a nonRoth IRA.

(c) *Collectibles.* If the Deemed IRA Trust acquires collectibles within the meaning of Section 408(m) of the Code after December 31, 1981, Deemed IRA Trust assets will be treated as a distribution in an amount equal to the cost of such collectibles.

(d) *Life Insurance Contracts.* No part of the Deemed IRA Trust funds will be invested in life insurance contracts.

(e) *Distributions Before Death.* No amount is required to be distributed prior to the death of the Employee for whose benefit the account was originally established.

(f) *Minimum Required Distributions.*

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of this IRA to the contrary, the distribution of the Employee's interest in the account shall be made in accordance with the requirements of Section 408(a)(6) of the Code, as modified by section 408A(c)(5), and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference. If distributions are made from an annuity contract purchased from an insurance company, distributions thereunder must satisfy the requirements of section 1.401(a)(9)-6T of the Temporary Income Tax Regulations (taking into account Section 408A(c)(5) of the Code) (or Section 1.401(a)(9)-6 of the Income Tax Regulations, as applicable), rather than the distribution rules in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) below.

(2) Upon the death of the Employee, his or her entire interest will be distributed at least as rapidly as follows:

(i) If the Beneficiary is someone other than the Employee's surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Employee's death, over the remaining life expectancy of the Beneficiary, with such life expectancy determined using the age of the beneficiary as of his or her birthday in the year following the year of the Employee's death, or, if elected, in accordance with paragraph (2)(iii) below.

(ii) If the Employee's sole Beneficiary is the Employee's surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the Employee's death (or by the end of the calendar year in which the Employee would have attained age 70½, if later), over such spouse's life, or, if elected, in accordance with paragraph (2)(iii) below. If the surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, the remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the spouse's death, over the spouse's Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy determined using such Beneficiary's age as of his or her birthday in the year following the death of the spouse, or, if elected, will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (2)(iii) below. If the surviving spouse dies after distributions are required to begin, any remaining interest will be distributed over the spouse's remaining life expectancy determined using the spouse's age as of his or her birthday in the year of the spouse's death.

(iii) If there is no Beneficiary, or if applicable by operation of paragraph (2)(i) or (2)(ii) above, the entire interest will be distributed the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Employee's death (or of the spouse's death in the case of the surviving spouse's death before distributions are required to begin under paragraph 2(ii) above).

(iv) The amount to be distributed each year under paragraph (2)(i) or (ii) is the quotient obtained by dividing the value of the IRA as of the end of the preceding year by the remaining life expectancy specified in such paragraph. Life expectancy is determined using the Single Life Table in Q&A-1 of Section 1.401(a)(9)-9 of the Income Tax Regulations. If distributions are being made to a surviving spouse as the sole Beneficiary, such spouse's remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to such spouse's age in the year. In all other cases, remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the Beneficiary's age in the year specified in paragraph (2)(i) or (ii) and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.

(3) The "value" of the IRA includes the amount of any outstanding rollover, transfer and recharacterization under Q&As-7 and -8 of Section 1.408-8 of the Income Tax Regulations.

(4) If the sole Beneficiary is the Employee's surviving spouse, the spouse may elect to treat the IRA as his or her own IRA. This election will be deemed to have been made if such surviving spouse makes a contribution to the IRA or fails to take required distributions as a Beneficiary.

(g) *Nonforfeitable.* The interest of an Employee in the balance in his or her account is nonforfeitable at all times.

(h) *Reporting.* The Deemed IRA Trustee of a Deemed Roth IRA shall furnish annual calendar-year reports concerning the status of the Deemed IRA account and such information concerning required minimum distributions as is prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(i) *Substitution of Deemed IRA Trustee.* If the Deemed IRA Trustee is a non-bank trustee or custodian, the non-bank trustee or custodian shall substitute another trustee or custodian if the non-bank trustee or custodian receives notice from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that such substitution is required because it has failed to comply with the requirements of Section 1.408-2(e) of the Income Tax Regulations and Section 1.408-2T of the Income Tax Regulations.

Article X. Non-Assignability

10.01 General. Except as provided in Article VIII and Section 10.02, no Participant or Beneficiary shall have any right to commute, sell, assign, pledge, transfer or otherwise convey or encumber the right to receive any payments hereunder, which payments and rights are expressly declared to be non-assignable and non-transferable.

10.02 Domestic Relations Orders.

(a) *Allowance of Transfers*: To the extent required under a final judgment, decree, or order (including approval of a property settlement agreement) that (1) relates to the provision of child support, alimony payments, or marital property rights and (2) is made pursuant to a state domestic relations law, and (3) is permitted under Sections 414(p)(11) and (12) of the Code, any portion of a Participant's Account may be paid or set aside for payment to a spouse, former spouse, child, or other dependent of the Participant (an "Alternate Payee"). Where necessary to carry out the terms of such an order, a separate Account shall be established with respect to the Alternate Payee who shall be entitled to make investment selections with respect thereto in the same manner as the Participant. Any amount so set aside for an Alternate Payee shall be paid in accordance with the form and timing of payment specified in the order. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize any amount to be distributed under the Plan at a time or in a form that is not permitted under Section 457(b) of the Code and is explicitly permitted under the uniform procedures described in Section 10.2(d) below. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, if a judgment, decree or order (including approval of a property settlement agreement) that relates to the provision of child support, alimony payments, or the marital property rights of a spouse or former spouse, child, or other dependent of a Participant is made pursuant to the domestic relations law of any State, then the amount of the Participant's Account shall be paid in the manner and to the person or persons so directed in the domestic relations order. Such payment shall be made without regard to whether the Participant is eligible for a distribution of benefits under the Plan. The Administrator shall establish reasonable procedures for determining the status of any such decree or order and for effectuating distribution pursuant to the domestic relations order. Any payment made to a person pursuant to this Section shall be reduced by any required income tax withholding.

(b) *Release from Liability to Participant*: The Employer's liability to pay benefits to a Participant shall be reduced to the extent that amounts have been paid or set aside for payment to an Alternate Payee to paragraph (a) of this Section and the Participant and his or her Beneficiaries shall be deemed to have released the Employer and the Plan Administrator from any claim with respect to such amounts.

(c) *Participation in Legal Proceedings*: The Employer and Administrator shall not be obligated to defend against or set aside any judgment, decree, or order described in paragraph (a) or any legal order relating to the garnishment of a Participant's benefits, unless the full expense of such legal action is borne by the Participant. In the event that the Participant's action (or inaction) nonetheless causes the Employer or Administrator to incur such expense, the amount of the expense may be charged against the Participant's Account and thereby reduce the Employer's obligation to pay benefits to the Participant. In the course of any proceeding relating to divorce, separation, or child support, the Employer and Administrator shall be authorized to disclose information relating to the Participant's Account to the Alternate Payee (including the legal representatives of the Alternate Payee), or to a court.

(d) *Determination of Validity of Domestic Relations Orders*: The Administrator shall establish uniform procedures for determining the validity of any domestic relations order. The Administrator's determinations under such procedures shall be conclusive and binding on all parties and shall be afforded the maximum amount of deference permitted by law.

10.03 IRS Levy. Notwithstanding Section 10.01, the Administrator may pay from a Participant's or Beneficiary's Account balance the amount that the Administrator finds is lawfully demanded under a levy issued by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to that Participant or Beneficiary or is sought to be collected by the United States Government under a judgment resulting from an unpaid tax assessment against the Participant or Beneficiary.

10.04 Mistaken Contribution. To the extent permitted by applicable law, if any contribution (or any portion of a contribution) is made to the Plan by a good faith mistake of fact, then after the payment of the contribution, and upon receipt in good order of a proper request approved by the Administrator, the amount of the mistaken contribution (adjusted for any income or loss in value, if any, allocable thereto) shall be returned directly to the Participant or, to the extent required or permitted by the Administrator, to the Employer.

10.05 Payments to Minors and Incompetents. If a Participant or Beneficiary entitled to receive any benefits hereunder is a minor or is adjudged to be legally incapable if giving valid receipt and discharge for such benefits, or is deemed so by the Administrator, benefits will be paid to such persons as the Administrator may designate for the benefit of such Participant or Beneficiary. Such payments shall be considered a payment to such Participant or Beneficiary and shall, to the extent made, be deemed a complete discharge of any liability for such payments under the Plan.

10.06 Procedure When Distributee Cannot Be Located. The Administrator shall make all reasonable attempts to determine the identity and address of a Participant or a Participant's Beneficiary entitled to benefits under the Plan. For this purpose, a reasonable attempt means (a) the mailing by certified mail of a notice to the last known address shown on the Employer or Administrator's records, (b) notification sent to the Social Security Administration or the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation (under their program to identify payees under retirement plans), and (c) the payee has not responded within 6 months. If the Administrator is unable to locate such a person entitled to benefits hereunder, or if there has been no claim made for such benefits, the Trust shall continue to hold the benefits due such person.

Article XI. Relationship to Other Plans and Employment Agreements

This Plan serves in addition to any other retirement, pension, or benefit plan or system presently in existence or hereinafter established for the benefit of the Employer's employees, and participation hereunder shall not affect benefits receivable under any such plan or system. Nothing contained in this Plan shall be deemed to constitute an employment contract or agreement between any Participant and the Employer or to give any Participant the right to be retained in the employ of the Employer. Nor shall anything herein be construed to modify the terms of any employment contract or agreement between a Participant and the Employer.

Article XII. Amendment or Termination of Plan

The Employer may at any time amend this Plan provided that it transmits such amendment in writing to the Administrator at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the amendment. The consent of the Administrator shall not be required in order for

such amendment to become effective, but the Administrator shall be under no obligation to continue acting as Administrator hereunder if it disapproves of such amendment.

The Administrator may at any time propose an amendment to the Plan by an instrument in writing transmitted to the Employer at least 30 days before the effective date of the amendment. Such amendment shall become effective unless, within such 30-day period, the Employer notifies the Administrator in writing that it disapproves such amendment, in which case such amendment shall not become effective. In the event of such disapproval, the Administrator shall be under no obligation to continue acting as Administrator hereunder.

The Employer may at any time terminate this Plan. In the event of termination, assets of the Plan shall be distributed to Participants and Beneficiaries as soon as administratively practicable following termination of the Plan. Alternatively, assets of the Plan may be transferred to an eligible deferred compensation plan maintained by another eligible governmental employer within the same State if (a) all assets held by the Plan (other than Deemed IRAs) are transferred; (b) the receiving plan provides for the receipt of transfers; (c) the Participants and Beneficiaries whose deferred amounts are being transferred will have an amount immediately after the transfer at least equal to the deferred amount immediately before the transfer; and (d) the Participants or Beneficiaries whose deferred amounts are being transferred is not eligible for additional annual deferrals in the receiving plan unless the Participants or Beneficiaries are performing services for the employer maintaining the receiving plan.

Except as may be required to maintain the status of the Plan as an eligible deferred compensation plan under Section 457(b) of the Code or to comply with other applicable laws, no amendment or termination of the Plan shall divest any Participant of any rights with respect to compensation deferred before the date of the amendment or termination.

Article XIII. Applicable Law

This Plan and Trust shall be construed under the laws of the state where the Employer is located and is established with the intent that it meet the requirements of an "eligible deferred compensation plan" under Section 457(b) of the Code, as amended. The provisions of this Plan and Trust shall be interpreted wherever possible in conformity with the requirements of that Section of the Code.

In addition, notwithstanding any provision of the Plan to the contrary, the Plan shall be administered in compliance with the requirements of Section 414(u) of the Code.

Article XIV. Gender and Number

The masculine pronoun, whenever used herein, shall include the feminine pronoun, and the singular shall include the plural, except where the context requires otherwise.

DECLARATION OF TRUST

This Declaration of Trust (the "Group Trust Agreement") is made as of the 19th day of May, 2001, by VantageTrust Company, which declares itself to be the sole Trustee of the trust hereby created.

WHEREAS, the ICMA Retirement Trust was created as a vehicle for the commingling of the assets of governmental plans and governmental units described in Section 818(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, pursuant to a Declaration of Trust dated October 4, 1982, as subsequently amended, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference as set out below (the "ICMA Declaration"); and

WHEREAS, the trust created hereunder (the "Group Trust") is intended to meet the requirements of Revenue Ruling 81-100, 1981-1 C.B. 326, and is established as a common trust fund within the meaning of Section 391:1 of Title 35 of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, to accept and hold for investment purposes the assets of the Deferred Compensation and Qualified Plans held by and through the ICMA Retirement Trust.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Group Trust is created by the execution of this Declaration of Trust by the Trustee and is established with respect to each Deferred Compensation and Qualified Plan by the transfer to the Trustee of such Plan's assets in the ICMA Retirement Trust, by the Trustees thereof, in accord with the following provisions:

(a) *Incorporation of ICMA Declaration by Reference; ICMA By-Laws.* Except as otherwise provided in this Group Trust Agreement, and to the extent not inconsistent herewith, all provisions of the ICMA Declaration are incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof, to be read by substituting the Group Trust for the Retirement Trust and the Trustee for the Board of Trustees referenced therein. In this respect, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, all capitalized terms used herein and defined in the ICMA Declaration have the meanings assigned to them in the ICMA Declaration. In addition, the By-Laws of the ICMA Retirement Trust, as the same may be amended from time-to-time, are adopted as the By-Laws of the Group Trust to the extent not inconsistent with the terms of this Group Trust Agreement.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the terms of the ICMA Declaration and By-Laws are further modified with respect to the Group Trust created hereunder, as follows:

1. any reporting, distribution, or other obligation of the Group Trust vis-à-vis any Deferred Compensation Plan, Qualified Plan, Public Employer, Public Employer Trustee, or Employer Trust shall be deemed satisfied to the extent that such obligation is undertaken by the ICMA Retirement Trust (in which case the obligation of the Group Trust shall run to the ICMA Retirement Trust); and

2. all provisions dealing with the number, qualification, election, term and nomination of Trustees shall not apply, and all other provisions relating to trustees (including, but not limited to, resignation and removal) shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the appointment of a single corporate trustee.

(b) *Compliance with Revenue Procedure 81-100.* The requirements of Revenue Procedure 81-100 are applicable to the Group Trust as follows:

1. Pursuant to the terms of this Group Trust Agreement and Article X of the By-Laws, investment in the Group Trust is limited to assets of Deferred Compensation and Qualified Plans, investing through the ICMA Retirement Trust.

2. Pursuant to the By-Laws, the Group Trust is adopted as a part of each Qualified Plan that invests herein through the ICMA Retirement Trust.

3. In accord with the By-Laws, that part of the Group Trust's corpus or income which equitably belongs to any Deferred Compensation and Qualified Plan may not be used for or diverted to any purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of the Plan's employees or their beneficiaries who are entitled to benefits under such Plan.

4. In accord with the By-Laws, no Deferred Compensation Plan or Qualified Plan may assign any or part of its equity or interest in the Group Trust, and any purported assignment of such equity or interest shall be void.

(c) *Governing Law.* Except as otherwise required by federal, state or local law, this Declaration of Trust (including the ICMA Declaration to the extent incorporated herein) and the Group Trust created hereunder shall be construed and determined in accordance with applicable laws of the State of New Hampshire.

(d) *Judicial Proceedings.* The Trustee may at any time initiate an action or proceeding in the appropriate state or federal courts within or outside the state of New Hampshire for the settlement of its accounts or for the determination of any question of construction which may arise or for instructions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Trustee has executed this Declaration of Trust as of the day and year first above written.

VANTAGETRUST COMPANY

By: Angela C. Montez

Name: Angela Montez

Title: Assistant Secretary

ICMA RETIREMENT CORPORATION
GOVERNMENTAL 457 DEFERRED COMPENSATION
AMENDMENT FOR POST-EGTRRA LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY CHANGES

Pursuant to Article XII of the ICMA Retirement Corporation Governmental Deferred Compensation Plan & Trust (the "Plan"), ICMA Retirement Corporation, as Plan Administrator, hereby adopts this Amendment on behalf of all adopting Employers to add a new Appendix A as follows, effective as provided therein.

Appendix A

ARTICLE I
PREAMBLE

1.01 **Applicability.** This Appendix memorializes the operation of the Plan in accordance with the following legislative and regulatory items.

(a) Pension Protection Act of 2006;

(b) Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008;

(c) Worker, Retiree, and Employer Recovery Act of 2008;

(d) Katrina Emergency Tax Relief Act of 2005; and

(e) Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005.

1.02 **Superseding of Inconsistent Provisions.** This Appendix supersedes the provisions of the Plan and Adoption Agreement to the extent those provisions are inconsistent with the provisions of this Appendix.

1.03 **Construction.** Except as otherwise provided herein, any reference to "Section" in this Appendix refers only to sections within this Appendix and is not a reference to the Plan. The Article and Section numbering in this Appendix is solely for purposes of this Appendix and does not relate to any Plan article, section, or other numbering designations.

ARTICLE II
PENSION PROTECTION ACT OF 2006

2.01 **Background.** On August 17, 2006, the Pension Protection Act, Pub. L. No. 109-280 ("PPA"), became law. It amended the Code to provide for a number of changes with regard to Code section 401(a) plans and Code section 457 plans. This Article incorporates the relevant provisions of PPA into the Plan.

2.02 **Required Notice for Participant Distributions.** With respect to any distribution notice and election form that is, under the terms of the Plan, to be delivered 90 days before the date as of which a distribution is to be made, the window for giving Participants such distribution notices and election forms shall be extended to 180 days before the date as of which a distribution is to commence. This Section 2.02 shall be effective for calendar years beginning after December 31, 2006.

2.03 **Rollover by a Non-Spouse Designated Beneficiary.**

(a) Unless otherwise elected by the Employer, for Plan Years beginning after December 31, 2006 but on or before December 31, 2009, a non-spouse Beneficiary who qualifies as a "designated beneficiary" under Code section 401(a)(9)(E) may establish an individual retirement plan that will be treated as an Inherited IRA pursuant to the provisions of Code section 402(c)(11) into which all or a portion of a death benefit distribution from this Plan can be transferred directly. A trust maintained for the benefit of one or more designated beneficiaries shall be treated in the same manner as a designated beneficiary.

(b) Notwithstanding the election made in subsection (a), for Plan Years beginning after December 31, 2009, a non-spouse Beneficiary who qualifies as a "designated beneficiary" under Code section 401(a)(9)(E) may establish an individual retirement plan that will be treated as an Inherited IRA pursuant to the provisions of Code section 402(c)(11) into which all or a portion of a death benefit distribution from this Plan can be transferred directly. A trust maintained for the benefit of one or more designated beneficiaries shall be treated in the same manner as a designated beneficiary.

(c) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, a death benefit distribution shall not be eligible for transfer to an Inherited IRA to the extent such distribution is a required minimum distribution under Code section 401(a)(9).

2.04 Distributions for Unforeseen Financial Emergencies.

(a) Unless otherwise elected by the Employer, after August 31, 2007, the determination of any unforeseen emergency will be expanded to include circumstances of severe financial hardship resulting from an illness or accident of a Primary Beneficiary or other similar extraordinary and unforeseeable circumstances of a Primary Beneficiary that result in a severe financial hardship.

(b) A "Primary Beneficiary" is an individual or individuals who are named as a Beneficiary under the terms of the Plan and who have a right to all or a portion of the Participant's account balance upon the Participant's death.

2.05 Distributions for Health and Long-Term Care Insurance for Public Safety Officers.

(a) If elected by the Employer, for Plan Years beginning after December 31, 2006, Eligible Retired Public Safety Officers may elect after separation from service to have up to $3,000 distributed tax-free annually from the Plan in order to pay for Qualified Health Insurance Premiums for an accident or health plan (including a self-insured plan) or a qualified long-term care insurance contract. The Plan shall make such distributions directly to the provider of the accident or health plan or qualified long-term care insurance contract.

(b) The term "Eligible Retired Public Safety Officer" means an individual who, by reason of disability or attainment of normal retirement age, is separated from service as a Public Safety Officer with the employer who maintains the eligible retirement plan from which distributions pursuant to this Article are made. The term "Public Safety Officer" has the same meaning given such term by section 1204(9)(A) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

(c) The term "Qualified Health Insurance Premiums" means premiums for coverage for the Eligible Retired Public Safety Officer, his spouse, and dependents, by an accident or health insurance plan or qualified long-term care insurance contract (as defined in Code section 7702(B)).

2.06 Rollovers to Roth IRAs. Effective for distributions after December 31, 2007, a Participant may elect to have any portion of an Eligible Rollover Distribution paid directly to a Roth IRA described in Code section 408A.

ARTICLE III
EMERGENCY ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ACT OF 2008

3.01 Background. On October 3, 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-343 ("EESA"), became law. With regard to retirement plans, EESA generally permits plans to allow repayments of certain prior qualified distributions for home purchases for participants affected by certain 2008 Midwestern severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding and to permit repayments of prior qualified distributions for home purchases. This Article incorporates the relevant provisions of EESA into the Plan.

3.02 Qualified Disaster Recovery Assistance Distributions and Repayment Thereof. The provisions relating to qualified disaster recovery assistance distributions and repayment thereof set forth in section 702 of EESA shall apply to the Plan.

3.03 **Repayment of Prior Qualified Distributions for Home Purchases to Plan.** The provisions relating to repayment of prior qualified distributions for home purchases set forth in section 702 of EESA shall apply to the Plan.

ARTICLE IV
WORKER, RETIREE, AND EMPLOYER RECOVERY ACT OF 2008

4.01 **Background.** On December 23, 2008, the Worker, Retiree, and Employer Recovery Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-458 ("WRERA"), became law. WRERA amended Code section 401(a)(9) to suspend required minimum distributions for 2009. It is also possible that legislation will be enacted in the future that suspends required minimum distributions for 2010 or a later year. This Article incorporates the relevant provisions of WRERA into the Plan and describes the Plan terms that will apply in the event that required minimum distributions are suspended in a year subsequent to 2009.

4.02 **Application of Minimum Distribution Requirements.** The minimum distribution requirements of section 401(a)(9) of the Code shall only apply to the Plan to the extent that such requirements are applicable by law for a year.

4.03 **Special Rule for Scheduled Installment Payments.** All installment payments scheduled to be distributed to a Participant prior to the effective date of a suspension of the required minimum distribution provisions of Code section 401(a)(9) shall be distributed as scheduled unless the Participant affirmatively elects to have the payments stopped. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for purposes of this Section 4.03, the effective date of the suspension of the required minimum distribution provisions for 2009 shall be deemed January 6, 2009.

ARTICLE V
KATRINA EMERGENCY TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2005 AND GULF OPPORTUNITY ZONE ACT OF 2005

5.01 **Background.** On September 23, 2005, the Katrina Emergency Tax Relief Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-73 ("KETRA"), became law, and on December 21, 2005, the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-135 ("GOZA"), became law. Generally, KETRA and GOZA permit plans to allow repayments of certain prior qualified distributions for home purchases for Participants affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and/or Wilma. This Article incorporates the relevant provisions of KETRA and GOZA into the Plan.

5.02 **Qualified Hurricane Distributions and Repayment Thereof.** The provisions relating to qualified hurricane distributions and repayment thereof set forth in section 1400Q(a) of the Code shall apply to the Plan.

5.03 **Repayment of Prior Qualified Distributions for Home Purchases to Plan.** The provisions relating to repayment of prior qualified distributions for home purchases set forth in Code section 1400Q(b) shall apply to the Plan.

ICMA RETIREMENT CORPORATION
GOVERNMENTAL 457 DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN & TRUST
AMENDMENT TO ADD ROTH PROVISIONS

Pursuant to Article XII of the ICMA Retirement Corporation 457 Governmental Deferred Compensation Plan & Trust (the "Plan"), the Plan is hereby amended to add a new Article X regarding Roth contributions. If the Employer affirmatively elects to allow Roth Elective Deferrals and In-Plan Roth Conversions, the provisions of this Amendment shall be effective for Participants as of [the date when ICMA-RC advises that the Roth Provisions are operational] or the date specified by the Employer in the *Statement of Intent to Add Roth Provisions to a ICMA-RC 457 Governmental Deferred Compensation Plan & Trust*, whichever is later. If no election is made by the Employer, the provisions of this section will not be available to Participants.

FIRST

The following is hereby added as a new Article X to the Plan document as follows:

X. ROTH PROVISIONS – **This Article X has no effect unless and until the Employer affirmatively elects to permit Roth Elective Deferrals.**

10.01 Definitions

(a) **Designated Roth Account.** A bookkeeping account established and maintained to record the Participant's Roth Elective Deferrals, In-Plan Roth Conversions, rollovers from designated Roth accounts under other eligible retirement plans, and the income gains and losses thereon. Unless specifically stated otherwise, all references in the Plan to a Participant's Account shall include a Participant's Designated Roth Account.

(b) **In-Plan Roth Conversion.** A distribution from a Participant's Pre-Tax Account that is rolled over to the Participant's Designated Roth Account under the Plan, pursuant to Code section 402A(c)(4). Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, an amount is not eligible for an In-Plan Roth Conversion unless it is distributable under the terms of the Plan and such distribution is an eligible rollover distribution within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(4).

(c) **Pre-Tax Account.** A bookkeeping account established and maintained to record the portion of the Participant's Account attributable to amounts other than Roth Elective Deferrals, In-Plan Roth Conversions, rollovers from designated Roth accounts under other eligible retirement plans, and the income gains and losses thereon. Unless specifically stated otherwise, all references in the Plan to a Participant's Account shall include a Participant's Pre-Tax Account.

(d) **Qualified Roth Contribution Program.** A program described in paragraph (1) of Code section 402A(b), under which a Participant may make Roth Elective Deferrals in lieu of all or a portion of the elective deferrals the Participant is otherwise eligible to make under the Plan.

(e) **Roth Elective Deferral.** Deferred Compensation contributed pursuant to Section 10.02 by a Participant, which amounts are:

(i) designated irrevocably by the Participant at the time of the deferral as a Roth elective deferral that is being made in lieu of all or a portion of the pre-tax elective deferrals the Participant is otherwise eligible to make under the Plan; and

(ii) treated by the Employer as includible in the Participant's income at the time the Participant otherwise would have received that amount as Includible Compensation.

10.02 Permitted Roth Elective Deferrals

(a) As of the effective date of this Article, a Participant shall be permitted to make Roth Elective Deferrals from his or her Includible Compensation in such amount or percentage as may be specified in the Joinder Agreement. A Participant's Roth Elective Deferrals will be allocated to a Designated Roth Account maintained for such deferrals.

(b) Unless specifically stated otherwise, Roth Elective Deferrals will be treated as Deferred Compensation for all purposes under the Plan.

10.03 Separate Accounting

(a) Contributions and withdrawals of Roth Elective Deferrals, In-Plan Roth Conversions and rollovers from a designated Roth account under an eligible retirement plan will be credited and debited to a Participant's Designated Roth Account.

(b) The Plan will maintain a record of the amount of Roth Elective Deferrals, In-Plan Roth Conversions, and rollovers from a designated Roth account under an eligible retirement plan in each Participant's Designated Roth Account.

(c) Gains, losses, and other credits or charges must be separately allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to each Participant's Designated Roth Account and the Pre-Tax Account under the Plan.

(d) No contributions other than Roth Elective Deferrals, In-Plan Roth Conversions, and rollovers from a designated Roth account under an eligible retirement plan and properly attributable income gains and losses thereon will be credited to a Participant's Designated Roth Account.

10.04 Direct Rollovers

(a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Plan, a direct rollover of a distribution from a Designated Roth Account under the Plan shall be made only to another designated Roth account under an eligible retirement plan or to a Roth IRA described in section 408A of the Code, and only to the extent the rollover is permitted under the rules of section 402(c) of the Code.

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Plan, the Plan will accept a rollover contribution to a Designated Roth Account only if it is a direct rollover from another designated Roth account under an eligible retirement plan, or if the rollover is an In-Plan Roth Conversion defined in section 10.05 of this document.

(c) Eligible rollover distributions from a Participant's Designated Roth Account are taken into account in determining whether the total amount of the Participant's Account under the Plan exceeds $1,000 for purposes of mandatory distributions from the Plan.

10.05 In-Plan Roth Conversion. Unless otherwise elected by the Employer, as of the effective date of this Article the Plan shall allow for In-Plan Roth Conversions.

(a) Tax Treatment. The amount of an In-Plan Roth Conversion shall be includible in the Participant's gross income, as though it were not part of a qualified rollover contribution.

(b) Irrevocability. Any election made by the Participant pursuant to Section 10.05(a) shall be irrevocable.

(c) Treatment of Loans. Outstanding plan loans shall be excluded from In-Plan Roth Conversions. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, an In-Plan Roth Conversion shall not accelerate or otherwise cause a Participant to default on an outstanding plan loan.

10.06 Availability of Loans from Designated Roth Accounts. A participant's Designated Roth Account balance can be included to determine a Participant loan amount under Article VIII. However, unless the Employer elects otherwise, Designated Roth Accounts will not be available as a source for loans under the Plan.

SECOND

Former Articles X through XIV of the Plan document are hereby re-numbered XI through XV to reflect the addition of the Roth Provisions.