

## **SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION**

J M Smith Corporation Profit Sharing and 401(k) Plan

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## **Summary Plan Description**

### **J M Smith Corporation Profit Sharing and 401(k) Plan**

The J M Smith Corporation Profit Sharing and 401(k) Plan (the “Plan”) of J M Smith Corporation has been amended as of 05/29/2015 (the “Effective Date”). This Plan is intended to be a qualified retirement plan under the Internal Revenue Code.

The purpose of the plan is to enable eligible Employees to save for retirement. As well as retirement benefits, the plan provides certain benefits in the event of death, disability, or other termination of employment. The Plan is for the exclusive benefit of eligible Employees and their Beneficiaries.

This booklet is called a Summary Plan Description (“SPD”) and it contains a summary in understandable language of your rights and benefits under the plan. If you have difficulty understanding any part of this SPD, you should contact the Plan Administrator identified in the Basic Plan Information section of this document during normal business hours for assistance.

This SPD is a brief description of the principal features of the plan document and trust agreement and is not meant to interpret, extend or change these provisions in any way. A copy of the plan document is on file with the Plan Administrator and may be read by any employee at any reasonable time. The plan document and trust agreement shall govern if there is a discrepancy between this SPD and the actual provisions of the plan.

This SPD is based on the federal tax implications of your participation in the Plan, transactions made within your Account, and distributions you may receive from the plan. The state tax implications of your participation and these transactions should be determined based on an examination of appropriate state law. Please consult with your tax advisor if you have any questions regarding state tax law.

## I. BASIC PLAN INFORMATION

The information in this section contains definitions to some of the terms that may be used in this SPD and general Plan information. If the first letter of any of the terms defined below is capitalized when it is used within this SPD, then it represents the indicated defined term.

### A. Account

An Account shall be established by the Trustee to record contributions made on your behalf and any related income, expenses, gains or losses. It may also be referred to as an Account balance.

### B. Beneficiary

This is the person or persons (including a trust) you designate, or who are identified by the plan document if you fail to designate or improperly designate, who will receive your benefits in the event of your death. You may designate more than one Beneficiary.

### C. Deferral Contribution

This is a contribution taken directly from the pay of an Employee and contributed to the Plan, subject to certain limits (described below). The Plan permits you to make both pre-tax and certain after-tax (Roth) Deferral Contribution amounts.

### D. Employee

An Employee is an individual who is employed by your Employer as a common law employee or, in certain cases, as a leased employee and is not terminated.

### E. Employer

The name and address of your Employer is:

J M Smith Corporation  
101 West Saint John Street  
Spartan Centre Suite 305  
Spartanburg, SC 29306  
(864) 542-9419

The Employer's federal tax identification number is: 57-0276334

### F. ERISA

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) identifies the rights of Participants and Beneficiaries covered by a qualified retirement plan.

### G. Fidelity Investments Contact Information

Fidelity Investments is the recordkeeper of your Plan. To view your Account, make changes to investments, or perform transactions, please use the contact information below:

Phone number: 1-800-294-4015

Website: [www.netbenefits.com](http://www.netbenefits.com)

### H. Highly Compensated Employee

An Employee is considered a highly compensated Employee if (i) at anytime during the current or prior year you own, or are considered to own, at least five percent of your Employer, or (ii) received compensation from your Employer during the prior year in excess of \$120,000.00, as adjusted.

### I. Non-Highly Compensated Employee

An Employee who is not a Highly Compensated Employee.

### J. Participant

A participant is an eligible Employee who has satisfied the eligibility and entry date requirements and is eligible to participate in the Plan or a formerly eligible Employee who has an Account balance remaining in the Plan.

**K. Plan Type**

The J M Smith Corporation Profit Sharing and 401(k) Plan is a defined contribution plan. These types of plans are commonly described by the method by which contributions for participants are made to the plan. The J M Smith Corporation Profit Sharing and 401(k) Plan is a 401(k) deferral plan. More information about the contributions made to the plan can be found in Section III, Contributions.

**L. Plan Administrator**

The Plan Administrator is responsible for the administration of the Plan and its duties are identified in the plan document. In general, the Plan Administrator is responsible for providing you and your Beneficiaries with information about your rights and benefits under the Plan. The name and address of the Plan Administrator is:

J M Smith Corporation  
101 West Saint John Street  
Spartan Centre Suite 305  
Spartanburg, SC 29306  
(864) 542-9419

**M. Plan Number**

The three digit IRS number for the Plan is 001.

**N. Plan Sponsor**

The Plan's Sponsor is the first Employer listed under the definition of Employer above.

**O. Plan Year**

The Plan Year is the twelve-month period ending on the last day of February. The Plan Sponsor may only change or have changed the Plan Year by amending and restating to a new Plan Document.

**P. Qualified Military Service**

Qualified Military Service is service in the uniformed services of the United States for a period of greater than 30 days that results in the Participant having a right of reemployment with the Employer under federal law.

**Q. Service of Process**

The plan's agent for service of legal process is the Plan Administrator.

**R. Trustee**

The trustee is responsible for trusteeing the Plan's assets. The trustee's duties are identified in the trust agreement and relate only to the assets in its possession. The name and address of the Plan's Trustee are:

Fidelity Management Trust Company  
82 Devonshire Street  
Boston, MA 02109

## II. PARTICIPATION

### A. Eligibility Requirements

You are eligible to participate in the Plan if you are an Employee.

However, you are not eligible to participate if you are:

- a resident of Puerto Rico
- a leased Employee.

You are also not eligible to participate if you are an individual who is a signatory to a contract, letter of agreement, or other document that acknowledges your status as an independent contractor not entitled to benefits under the Plan and you are not otherwise classified by the Employer as a common law employee or the Employer does not withhold income taxes, file Form W-2 (or any replacement form), or remit Social Security payments to the Federal government for you, even if you are later adjudicated to be a common law employee.

You will become eligible to participate in the Plan according to the table below:

Contribution type	Age Requirement	Service Requirement	Entry Date
Employee Deferral Contributions and Qualified Non-Elective Contributions.	None	2.00 month(s)	First day of each month
Employer Non-Elective Contributions	None	2.00 month(s)	First day of each month

Once you become a Participant you are eligible to participate in the Plan until you terminate your employment with your Employer or become a member of a class of Employees excluded from the Plan. If you terminate your employment after you have met the eligibility requirements, and are later re-employed by your Employer, you will again be eligible to participate in the Plan when you complete one hour of service.

## III. CONTRIBUTIONS

After you satisfy the participation requirements in Section II of this Summary Plan Description, you will be eligible to make Deferral Contributions. In addition, your Employer may make nonelective contributions to your Account. The type(s) of contributions available under the Plan are described in this section.

### A. Compensation

Compensation must be defined to compute contributions under the Plan. For purposes of determining contributions, only Compensation paid to you for services you performed while employed as an Eligible Employee shall be considered. Eligible compensation for computing contributions under the Plan is the taxable compensation for a Plan Year reportable by your Employer on your IRS Form W-2, excluding reimbursements or other expense allowances, fringe benefits, moving expenses, deferred compensation, any payments made to an Employee performing Qualified Military Service in lieu of wages the individual would have received from the Employer if the individual were performing service for the Employer, unused leave, and welfare benefits and including salary reduction contributions you made to an Employer sponsored cafeteria, qualified transportation fringe, simplified employee pension, 401(k), 457(b) or 403(b) plan.

The definition of compensation for your plan for purposes of computing contributions also excludes certain amounts as indicated in the table below.

Source	Exclusion (s)
Employee Deferral Contributions and Qualified Nonelective Contributions	Differential Wages
Employer Nonelective Contributions	Differential Wages

Compensation for your first year of eligible Plan participation will be measured for certain contribution source types as indicated in the table below.

Source	Compensation for First Year of Eligible Plan Participation
Employee Deferral Contributions and Qualified Nonelective Contributions	For the entire Plan Year.
Employer Nonelective Contributions	Only that portion of your initial Plan Year for which you are eligible.

Tax laws limit the amount of compensation that may be taken into account each Plan Year; the maximum amount for the 2015 Plan Year is \$265,000.

## B. Contributions

### 1. Regular Deferral Contributions

You may elect to defer a percentage of your eligible compensation into the Plan after you satisfy the Plan's eligibility requirements. The percentage of your eligible compensation you elect will be withheld from each payroll and contributed to an Account in the Plan on your behalf. For pre-tax contributions being withheld from your compensation, the percentage you defer is subject to an annual limit of the lesser of 60.00% of eligible compensation or \$18,000 (in 2015; thereafter as adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury) in a calendar year.

You will be eligible to designate some or all of your Deferral Contribution as a Roth Deferral Contribution at the time you make your deferral election. Once made, this election will be irrevocable (that is, Roth Deferral Contributions cannot later be re-characterized as pre-tax Deferral Contributions). If you elect to make Roth Deferral Contributions, the amount of your contribution will be included in your income for tax purposes, and the income tax withholding amounts will be deducted from the remainder of your pay, not from the Roth Deferral Contribution amount.

For example, if you have annual compensation of \$30,000 and elect to make a Roth Deferral Contribution to the Plan equal to 5% of your compensation, your Roth Deferral Contribution to the Plan will equal \$1,500 (5% of \$30,000). The tax withholding applicable to the amount you have elected to contribute to the Plan as a Roth Deferral Contribution will be applied against the remainder of your compensation.

Except with respect to the income taxation of Roth Deferral Contributions at contribution (described above) and to the distribution of amounts attributable to Roth Deferral Contributions (described below), Roth Deferral Contributions are subject to the same rules applicable to pre-tax Deferral Contributions. For example, pre-tax and Roth Deferral Contributions are added together to determine whether you have reached the Federal tax law limit on Deferral Contributions (\$18,000 in 2015 for those not eligible to make age 50 and over catch-up contributions) or the Plan's deferral limit. If you have participated in more than one employer-sponsored qualified plan during the year, the Federal tax law limit on Deferral Contributions is your personal limit across all plans, and you should promptly inform your Plan Administrator of any contributions you made outside of this Plan.

Your Deferral Contributions cannot be forfeited for any reason, however, there are special Internal Revenue Code rules that must be satisfied and may require that some of your contributions be returned to you. The Plan Administrator will notify you if any of your contributions will be returned. You may increase or decrease the amount you contribute as of the first day of each month. You may also completely suspend your contributions which you may resume as of the first day of the next month. If you want to increase, decrease, suspend, or resume your Deferral Contributions, you must call the Fidelity Retirement Benefits Line at 1-800-294-4015 or access the NetBenefits® web site at [www.netbenefits.com](http://www.netbenefits.com).

You may create an annual increase program to gradually raise your contribution rate each year.

## **2. Age 50 and Over Catch-Up Contributions**

The Plan provides that participants who are projected to be age 50 or older by the end of the taxable year and who are making Deferral Contributions to the Plan may also make a catch-up contribution of up to \$6,000 (2015; thereafter as adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury).

## **3. Discretionary Nonelective Contributions**

Your Employer may make discretionary nonelective contributions in an amount to be determined by the Board of Directors for each Plan Year. You must be employed as of the last day of the Plan Year to be eligible for any nonelective contributions that may be made for that Plan Year. You do not need to satisfy this requirement if you die (including death while performing Qualified Military Service), become disabled or retire during the Plan Year.

### **a. Percentage of Compensation**

Discretionary nonelective contributions, if any, made to the Plan by your Employer will be allocated to your Account in the ratio that your eligible compensation bears to the total eligible compensation paid to all eligible Participants.

## **4. Other Contributions and Limitations**

### **a. Qualified Nonelective Contributions**

Your Employer may designate all or a portion of any nonelective contributions for a Plan Year as “qualified nonelective contributions” and allocate them to certain Non-Highly Compensated Employees to help the Plan pass one or more annually required Internal Revenue Code non-discrimination test(s). You will be 100% vested in these contributions and may not request a hardship withdrawal of these contributions.

### **b. Limit on Contributions**

Federal law requires that amounts contributed by you and on your behalf by your Employer for a given limitation year generally may not exceed the lesser of:

\$53,000 (or such amount as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury); or

100.00% of your annual compensation.

The limitation year for purposes of applying the above limits is the twelve month period ending 02/28. Contributions under this Plan, along with Employer contributions under any other Employer-sponsored defined contribution plans, may not exceed the above limits. If this does occur, then excess contributions in your Account may be forfeited or refunded to you based on the provisions of the Plan document. You will be notified by the Plan Administrator if you have any excess contributions. Income tax consequences may apply on the amount of any refund you receive.

## **5. Rollover Contributions**

You can roll over part or all of an eligible rollover distribution you receive from an eligible retirement plan into this Plan even if you have not yet satisfied the age and service Eligibility requirements described in Section II above; however you will not become a Participant in the Plan until you have met the Plan’s eligibility and entry date requirements. An eligible retirement plan is a qualified plan under Section 401(a), a 403(a) annuity plan, a 403(b) annuity contract, an eligible 457(b) plan maintained by a governmental employer, and an individual retirement Account and individual retirement annuity. An eligible rollover distribution includes any distribution from an eligible retirement plan, except any distribution from an individual retirement Account or an individual retirement annuity consisting of nondeductible contributions or any distribution from a 403(b) annuity contract consisting of after-tax employee contributions. Making Rollover Contributions to the Plan that consist of assets other than qualified 401(a) plan assets may result in the loss of favorable capital gains or ten year income averaging tax treatment that may otherwise be available with respect to a lump sum distribution to you from the Plan. The loss of this favorable tax treatment may also occur if you make a Rollover Contribution to the Plan that consists of qualified 401(a) plan assets under certain circumstances. If you may be eligible for this special tax treatment, you should consult your tax advisor and carefully consider the impact of making a Rollover Contribution to the Plan.



The Plan Administrator determines which Rollover Contributions are acceptable and if any Rollover Contribution fails to meet the requirements of the Plan and must be distributed. If your Rollover Contribution to the Plan is not a direct rollover (i.e., you received a cash distribution from your eligible retirement plan), then it must be received by the Trustee within 60 days of your receipt of the distribution. Rollover Contributions may only be made in the form of cash, allowable fund shares, or (if the Plan allows new loans in accordance with the terms of this SPD) promissory notes from an eligible retirement plan. Your Rollover Contributions Account will be subject to the terms of this Plan and will always be fully vested and nonforfeitable. In general, if you receive an eligible rollover distribution as a surviving spouse of a participant or as a spouse or former spouse who is an “alternate payee” pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order (“QDRO”), you may also make a Rollover Contribution to the Plan.

The Plan will accept direct Rollover Contributions of amounts attributable to Roth Deferral Contributions that you made to another qualified plan that accepted Roth Deferral Contributions and properly segregated them from other contributions. The same rules that apply to other direct Rollover Contributions apply to direct Rollover Contributions of amounts attributable to Roth Deferral Contributions, except for the income tax treatment on distribution (described below).

## IV. INVESTMENTS

### **A. Investments**

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) imposes certain duties on the parties who are responsible for the operation of the Plan. These parties, called fiduciaries, have a duty to invest Plan assets in a prudent manner. However, an exception exists for plans that comply with ERISA Section 404(c) and permit a Participant to exercise control over the assets in his/her Account and choose from a broad range of investment alternatives. This Plan is intended to be a Section 404(c) plan. To the extent that you have directed the investment of assets in your Account under the Plan, you are responsible for the investment decisions you made relating to those assets and the Plan fiduciaries are not responsible for any losses resulting from your investment instructions. To assist you in making informed investment decisions, your Plan Administrator is required to provide you with certain disclosures required under the Department of Labor's participant disclosure regulation (See DOL Regulation §2550.404a-5) initially and on an annual basis. You should contact your Plan Administrator with any questions regarding these disclosures. Fidelity is assisting your Plan Administrator in complying with this regulation and will make this disclosure notice available for you to review and access via Fidelity's website.

### **B. Statement of Account**

The assets in the Plan are invested in available investment options and a separate Account is established for each Participant who receives and/or makes a contribution. The value of your Account is updated each business day to reflect any contributions, exchanges between investment options, investment earnings or losses for each investment option and withdrawals. Your account statement is available online through NetBenefits®, you can view and print a statement for any time period up to 24 previous months. A statement is also available to be automatically mailed to you every three months. You can initiate these mailings by logging on to NetBenefits® and selecting Mail Preferences under the Accounts tab.

## V. VESTING

The term “vesting” refers to your nonforfeitable right to the money in your Account. You receive vesting credit for the number of years that you have worked for your Employer.

If you terminate your employment with your Employer, you may be able to receive a portion or all of your Account based on your vested percentage. You are always 100% vested in your Rollover Contributions, Qualified Nonelective Contributions, Deferral Contributions and any earnings thereon. Your Employer Nonelective Contributions and earnings shall be vested in accordance with the following schedule:

Years of Service	Vesting Percentage
less than 2	0
2	20.00
3	40.00
4	60.00
5	80.00
6	100.00
7	100.00

The methodology used to determine your years of service for vesting purposes has changed. Previously you received vesting credit for a year of service under the ‘general method’ if you earned at least 1000 hours of service in a Plan Year. Vesting under the Plan is now based upon the elapsed time method. Hours of service are not counted and instead periods of service are computed. A period of service is determined based on the time you work for your Employer. Only your whole years of service with your Employer will be counted to compute your years of service for vesting purposes. For example, if you have three years and ten months of service, then for vesting purposes you will receive credit for three years of service.

If you were an Employee before March 01, 2003 you will receive vesting credit for your years of service with your Employer based upon the following:

Applicable Year(s)	Method	Measurement Period
Plan Year(s) before 2003	General	Mar 1 to Feb 28
2003	General or Elapsed Time*	Mar 1 to Feb 28
Plan Year(s) after 2003	Elapsed Time	Mar 1 to Feb 28

\*You will receive the better of the vesting credit for this period using either the general method (hours of service) through March 01, 2003 or the elapsed time method.

If you became an Employee on or after March 01, 2003 then you will receive vesting credit for your years of service with your Employer based only on the elapsed time method. In this case, your measurement period for determining your years of service will generally be based upon your date of employment with your Employer.

### A. Forfeiture and Re-employment

If you terminate your employment with your Employer and are less than 100% vested in your Employer Account, you may forfeit the non-vested portion of your Employer Account. A forfeiture will occur in the Plan Year that you receive a distribution of your entire vested Account, or if you do not receive a distribution, after five consecutive one year breaks in service. Forfeitures are retained in the Plan and may first be used to pay administrative expenses.

Example: (This example is for illustration purposes only.) Assuming you terminate your employment in 2015 with the following Account:

Source	Amount	Vested Percentage	Vested Amount
Employee	\$2,000	100%†	\$2,000
Employer	<u>\$1,000</u>	80%	<u>800</u>
Total	\$3,000		\$2,800

You received a \$2,800 distribution in 2015 from the Plan. This represented a complete distribution of your Account. A \$200 forfeiture will occur in 2015.

† You are always 100% vested in your own employee Deferral Contributions and earnings in the Plan.

A one-year break in service occurs when you have less than one hour of service in the twelve consecutive month period beginning with the earlier of the day your employment terminates or the 12 month anniversary of the date on which you are otherwise first absent from service. Notwithstanding the above, if you are absent from work due to a maternity or paternity leave, then the 12-consecutive month period beginning on the first anniversary of the first date of that absence will not be a one-year break in service, and if you are absent from work due to a leave of absence under the Family and Medical Leave Act, no 12-consecutive month period beginning on the first anniversary of the first date of that absence, and subsequent anniversaries, during which the absence continues, will be a one-year break in service, provided you return to work following the leave.

When any period of absence is due to military service entitling you to reemployment rights under federal law and you return to work at the Employer or a Related Employer following that absence, there will be no break in service and you will be credited with service for the entire period of that absence.

If you were a Participant when you terminated your employment and are re-employed by your Employer, then you will again become a Participant on the date you complete one hour of service. Your period of employment before you were rehired is referred to as your pre-break service. Your period of employment after you were rehired is referred to as your post-break service. If you are re-employed after incurring five consecutive one-year breaks in service then your post-break service will not count in determining your vesting percentage in your pre-break Account balance. Your post-break service will count in determining your vesting percentage in your pre-break Account balance and any forfeited amounts will be restored to your Account if:

- You are re-employed by your Employer before you incur five consecutive one-year breaks in service, and
- If you received distribution of your vested Account and you repay the full amount of the distribution before the end of the five-year period that begins on the date you are re-employed.

**Example:** Assume you terminate employment with your Employer in 2015 with an Account balance of \$3,000, of which \$2,800 is vested. You elect to receive a lump sum distribution of your vested Account balance. The remainder, or \$200, is forfeited in 2015. If you are rehired on January 1, 2016 and repay the \$2,800 distribution prior to January 1, 2021, the \$200 previously forfeited will be restored to your Account. Additionally, your service after January 1, 2016 is counted toward vesting your pre-break Account balance of \$3,000.

## VI. IN SERVICE WITHDRAWALS

You may contact Fidelity to take a withdrawal from the Plan. The amount of any taxable withdrawal that is not rolled over into an Individual Retirement Account or another qualified employer retirement plan will be subject to Federal and state, if applicable, income taxes. In general, the amount of any taxable withdrawal that is not rolled over into an Individual Retirement Account or another qualified employer retirement plan will be subject to 20% Federal Income Tax and any applicable State Income Tax. A 10% Internal Revenue Code early withdrawal penalty tax may apply to the amount of your withdrawal if you are under the age of 59½ and do not meet one of the Internal Revenue Code exceptions. For information regarding the taxation of amounts attributable to Roth contributions, see the Cash Distribution section below.

The following types of withdrawals are available under the Plan:

### **A. Withdrawals After Age 59½**

If you have reached age 59½, then you may elect to withdraw all or a portion of your entire vested Account while you are still employed by your Employer.

### **B. Withdrawals After Age 70½**

Starting in the calendar year in which you reach age 70½, you may elect to receive distributions calculated in the same manner as Minimum Required Distributions. For more information, please refer to the paragraph so entitled under the Distributable Events subsection of this SPD's section on Distribution of Benefits below.

### **C. Withdrawals After Normal Retirement Age**

You may elect to withdraw your vested Account balance after you reach the Plan's normal retirement age, 62.00, or delay it until you retire. Notwithstanding the above, by law certain contributions including employee deferral, qualified matching, safe harbor matching, qualified nonelective, and safe harbor nonelective contributions cannot be withdrawn prior to age 59½.

## **D. Withdrawals of Rollover Contributions**

If you have a balance in your rollover contributions Account, you may elect to withdraw all or a portion of it. There is no limit on the number of withdrawals of this type.

## **E. Withdrawal for Participants Performing Qualified Military Service**

If you are performing Qualified Military Service, you may elect to withdraw your Deferral Contributions and Qualified Nonelective Contributions during your active duty period. You will be suspended from making any contributions for 6 months following the distribution and the withdrawal may be subject to the 10% early withdrawal penalty tax.

# **VII. DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS**

## **A. Eligibility For Benefits**

A distribution can be made to you if you request one due to your disability, retirement or termination of employment from your Employer and any Related Employer. Your Beneficiary or Beneficiaries may request a distribution of your vested Account balance in the event of your death. The value of your Account balance will continue to increase or decrease, as appropriate, based on the investment returns until it is distributed.

You may defer receipt of your distribution until a later date. However, you cannot postpone it if your vested Account balance is \$1,000 or less in which case the Plan Administrator will direct the Trustee to distribute it to you as a lump sum distribution without your consent. If your vested Account balance exceeds \$1,000, you may delay your distribution until you are required by law to receive minimum required distributions. You will have a continuing election to request a distribution if you elect to postpone your distribution unless you are re-employed by your Employer or any Related Employer. Your consent will be required for any distribution if your vested Account balance is greater than \$1,000.

Prior to such distribution you still have the right to request that the amount be distributed directly to you in the form of a lump sum payment or to request that it be rolled-over to a different IRA provider or another retirement plan eligible to receive rollover contributions.

## **B. Distributable Events**

You are eligible to request a distribution of your vested Account balance based on any of the following events:

### **1. Death**

If you are a Participant in the Plan and die, your vested Account balance, if any, will be paid to your designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries. If you are an Employee of your Employer or a Related Employer at the time of your death, your Account balance will automatically become 100% vested. Also, if you are a Participant in the Plan and die while performing Qualified Military Service, then your Account balance will become 100% vested. You may designate a Beneficiary or Beneficiaries online at [www.netbenefits.com](http://www.netbenefits.com) on a designation form that must be properly signed and filed with the Plan Administrator. If you are married and want to designate someone other than your spouse as your primary Beneficiary, you must print a form from the website and your spouse must consent to this designation by signing the form. His/her signature must be witnessed by a Plan representative or a notary public. Alternatively, if you do not wish to designate your Beneficiary online, you may contact the Plan Administrator to obtain a paper designation of beneficiary form or by contacting Fidelity at 1-800-294-4015.

### **2. Disability**

Under your Plan, you are disabled if you meet the following criteria: you are determined disabled by a physician selected by the Plan Administrator.

If you become disabled while you are employed by your Employer or a Related Employer and then terminate your employment, you will become 100% vested in your Account balance if you are not already fully vested. You may request a distribution of your Account balance only if you terminate your employment with your Employer or Related Employer.

### **3. Retirement**

You do not have to terminate your employment with your Employer just because you attain your normal retirement age of 62.00.

#### **4. Minimum Required Distributions**

You are required by law to receive a minimum required distribution from the Employer's Plan, unless you are a five percent owner of the Employer, no later than April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year you turn 70½ or terminate your employment, whichever is later. If you are a five percent owner of the Employer, you must start receiving your distribution no later than April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year you turn 70½. Once you start receiving your minimum required distribution, you should receive it at least annually until all assets in your Account are distributed. If you have any questions about your minimum required distributions, please contact your Plan Administrator.

#### **5. Termination of Employment**

Generally, if you terminate your employment with your Employer and all Related Employers, you may elect to receive a distribution of your vested Account balance from the Plan.

### **C. Form of Payments**

#### **1. Lump Sum Distributions**

Your entire vested Account balance will be paid to you in a single distribution or other distribution that you elect.

#### **2. Non-rollover Distribution**

Any distribution paid directly to you will be subject to mandatory Federal income tax withholding of 20% of the taxable distribution and the remaining amount will be paid to you. You cannot elect out of this tax withholding but you can avoid it by electing a direct rollover distribution as described below. This withholding is not a penalty but a prepayment of your Federal income taxes.

Subject to certain exceptions (for example, with respect to a distribution of excess Deferral Contributions to Highly Compensated Employees due to nondiscrimination test results), the entire amount of your Account under the Plan attributable to Roth contributions will be distributed to you free from Federal income tax (including the earnings portion) if the distribution occurs after the five taxable year period beginning with the first taxable year you made a designated Roth contribution to the Plan (or to a plan you previously participated in, if earlier, if amounts attributable to those previous Roth contributions were directly rolled over to this Plan), provided the distribution is also made:

- On or after you attain age 59 ½ or
- To your beneficiary (or estate) on or after your death; or
- Pursuant to your being disabled.

For example, if you made your first Roth contribution held within the Plan (or another qualified plan, as described in the Rollover Contributions section above) during July, 2006, attained age 59-1/2 on January 1, 2011 and were eligible for a distribution on January 3, 2011, the portion of your distribution attributable to Roth contributions would not be subject to Federal income tax upon distribution on January 3, 2011.

You may rollover the taxable distribution you receive to an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) or your new employer's qualified plan, if it accepts rollover contributions and you roll over this distribution within 60 days after receipt. You will not be taxed on any amounts timely rolled over into the IRA or your new employer's qualified Plan until those amounts are later distributed to you. Any amounts not rolled over may also be subject to certain early withdrawal penalties prescribed under the Internal Revenue Code.

#### **3. Direct Rollover Distribution**

As an alternative to a non-rollover distribution paid directly to you, you may request a rollover distribution of your entire eligible Account balance directly into a Fidelity Advisor IRA, a non-Fidelity Advisor IRA or to your new employer's eligible plan, if it accepts your rollover contributions, or a 403(a) Annuity. Federal income taxes will not be withheld on any direct rollover distribution.

- a. Rollover to a Fidelity Advisor IRA** - You must complete the appropriate documentation and a Fidelity Advisor IRA application. If your distribution is authorized by the Plan Administrator, it will be forwarded to the Trustee for processing. Your vested Account balance will be directly rolled over to a Fidelity Advisor IRA

- b. Rollover to a Non-Fidelity Advisor IRA** - You must complete the appropriate documentation and indicate the name and address of the trustee, and IRA Account number. If your distribution is authorized by the Plan Administrator, it will be forwarded to the Trustee for processing and they will issue a check payable to the IRA trustee or custodian for your benefit. The check will be mailed directly to you and contain the notation "direct rollover" and you will be responsible for forwarding it to the trustee or custodian of your IRA.
- c. Rollover to your New Employer's Retirement Plan** - You should check with your new employer to determine if its plan will accept your rollover contributions. If allowed, you must complete the appropriate documentation and indicate the name, address and plan number of your new employer's retirement plan. If your distribution is authorized by the Plan Administrator, it will be forwarded to the Trustee for processing and they will issue a check payable to the trustee of your new employer's plan. The check will contain the notation "direct rollover" and will be mailed directly to you and you will be responsible for forwarding on to the new trustee.
- d. Rollover to a 403(a) Annuity** - You must complete the appropriate documentation and indicate the name and address of the trustee or custodian, and the 403(a) Annuity Account number. If your distribution is authorized by the Plan Administrator, it will be forwarded to the Trustee for processing and they will issue a check payable to the 403(a) Annuity trustee or custodian for your benefit. The check will be mailed directly to you and contain the notation "direct rollover" and you will be responsible for forwarding it to the trustee or custodian of your 403(a) Annuity.

#### **4. Combination Non-rollover Distribution and Direct Rollover Distribution**

You may request that part of your distribution be paid directly to you and the balance rolled into an IRA, your new employer's retirement plan, or a 403(a) annuity. Any part of the distribution paid directly to you will be subject to the Federal income tax withholding rules referred to in subsection a) above and any direct rollover distribution will be made in accordance with section b) above. Your direct rollover distribution must be at least \$500.

You will pay income tax on the amount of any taxable distribution you receive from the Plan unless it is rolled into an IRA or your new employer's qualified Plan. A 10% IRS premature distribution penalty tax may also apply to your taxable distribution unless it is rolled into an IRA or another qualified plan. The 20% Federal income tax withheld under this section may not cover your entire income tax liability. In the case of a combination distribution, if any portion of the eligible rollover distribution consists of after-tax contributions, the amount paid directly to you will be considered to consist completely of after-tax contributions before any after-tax contributions are attributed to the portion paid as a direct rollover. Consult with your tax advisor for further details. If you decide to split a distribution into partially a cash distribution and partially a direct rollover distribution, the Plan rule providing that the amount directly rolled over must be at least \$500 is applied by treating any amount distributed that is attributable to Roth deferral contributions as a separate distribution from the remainder of the distribution, even if the amounts are distributed at the same time.

#### **5. Partial Withdrawals following Termination of Employment**

Withdrawals of any portion of your vested balance will be available to you after you have terminated your employment.

#### **6. Installment Distributions**

Your vested Account balance will be paid to you in substantially equal amounts over a period of time. You may elect annual or more frequent installments. You may elect to receive a lump sum distribution after you start to receive installment distributions, by completing the appropriate documentation. The direct rollover distribution rules referred to in the lump sum distribution section also apply to installment distributions.

#### **7. Other Non-Annuity**

You may also elect to receive your distribution in the form of A combination of lump sum and installments.

## VIII. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

### A. Benefits Not Insured

Benefits provided by the Plan are not insured or guaranteed by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation under Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 because the insurance provisions under ERISA are not applicable to this particular Plan. You will only be entitled to the vested benefits in your Account based upon the provisions of the Plan and the value of your Account will be subject to investment gains and losses.

### B. Attachment of Your Account

Your Account may not be attached, garnished, assigned or used as collateral for a loan except to the extent required by law. Your creditors may not attach, garnish or otherwise interfere with your Account balance except in the case of a proper Internal Revenue Service tax levy or a Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO). A QDRO is a special order issued by the court in a divorce, child support or similar proceeding. In this situation, your spouse, or former spouse, or someone other than you or your Beneficiary, may be entitled to a portion or all of your Account balance based on the court order. Participants and Beneficiaries can obtain, without a charge, a copy of QDRO procedures from the Plan Administrator.

### C. Plan-to-Plan Transfer Of Assets

The Plan Sponsor may direct the Trustee to transfer all or a portion of the assets in the Account of designated Participants to another plan or plans maintained by your Employer or other employers subject to certain restrictions. The plan receiving the Trust Funds must contain a provision allowing the transfer and preserve any benefits required to be protected under existing laws and regulations. In addition, a Participant's vested Account balance may not be decreased as a result of the transfer to another plan.

### D. Plan Amendment

The Plan Sponsor reserves the authority to amend certain provisions of the Plan by taking the appropriate action. However, any amendment may not eliminate certain forms of benefits under the Plan or reduce the existing vested percentage of your Account balance derived from Employer contributions.

### E. Plan Termination

The Plan Sponsor has no legal or contractual obligation to make annual contributions to or to continue the Plan. The Plan Sponsor reserves the right to terminate the Plan at any time by taking appropriate action as circumstances may dictate, with the approval of the Board of Directors. In the event the Plan should terminate, each Participant affected by such termination shall have a vested interest in his Account of 100 percent. The Plan Administrator will facilitate the distribution of Account balances in single lump sum payments to each Participant in accordance with Plan provisions until all assets have been distributed by the Trustee. Each Participant in the Plan upon Plan termination will automatically become 100% vested in his/her Account balance.

### F. Interpretation of Plan

The Plan Administrator has the power and discretionary authority to construe the terms of the Plan based on the Plan document, existing laws and regulations and to determine all questions that arise under it. Such power and authority include, for example, the administrative discretion necessary to resolve issues with respect to an Employee's eligibility for benefits, credited services, disability, and retirement, or to interpret any other term contained in Plan documents. The Plan Administrator's interpretations and determinations are binding on all Participants, Employees, former Employees, and their Beneficiaries.

### G. Electronic Delivery

This Summary Plan Description and other important Plan information may be delivered to you through electronic means. This Summary Plan Description contains important information concerning the rights and benefits of your Plan. If you receive this Summary Plan Description (or any other Plan information) through electronic means you are entitled to request a paper copy of this document, free of charge, from the Plan Administrator. The electronic version of this document contains substantially the same style, format and content as the paper version.

## **IX. INTERNAL REVENUE CODE TESTS**

### **A. Non-Discrimination Tests**

The Plan must pass Internal Revenue Code non-discrimination tests as of the last day of each Plan Year to maintain a qualified Plan. These tests are intended to ensure that the amount of contributions under the Plan do not discriminate in favor of Highly Compensated Employees. In order to meet the tests, your Employer encourages participation from all eligible Employees. Depending upon the results of the tests, the Plan Administrator may have to refund Deferral Contributions contributed to the Plan to certain Highly Compensated Employees, as determined under Internal Revenue Service regulations. Deferral Contributions will be refunded to you from applicable investment options. You will be notified by the Plan Administrator if any of your contributions will be refunded to you.

In the event that the Plan Administrator distributes amounts attributable to excess Deferral Contributions to Highly Compensated Employees as a result of the non-discrimination test applicable to Deferral Contributions, a Highly Compensated Employee who made both pre-tax and Roth Deferral Contributions during the applicable year will first receive a return of amounts attributable to Pre-tax Deferral Contributions to the extent the Highly Compensated Employee made pre-tax Deferral Contributions during the applicable Plan Year. The remainder of any such distribution will come from amounts attributable to the Roth Deferral Contributions the Highly Compensated Employee made during the applicable Plan Year. The Plan may be subject to additional types of non-discrimination testing depending upon the benefits available under the Plan.

### **B. Top Heavy Test**

The Plan may be subject to the Internal Revenue Code “top-heavy” test. In that circumstance, the Plan Administrator tests this Plan, together with any other Employer-sponsored qualified plans that cover one or more key employees, to ensure that no more than 60% of the benefits are for key employees. If this Plan is top-heavy, then your Employer may be required to make a minimum annual contribution on your behalf to this, or another Employer sponsored plan, if you are employed as of Plan Year-end. You will be vested for these contributions in accordance with the vesting shown for nonelective contributions within the Vesting section of this SPD.

## **X. PARTICIPANT RIGHTS**

### **A. Claims**

#### **1. Claims Procedures**

A plan participant or beneficiary may make a claim for benefits under the Plan. Any such claim you file must be submitted to the Plan Administrator in a form and manner acceptable to the Plan Administrator. Contact your Plan Administrator for more information. Generally, the Plan Administrator will provide you with written notice of the disposition of your claim within 90 days after receipt of your claim by the Plan. If the Plan Administrator determines that special circumstances require an extension of time to process your claim, the Plan Administrator will furnish written notice of the extension to the claimant prior to the expiration of the initial 90-day period. In no event shall such extension exceed a period of 90 days from the end of the initial period the Plan Administrator had to dispose of your claim. The extension notice shall indicate the special circumstances requiring an extension of time and the date by which the Plan expects to render the benefit determination. (A different procedure applies for disability related claims – see the next paragraph). In the event the claim is denied, the Plan Administrator will disclose to you in writing the specific reasons for the denial, a reference to the specific provisions of the Plan on which the determination is based, a description of additional material or information necessary for the claimant to perfect the claim and an explanation of why it is required, and information about the steps that must be taken to submit a timely request for review, including a statement of your right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of ERISA following as adverse determination upon review.

If your claim concerns disability benefits under the Plan, the Plan Administrator must notify you in writing within 45 days after you have filed your claim in order to deny it. If special circumstances require an extension of time to process your claim, the Plan Administrator must notify you before the end of the 45-day period that your claim may take up to 30 days longer to process. If special circumstances still prevent the resolution of your claim, the Plan Administrator may then only take up to another 30 days after giving you notice before the end of the original 30-day extension. If the Plan Administrator gives you notice that you need to provide additional information regarding your claim, you must do so within 45 days of that notice.



## **2. Review Procedures (For Appeal of an Adverse Benefit Determination)**

You may appeal the denial of your claim made under the procedures described above within 60 days after the date following your receipt of notification of the denied claim (a different procedure applies for disability related claims – see the next paragraph) by filing a written request for review with the Plan Administrator. This written request may include comments, documents, records, and other information relating to your claim for benefits. You shall be provided, upon your request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to your claim for benefits. The review will take into account all comments, documents, records, and other information submitted by you relating to the claim, without regard to whether such information was submitted or considered in the initial benefit determination. Generally, the Plan Administrator will provide you with written notice of the disposition of your claim on review within 60 days after receipt of your appeal by the Plan. If the Plan Administrator determines that special circumstances require an extension of time to process your claim, the Plan Administrator will furnish written notice of the extension to the claimant prior to the expiration of the initial 60-day period. In no event shall such extension exceed a period of 60 days from the end of the initial period the Plan Administrator had to dispose of your claim. The extension notice shall indicate the special circumstances requiring an extension of time and the date by which the Plan expects to render the benefit determination. (A different procedure applies for disability related claims – see the next paragraph). In the event the claim on review is denied, the Plan Administrator will disclose to you in writing the specific reasons for the denial, a reference to the specific provisions of the Plan on which the determination is based, a description of additional material or information necessary for the claimant to perfect the claim and an explanation of why it is required, and information about the steps that must be taken to submit a timely request for review, including a statement of your right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of ERISA following an adverse determination upon review.

If your initial claim was for disability benefits under the Plan and has been denied by the Plan Administrator, you have 180 days from the date you receive notice of your denial in which to appeal that decision. Your review will be handled completely independently of the findings and decision made regarding your initial claim and will be processed by an individual who is not a subordinate of the individual who denied your initial claim. If your claim requires medical judgment, the individual handling your appeal will consult with a medical professional who was not consulted regarding your initial claim and who is not a subordinate of anyone consulted regarding your initial claim and identify that medical professional to you. The Plan Administrator must notify you in writing within 45 days after you have filed your claim in order to deny it. If the Plan Administrator determines that special circumstances require an extension of time to process your claim, the Plan Administrator will furnish written notice of the extension to the claimant prior to the expiration of the initial 45-day period. In no event shall such extension exceed a period of 45 days from the end of the initial period the Plan Administrator had to dispose of your claim. The extension notice shall indicate the special circumstances requiring an extension of time and the date by which the Plan expects to render the benefit determination.

The Plan Administrator shall notify you of the Plan's benefit determination on review within a reasonable period of time, but not later than 60 days after receipt of your request for review by the Plan, unless the Plan Administrator determines that special circumstances require an extension of time for processing the claim. If the Plan Administrator determines that an extension of time for processing is required, written notice of the extension shall be furnished to you prior to the termination of the initial 60-day period. In no event shall such extension exceed a period of 60 days from the end of the initial period. The extension notice shall indicate the special circumstances requiring an extension of time and the date by which the Plan expects to render the determination on review.

The Plan Administrator shall provide you with written notification of a plan's benefit determination on review. In the case of an adverse benefit determination, the notification shall set forth, in a manner calculated to be understood by you – the specific reason or reasons for the adverse determinations, reference to the specific plan provisions on which the benefit determination is based, a statement that you are entitled to receive, upon your request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to your claim for benefits.

## **B. Statement of ERISA Rights**

As a Participant in the Plan, you are entitled to certain rights and protections under ERISA. ERISA provides that all Plan Participants shall be entitled to:

### **1. Receive Information About Your Plan and Benefits**

- Examine, without charge, at the Plan Administrator's office and at other specified locations, such as worksites and union halls, all documents governing the Plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements, and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) filed by the Plan with the U.S. Department of Labor and available at the Public Disclosure Room of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.

- Obtain, upon written request to the Plan Administrator, copies of documents governing the operation of the plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements, and copies of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) and updated Summary Plan Description. The Plan Administrator may make a reasonable charge for the copies.
- Receive a summary of the Plan's annual financial report. The Plan Administrator is required by law to furnish each Participant with a copy of this Summary Annual Report each year.
- Obtain a statement telling you the fair market value of your vested, accrued benefit, as of the date for which the benefits are reported, if you stop working under the Plan now. If you do not have a right to a benefit under the plan, the statement will tell you how many more years you have to work to get a right to a benefit. This statement must be requested in writing and is not required to be given more than once every twelve (12) months. The Plan must provide the statement free of charge.

## **2. Prudent Actions by Fiduciaries**

In addition to creating rights for Plan Participants, ERISA imposes duties upon the people who are responsible for the operation of the employee benefit plan. The people who operate your Plan, called "fiduciaries" of the Plan, have a duty to do so prudently and in the interest of you, other Plan Participants and Beneficiaries. No one, including your Employer, your union, or any other person, may fire you or otherwise discriminate against you in any way to prevent you from obtaining a retirement benefit or exercising your rights under ERISA.

## **3. Enforce Your Rights**

If your claim for a benefit under the Plan is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you have a right to know why this was done, to obtain copies of documents relating to the decision without charge, and to appeal any denial, all within certain time schedules. Under ERISA, there are steps you can take to enforce the above rights. For instance, if you request a copy of plan documents or the latest annual report from the Plan and do not receive them within 30 days, you may file suit in a Federal court. The Plan's agent for legal service of process in the event of a lawsuit is the Plan Administrator. In such a case, the court may require the Plan Administrator to provide the materials and pay you up to \$110 a day until you receive the materials, unless the materials were not sent because of reasons beyond the control of the Plan Administrator.

If you have a claim for benefits which is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you may file suit in a state or Federal court. In addition, if you disagree with the Plan's decision or lack thereof concerning the qualified status of a domestic relations order, you may file suit in Federal court. If it should happen that Plan fiduciaries misuse the Plan's money, or if you are discriminated against for asserting your rights, you may seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Labor, or you may file suit in a Federal court. The court will decide who should pay court costs and legal fees. If you are successful, the court may order the person you have sued to pay these costs and fees. If you lose, the court may order you to pay these costs and fees, for example, if it finds your claim frivolous.

## **4. Assistance with Your Questions**

If you have any questions about your Plan, you should contact the Plan Administrator. If you have any questions about this statement or your rights under ERISA, or if you need assistance in obtaining documents from the Plan Administrator, you should contact the nearest office of the Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, listed in your telephone directory or the Division of Technical Assistance and Inquiries, Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210. You may also obtain certain publications about your rights and responsibilities under ERISA by calling the publications hotline of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.

## **C. When to Bring an Action in Court**

You may file a lawsuit regarding the denial of an appeal after following the claims and review procedures above. You must file any lawsuit within 12 months after the date the Plan Administrator issued its final decision on an appeal. If you do not file a claim or exhaust the claims review process for any reason, any lawsuit must be filed within 12 months of the date of the conduct at issue in the lawsuit (which includes, among other things, the date you became entitled to any Plan benefits at issue in the lawsuit). If you fail to file a lawsuit within these timeframes, you will lose your right to bring the lawsuit at any later time.

## **XI. SERVICES AND FEES**

Fees and expenses charged under your Account will impact your retirement savings, and fall into three basic categories. *Investment fees* are generally assessed as a percentage of assets invested, and are deducted directly from your investment returns. Investment fees can be in the form of sales charges, loads, commissions, 12b-1 fees, or management fees. Certain of these Investment fees may not apply depending upon the funds and share classes available in the Plan. You can obtain more information about such fees from the documents (e.g., a prospectus) that describe the investments available under your Plan. *Plan administration fees* cover the day-to-day expenses of your Plan for recordkeeping, accounting, legal and trustee services, as well as additional services that may be available under your Plan, such as daily valuation, telephone response systems, internet access to plan information, retirement planning tools, and educational materials. In some cases, these costs are covered by investment fees that are deducted directly from investment returns. In other cases, these administrative fees are either paid directly by your Employer, or are passed through to the participants in the Plan, in which case a recordkeeping fee will be deducted from your Account. *Transaction-based fees* are associated with optional services offered under your Plan, and are charged directly to your Account if you take advantage of a particular plan feature that may be available, such as a Plan loan. For more information on fees associated with your Account, refer to your Account statement or speak with your Plan Administrator.