

ELIGIBLE 457(B) PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Plan is to provide deferred compensation for a select group of management or highly compensated employees. The Plan document and the Adoption Agreement are designated as constituting parts of a plan intended to be interpreted consistent with and to satisfy the requirements of a top hat plan under Sections 201(2), 301(a)(3), and 401(a)(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, and an eligible deferred compensation plan within the meaning of Section 457(b) of the Code, the regulations issued thereunder, and other applicable law. All provisions of this Plan shall also be interpreted consistent with and subject to the administrative capabilities of the Investment Sponsor and the terms of the Investment Options.

ARTICLE I DEFINITIONS

1.01 "Account" means the separate Account(s) which the Plan Administrator or the Investment Sponsor maintains under the Plan for a Participant's Deferred Compensation. The Plan Administrator or Investment Sponsor may establish separate Accounts for multiple Beneficiaries of a Participant to facilitate required minimum distributions under Section 4.03 based on each Beneficiary's life expectancy.

1.02 "Accounting Date" means the last day of the Plan Year. The Plan Administrator will allocate Employer contributions and forfeitures for a particular Plan Year as of the Accounting Date of that Plan Year, and on such other dates, if any, as the Plan Administrator determines, consistent with the Plan's allocation conditions and other provisions.

1.03 "Beneficiary" means a person who the Plan or a Participant designates and who is or may become entitled to a Participant's Account upon the Participant's death. A Beneficiary who becomes entitled to a benefit under the Plan remains a Beneficiary under the Plan until the Plan Administrator or Investment Sponsor has fully distributed to the Beneficiary his or her Plan benefit. A Beneficiary's right to (and the Plan Administrator's or Investment Sponsor's duty to provide to the Beneficiary) information or data concerning the Plan does not arise until the Beneficiary first becomes entitled to receive a benefit under the Plan.

1.04 "Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

1.05 "Compensation"

(A) Uses and Context. Any reference in the Plan to Compensation is a reference to the definition in this Section 1.05, unless the Plan reference, or the Employer in the Adoption Agreement, modifies this definition. Except as the Plan otherwise specifically provides, the Plan Administrator will take into account only Compensation actually paid during (or as permitted under the Code, paid for) the relevant period. A Compensation payment includes Compensation paid by the Employer through another person under the common paymaster provisions in Code §§3121 and 3306. In the case of an Independent Contractor, Compensation means the amounts the Employer pays to the Independent Contractor for services, except as the Employer otherwise specifies in the Adoption Agreement. The Employer in the Adoption Agreement may elect to allocate contributions based on a Compensation within specified 12 month period which ends within a Plan Year.

(B) Base Definitions and Modifications. The Employer in the Adoption Agreement must elect one of the following base definitions of Compensation: W-2 Wages, Code §3401(a) Wages, or 415 Compensation. The Employer may elect a different base definition as to different Contribution Types. The Employer in the Adoption Agreement may specify any modifications thereto, for purposes of contribution allocations under Article III. If the Employer fails to elect one of the above-referenced definitions, the Employer is deemed to have elected the W-2 Wages definition.

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

services performed (such as the exception for agricultural labor in Code §3401(a)(2)).

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

(3) Code §415 Compensation (current income definition/simplified compensation under Treas. Reg. §1.415(c)-2(d)(2)). Code §415 Compensation means the Employee's wages, salaries, fees for professional service and other amounts received (without regard to whether or not an amount is paid in cash) for personal services actually rendered in the course of employment with the Employer maintaining the Plan to the extent that the amounts are includible in gross income (including, but not limited to, commissions paid salespersons, compensation for services on the basis of a percentage of profits, commissions on insurance premiums, tips, bonuses, fringe benefits and reimbursements or other expense allowances under a nonaccountable plan as described in Treas. Reg. §1.62-2(c)).

Code §415 Compensation does not include:

(a) Deferred compensation/SEP/SIMPLE.

Employer contributions (other than Salary Reduction Contributions) to a plan of deferred compensation (including a simplified employee pension plan under Code §408(k) or to a simple retirement account under Code §408(p)) to the extent the contributions are not included in the gross income of the Employee for the Taxable Year in which contributed, and any distributions from a plan of deferred compensation (whether or not qualified), regardless of whether such amounts are includible in the gross income of the Employee when distributed.

(b) Option exercise. Amounts realized from the exercise of a non-qualified stock option (an option other than a statutory option under Treas. Reg. §1.421-1(b)), or when restricted stock or other property held by an Employee becomes freely transferable under Code §83.

(c) Sale of option stock. Amounts realized from the sale, exchange or other disposition of stock acquired under a statutory stock option as defined under Treas. Reg. §1.421-1(b).

(d) Other amounts that receive special tax benefits. Other amounts that receive special tax benefits, such as premiums for group term life insurance (but only to the extent that the premiums are not includible in the gross income of the Employee and are not salary reduction amounts under Code §125).

(e) Other similar items. Other items of remuneration which are similar to any of the items in Sections 1.11(B)(3)(a) through (d).

(C) Deemed 125 Compensation. Deemed 125 Compensation means, in the case of any definition of Compensation which includes a reference to Code §125, amounts under a Code §125 plan of the Employer that are not available to a Participant in cash in lieu of group health

coverage, because the Participant is unable to certify that he/she has other health coverage.

(D) Modification to Compensation. The Employer must specify in the Adoption Agreement the Compensation the Plan Administrator is to take into account in allocating Deferral Contributions to a Participant's Account. For all Plan Years other than the Plan Year in which the Employee first becomes a Participant unless otherwise provided in the Adoption Agreement, the Plan Administrator will take into account only the Compensation determined for the portion of the Plan Year in which the Employee actually is a Participant.

(E) Elective Contributions. Compensation under Section 1.05 includes Elective Contributions unless the Employer in the Adoption Agreement elects to exclude Elective Contributions. "Elective Contributions" are amounts excludible from the Employee's gross income under Code §§125, 132(f)(4), 402(e)(3), 402(h)(1)(B), 403(b), 408(p) or 457, and contributed by the Employer, at the Employee's election, to a cafeteria plan, a qualified transportation fringe benefit plan, a 401(k) arrangement, a SARSEP, a tax-sheltered annuity, a SIMPLE plan or a Code §457 plan.

(F) Post-Severance Compensation. Compensation includes Post-Severance Compensation to the extent the Employer elects in the Adoption Agreement or as the Plan otherwise provides. Post-Severance Compensation is Compensation paid after a Participant's Severance from Employment from the Employer, as further described in this Section 1.05(F). As the Employer elects, Post-Severance Compensation may include any or all of regular pay, leave cash-outs, or deferred compensation paid within the time period described in Section 1.05(F)(1), and may also include salary continuation for disabled Participants, all as defined below. Any other payment paid after Severance from Employment that is not described in this Section 1.05(F) is not Compensation even if payment is made within the time period described below. Post-Severance Compensation does not include severance pay, parachute payments under Code §280G(b)(2) or payments under a nonqualified unfunded deferred compensation plan unless the payments would have been paid at that time without regard to Severance from Employment.

(1) Timing. Post-Severance Compensation includes regular pay, leave cashouts, or deferred compensation only to the extent the Employer pays such amounts by the later of 2 1/2 months after Severance from Employment or by the end of the Limitation Year that includes the date of such Severance from Employment.

(a) Regular pay. Regular pay means the payment of regular Compensation for services during the Participant's regular working hours, or Compensation for services outside the Participant's regular working hours (such as overtime or shift differential), commissions, bonuses, or other similar payments, but only if the payment would have been paid to the Participant prior to a Severance from Employment if the Participant had continued in employment with the Employer.

(b) Leave cash-outs. Leave cash-outs means payments for unused accrued bona fide sick, vacation, or other leave, but only if the Employee would have been able to use the leave if employment had continued and if Compensation would have included those amounts if they were paid prior to the Participant's Severance from Employment.

(c) Deferred compensation. As used in this Section 1.05(F), deferred compensation means the payment of deferred compensation pursuant to an unfunded deferred

compensation plan, if Compensation would have included the Deferred Compensation if it had been paid prior to the Participant's Severance from Employment, but only if the payment would have been paid at the same time if the Participant had continued in employment with the Employer and only to the extent that the payment is includible in the Participant's gross income.

(2) Salary continuation for disabled Participants. Salary continuation for disabled Participants means Compensation paid to a Participant who is permanently and totally disabled (as defined in Code §22(e)(3)).

(3) Differential Wage Payments. An individual receiving a Differential Wage Payment, as defined by Code §3401(h)(2), shall be treated as an employee of the employer making the payment and the Differential Wage Payment shall be treated as compensation for purposes of Code §457(b) and any other Internal Revenue Code section that references the definition of compensation under Code §415, including the definition of Includible Compensation as provided in Section 1.14.

1.06 "Deferral Contributions" means as the Employer elects on the Adoption Agreement, Salary Reduction Contributions, Nonelective Contributions and Matching Contributions. The Plan Administrator in applying the Code §457(b) limit will take into account Deferral Contributions in the Taxable Year in which deferred. The Plan Administrator in determining the amount of a Participant's Deferral Contributions disregards the net income, gain and loss attributable to Deferral Contributions.

1.07 "Deferred Compensation" means as to a Participant the amount of Deferral Contributions and Transfers adjusted for allocable net income, gain or loss, in the Participant's Account.

1.08 "Effective Date" of this Plan is the date the Employer specifies in the Adoption Agreement. The Employer in the Adoption Agreement may elect special effective dates for Plan provisions the Employer specifies provided any such date(s) are permitted by the Code, by Treasury regulations, or by other applicable guidance.

1.09 "Employee" means an individual who provides services for the Employer, as a common law employee of the Employer. The Employer in the Adoption Agreement must elect or specify any Employee, or class of Employees, not eligible to participate in the Plan (an "Excluded Employee"). See Section 1.15 regarding potential treatment of an Independent Contractor as an Employee.

1.10 "Employer" means the entity specified in the Adoption Agreement, any successor which shall maintain this Plan; and any predecessor which has maintained this Plan. In addition, where appropriate, the term Employer shall include any Participating Employer.

1.11 "Employer Contribution" means a Nonelective Contribution or Matching Contribution.

1.12 "ERISA" means the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.

1.13 "Excess Deferrals" means Deferral Contributions to a Tax-Exempt Organization Eligible 457 Plan for a Participant that exceed the Taxable Year maximum limitation of Code §§457(b) and (e)(18).

1.14 "Includible Compensation" means, for the Employee's Taxable Year, the Employee's total Compensation within the meaning of Code §415(c)(3) paid to an Employee for services rendered to the Employer. Includible Compensation includes Deferral Contributions

under the Plan, compensation deferred under any other plan described in Code §457, and any amount excludible from the Employee's gross income under Code §§401(k), 403(b), 125 or 132(f)(4) or any other amount excludible from the Employee's gross income for Federal income tax purposes. The Employer will determine Includible Compensation without regard to community property laws.

1.15 **"Independent Contractor"** means any individual who performs service for the Employer and who the Employer does not treat as an Employee or a Leased Employee. The Employer in the Adoption Agreement may elect to permit Independent Contractors to participate in the Plan. To the extent that the Employer permits Independent Contractor participation, references to Employee in the Plan include Independent Contractors and Compensation means the amounts the Employer pays to the Independent Contractor for services, except as the Employer otherwise specifies in the Adoption Agreement.

1.16 **"Investment Option"** means the annuity contracts, custodial accounts, and other investment options offered by TIAA and selected by the Plan Administrator as investment options to be offered to Participants and Beneficiaries under the Plan. Investment Options shall also include any other investment alternatives made available by any other Investment Sponsor and designated pursuant to the terms of this Plan document and the Adoption Agreement as being available for the purpose of allocating contributions, rollovers, and/or transfers under this Plan.

1.17 **"Investment Sponsor"** means TIAA, any other insurance company, regulated investment company, or other entity providing annuity contracts, custodial accounts, and other Investment Options offered by TIAA and selected by the Employer or its designee as Investment Options to be offered to Participants and Beneficiaries under the Plan.

1.18 **"Leased Employee"** means an Employee within the meaning of Code §414(n).

1.19 **"Matching Contribution"** means an Employer fixed or discretionary contribution made or forfeiture allocated on account of Salary Reduction Contributions.

1.20 **"Nonelective Contribution"** means an Employer fixed or discretionary contribution not made as a result of a Salary Reduction Agreement and which is not a Matching Contribution.

1.21 **"Normal Retirement Age"** means the age the Employer specifies in the Adoption Agreement consistent with Section 3.05(B).

1.22 **"Participant"** is an Employee other than an Excluded Employee who becomes a Participant in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.01.

1.23 **"Plan"** means the 457 plan established or continued by the Employer in the form of this basic Plan and (if applicable) Trust Agreement, including the Adoption Agreement. The Employer in the Adoption Agreement must designate the name of the Plan. All section references within the Plan are Plan section references unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

1.24 **"Plan Administrator"** is the Employer unless the Employer designates another person to hold the position of Plan Administrator. The Plan Administrator may be a Participant.

1.25 **"Plan Entry Date"** means the dates the Employer elects in Adoption Agreement.

1.26 **"Plan Year"** means the consecutive 12-month period the Employer elects in the Adoption Agreement.

1.27 **"Salary Reduction Agreement"** means a written agreement between a Participant and the Employer, by which the Employer reduces the Participant's Compensation for Compensation not available as of the date of the election and contributes the amount as a Salary Reduction Contribution to the Participant's Account.

1.28 **"Salary Reduction Contribution"** means a contribution the Employer makes to the Plan pursuant to a Participant's Salary Reduction Agreement.

1.29 **"Service"** means any period of time the Employee is in the employ of the Employer. In the case of an Independent Contractor, Service means any period of time the Independent Contractor performs services for the Employer on an independent contractor basis. An Employee or Independent Contractor terminates Service upon incurring a Severance from Employment.

(A) Qualified Military Service. Service includes any qualified military service the Plan must credit for contributions and benefits in order to satisfy the crediting of Service requirements of Code §414(u). A Participant whose employment is interrupted by qualified military service under Code §414(u) or who is on a leave of absence for qualified military service under Code §414(u) may elect to make additional Salary Reduction Contributions upon resumption of employment with the Employer equal to the maximum Deferral Contributions that the Participant could have elected during that period if the Participant's employment with the Employer had continued (at the same level of Compensation) without the interruption of leave, reduced by the Deferral Contributions, if any, actually made for the Participant 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). The Employer shall make appropriate make-up Nonelective Contributions and Matching Contributions for such a Participant as required under Code §414(u). The Plan shall apply limitations of Article III to all Deferral Contributions under this paragraph with respect to the year to which the Deferral Contribution relates.

(B) "Continuous Service" as the Adoption Agreement describes means Service with the Employer during which the Employee does not incur a Severance from Employment.

(C) "Severance from Employment."

(1) Employee. An Employee has a Severance from Employment when the Employee ceases to be an Employee of the Employer. A Participant does not incur a Severance from Employment if, in connection with a change in employment, the Participant's new employer continues or assumes sponsorship of the Plan or accepts a Transfer of Plan assets as to the Participant on or before the last day of the election period, as applicable, following the Employee's termination date.

(2) Independent Contractor. An Independent Contractor has a Severance from Employment when the contract(s) under which the Independent Contractor performs services for the Employer expires (or otherwise terminates), unless the Employer anticipates a renewal of the contractual relationship or the Independent Contractor becoming an Employee. The Employer anticipates renewal if it intends to contract for the services provided under the expired contract and neither the Employer nor the Independent Contractor has eliminated the Independent Contractor as a potential provider of such services under the new contract. Further, the Employer intends to contract for services conditioned only upon the Employer's need for the services provided under the expired contract or the Employer's availability of funds. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Section 1.29, the Plan Administrator will consider an Independent

Contractor to have incurred a Severance from Employment: (a) if the Plan Administrator or Investment Sponsor will not pay any Deferred Compensation to an Independent Contractor who is a Participant before a date which is at least twelve months after the expiration of the Independent Contractor's contract (or the last to expire of such contracts) to render Services to the Employer; and (b) if before the applicable twelve-month payment date, the Independent Contractor performs Service as an Independent Contractor or as an Employee, the Plan Administrator or Investment Sponsor will not pay to the Independent Contractor his or her Deferred Compensation on the applicable date.

(3) Deemed Severance. Notwithstanding Section 1.05(F), if the Employer elects in the Adoption Agreement, then if a Participant performs service in the uniformed services (as defined in Code §414(u)(12)(B)) on active duty for a period of more than 30 days, the Participant will be deemed to have a severance from employment solely for purposes of eligibility for distribution of amounts not subject to Code §412. However, the Plan will not distribute such a Participant's Account on account of this deemed severance unless the Participant specifically elects to receive a benefit distribution hereunder. If a Participant elects to receive a distribution on account of this deemed severance, then no Deferral Contributions may be made for the Participant during the 6-month period beginning on the date of the distribution. If a Participant would be entitled to a distribution on account of a deemed severance, and a distribution on account of another

Plan provision, then the other Plan provision will control and the 6-month suspension will not apply.

1.30 **"State"** means (a) one of the 50 states of the United States or the District of Columbia, or (b) a political subdivision of a State, or any agency or instrumentality of a State or its political subdivision. A State does not include the federal government or any agency or instrumentality thereof.

1.31 **"Tax-Exempt Organization"** means any tax-exempt organization other than a governmental unit or a church or qualified church-controlled organization within the meaning of Code §3121(w)(3).

1.32 **"Taxable Year"** means the calendar year or other taxable year of a Participant.

1.33 **"Transfer"** means a transfer of Eligible 457 Plan assets to another Eligible 457 Plan which is not a rollover and which is made in accordance with Section 8.03.

1.34 **"Trust"** means the Trust created under the adopting Employer's Plan. Any Trust under a Tax-Exempt Organization Eligible 457 Plan is subject to Section 5.09.

1.35 **"Vested"** means a Participant's Deferral Contributions that are not subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture.

**ARTICLE II
ELIGIBILITY AND PARTICIPATION**

2.01 ELIGIBILITY. Each Employee who is not an Excluded Employee becomes a Participant in the Plan in accordance with the eligibility conditions as of the Plan Entry Date the Employer elects in the Adoption Agreement subject to providing the Plan Administrator with any information as required by Sections 6.03 and 6.04. If this Plan is a restated Plan, each Employee who was a Participant in the Plan on the day before the Effective Date continues as a Participant in the Plan, irrespective of whether he/she satisfies the eligibility conditions in the restated Plan, unless the Employer indicates otherwise in the Adoption Agreement.

ARTICLE III DEFERRAL CONTRIBUTIONS/LIMITATIONS

3.01 AMOUNT.

(A) Contribution Formula. For each Plan Year, or other period the Employer specifies in the Adoption Agreement, the Employer will contribute to the Plan the type and amount of Deferral Contributions the Employer elects in the Adoption Agreement.

(B) Return of Contributions. The Employer contributes to this Plan on the condition its contribution is not due to a mistake of fact. If the Plan has a Trust, the Investment Sponsor, upon written request from the Employer, must return to the Employer the amount of the Employer's contribution (adjusted for net income, gain or loss) made by the Employer on account of a mistake of fact. The Investment Sponsor will not return any portion of the Employer's contribution under the provisions of this paragraph more than one year after the Employer made the contribution on account of a mistake of fact. In addition, if any Participant Salary Reduction Contribution is due to a mistake of fact, the Employer or the Investment Sponsor upon written request from the Employer shall return the Participant's contribution (adjusted for net income, gain or loss), within one year after payment of the contribution.

The Investment Sponsor will decrease the Employer contribution returnable for any losses attributable to it. The Investment Sponsor may require the Employer to furnish it whatever evidence the Investment Sponsor deems necessary to enable the Investment Sponsor to confirm the amount the Employer has requested be returned is properly returnable.

(C) Time of Payment of Contribution. If the Plan has a Trust, the Employer may pay its contributions for each Plan Year to the Trust in one or more installments and at such time(s) as the Employer determines, without interest.

3.02 SALARY REDUCTION CONTRIBUTIONS. The Employer in the Adoption Agreement must elect whether the Plan permits Salary Reduction Contributions, and also the Plan limitations, if any, which apply to Salary Reduction Contributions. Unless the Employer elects otherwise in the Adoption Agreement, all such limitations apply on a payroll basis.

(A) Salary Reduction Agreement. See Section 6.03.

(B) Application to Leave of Absence and Disability. Unless a Participant in his or her Deferred Compensation Agreement elects otherwise, the Participant's Deferred Compensation Agreement shall continue to apply during the Participant's leave of absence or the Participant's disability (as the Plan Administrator shall establish), if the Participant has Compensation other than imputed compensation.

(C) Post-severance deferrals limited to Post-Severance Compensation. Deferrals are permitted from an amount received following Severance from Employment only if the amount is Post-Severance Compensation.

3.03 MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS. The Employer in the Adoption Agreement must elect whether the Plan permits Matching Contributions and, if so, the type(s) of Matching Contributions, the time period applicable to any Matching Contribution formula, and as applicable, the amount of Matching Contributions and the Plan limitations, if any, which apply to Matching Contributions. Any Matching Contributions apply to any Normal Retirement Age catch-up contributions unless the Employer elects otherwise in the Adoption Agreement.

3.04 NORMAL LIMITATION. Except as provided in Sections 3.05 and 3.06, a Participant's maximum Deferral

Contributions (excluding Transfers) under this Plan for a Taxable Year may not exceed the lesser of:

(a) The applicable dollar amount as specified under Code §457(e)(15) (or such larger amount as the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue may prescribe), or

(b) 100% of the Participant's Includible Compensation for the Taxable Year.

3.05 NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE CATCH-UP CONTRIBUTION. If selected in the Adoption Agreement, a Participant may elect to make this catch-up election. For one or more of the Participant's last three Taxable Years ending before the Taxable Year in which the Participant attains Normal Retirement Age, the Participant's maximum Deferral Contributions may not exceed the lesser of:

(a) Twice the dollar amount under Section 3.04(a) Normal Limitation, or (b) the underutilized limitation.

(A) Underutilized Limitation. A Participant's underutilized limitation is equal to the sum of: (i) the normal limitation for the Taxable Year, and (ii) the normal limitation for each of the prior Taxable Years of the Participant commencing after 1978 during which the Participant was eligible to participate in the Plan and the Participant's Deferral Contributions were subject to the Normal Limitation or any other Code §457(b) limit, less the amount of Deferral Contributions for each such prior Taxable Year.

(B) Normal Retirement Age. Normal Retirement Age is the age the Employer specifies in the Adoption Agreement provided that the age may not be: (i) earlier than the earliest of age 65 or the age at which Participants have the right to retire and receive under the Employer's defined benefit plan (or money purchase plan if the Participant is not eligible to participate in a defined benefit plan) immediate retirement benefits without actuarial or other reduction because of retirement before a later specified age; or (ii) later than age 70 1/2.

(1) Participant Designation. The Employer in the Adoption Agreement may permit a Participant to designate his or her Normal Retirement Age as any age including or between the foregoing ages.

(2) Multiple 457 Plans. If the Employer maintains more than one Eligible 457 Plan, the Plans may not permit any Participant to have more than one Normal Retirement Age under the Plans.

(C) Pre-2002 Coordination. In determining a Participant's underutilized limitation, the Plan Administrator, in accordance with Treas. Reg. §1.457-4(c)(3)(iv), must apply the coordination rule in effect under now repealed Code §457(c)(2). The Plan Administrator also must determine the Normal Limitation for pre-2002 Taxable Years in accordance with Code §457(b)(2) as then in effect.

3.06 CONTRIBUTION ALLOCATION. The Plan Administrator will allocate to each Participant's Account his or her Deferral Contributions. The Employer will allocate Employer Nonelective and Matching Contributions to the Account of each Participant who satisfies the allocation conditions in the Adoption Agreement in the following manner:

(a) Fixed match. To the extent the Employer makes Matching Contributions under a fixed Adoption Agreement formula, the Plan Administrator will allocate the Matching Contribution to the Account of the Participant on whose behalf the Employer makes that contribution. A fixed Matching

Contribution formula is a formula under which the Employer contributes a specified percentage or dollar amount on behalf of a Participant based on that Participant's Salary Reduction Contributions.

(b) Discretionary match. To the extent the Employer makes Matching Contributions under a discretionary Adoption Agreement formula, the Plan Administrator will allocate the Matching Contributions to a Participant's Account in the same proportion that each Participant's Salary Reduction Contributions taken into account under the formula bear to the total Salary Reduction Contributions of all Participants.

(c) Tiered match. If the Matching Contribution formula is a tiered formula, the Plan Administrator will allocate separately the Matching Contributions with respect to each tier of Salary Reduction Contributions, in accordance with the tiered formula.

(d) Discretionary nonelective. The Plan Administrator will allocate discretionary Nonelective Contributions for a Plan Year in its sole discretion for any or all Participants for the Plan Year, unless the Employer elects otherwise in the Adoption Agreement.

(e) Fixed nonelective. The Plan Administrator will allocate fixed Nonelective Contributions for a Plan Year in the same ratio that each Participant's Compensation for the Plan Year bears to the total Compensation of all Participants for the Plan Year, unless the Employer elects otherwise in the Adoption Agreement.

(f) Other nonelective. The Plan Administrator will allocate Nonelective Contributions for a Plan Year as specified in the Adoption Agreement.

3.07 ALLOCATION CONDITIONS. The Plan Administrator will determine the allocation conditions applicable to Nonelective Contributions or to Matching Contributions (or to both) in accordance with the Employer's elections in the Adoption Agreement. The Plan Administrator will not allocate to a Participant any portion of an Employer Contribution for a Plan Year or applicable portion thereof in which the Participant does not satisfy the applicable allocation condition(s).

3.08 DISTRIBUTION OF EXCESS DEFERRALS. In the event that a Participant has Excess Deferrals, the Plan will distribute the Excess Deferrals and allocable net income, gain or loss, in accordance with this Section 3.08, the Code, Treasury regulations, or other applicable guidance.

(A) Tax-Exempt Organization Eligible 457 Plan. The Plan Administrator will distribute Excess Deferrals from a Tax-Exempt Organization Eligible 457 Plan no later than April 15 following the Taxable Year in which the Excess Deferral occurs.

(B) Plan Aggregation. If the Employer maintains more than one Eligible 457 Plan, the Employer must aggregate all such Plans in determining whether any Participant has Excess Deferrals.

(C) Individual Limitation. If a Participant participates in another Eligible 457 Plan maintained by a different employer, and the Participant has Excess Deferrals, the Plan Administrator may, but is not required, to correct the Excess Deferrals by making a corrective distribution from this Plan.

3.09 BENEFIT ACCRUAL. If the Employer elects to apply this Section, then effective as of the date adopted, for benefit accrual purposes, the Plan treats an individual who dies or becomes disabled (as defined under the terms of the Plan) while performing qualified military service with respect to the Employer as if the individual had resumed employment in accordance with the individual's reemployment rights under USERRA, on the day preceding death or disability (as the case may be) and terminated employment on the actual date of death or disability.

(A) Determination of benefits. The amount of Matching Contributions to be made pursuant to this Section 3.09 shall be determined as though the amount of Salary Reduction Contributions of an individual treated as reemployed under this Section on the basis of the individual's average actual Salary Reduction Contributions for the lesser of: (i) the 12-month period of service with the Employer immediately prior to qualified military service; or (ii) the actual length of continuous service with the Employer.

ARTICLE IV TIME AND OPTIONAL FORMS OF PAYMENT OF BENEFITS

4.01 DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTIONS. Except as the Plan provides otherwise, the Plan Administrator or Investment Sponsor may not distribute to a Participant the amounts in his or her Account prior to one of the following events:

- (a) The Participant's attaining age 70 1/2;
- (b) The Participant's Severance from Employment; or
- (c) The Participant's death.

4.02 TIME AND OPTIONAL FORMS OF PAYMENT OF ACCOUNT. The Plan Administrator, or Investment Sponsor at the direction of the Plan Administrator, will distribute to a Participant who has incurred a Severance from Employment the Participant's Account. The default form of payment for this distribution is a lump sum payment. All forms of payments shall be subject to the limitations of the applicable Investment Sponsor and its Investment Options. In no event will the Plan Administrator direct (or direct the Investment Sponsor to commence) distribution, nor will the Participant elect to have distribution commence, later than the Participant's required beginning date, or under a method that does not satisfy Section 4.03.

(A) Participant Election of Time and Optional Forms of Payment. The Employer, in the Adoption Agreement, must specify whether to permit Participants to elect the timing and form of payment of distribution of their Account in accordance with this Section 4.02. The Plan Administrator must consent to the specific terms of any such Participant election and the Plan Administrator in its sole discretion may withhold consent. Subject to the foregoing conditions, a Participant: (1) may elect to postpone distribution of his or her Account beyond the time the Employer has elected in the Adoption Agreement, to any fixed or determinable date including, but not beyond, the Participant's required beginning date; and (2) may elect the form of payment. A Participant may elect the timing and optional form of payment of his or her Account no later than 30 days before the date the Plan Administrator or Investment Sponsor first would commence payment of the Participant's Account in accordance with the Adoption Agreement. The Plan Administrator must furnish to the Participant a form for the Participant to elect the time and optional form of payment.

(B) Number of Initial Elections/Subsequent Elections. If permitted in the Adoption Agreement, a Participant in a Tax-Exempt Organization Eligible 457 Plan may make any number of elections or revoke any prior election under Section 4.02(A) within the election period. Once the initial election period expires and subject to any limitations specified in the Adoption Agreement, a Participant, before payment would commence under the Participant's initial election, may make one additional election to defer (but not to accelerate) the timing of payment of his or her Account and also as to the optional form of payment.

(C) No Election/Default. If the Participant does not make a timely election regarding the time and optional form of payment, the Plan Administrator will pay or direct the Investment Sponsor to pay the Participant's Account in accordance with the Adoption Agreement.

4.03 REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS. The Plan Administrator may not distribute nor direct the Investment Sponsor to distribute the Participant's Account, nor may the Participant elect any distribution his or her Account, under a form of payment which, as of the required beginning date, does not satisfy the minimum distribution requirements of

Code §401(a)(9) or which is not consistent with applicable Treasury regulations.

(A) General Rules.

(1) Precedence. The requirements of this Section 4.03 will take precedence over any inconsistent provisions of the Plan.

(2) Requirements of Treasury Regulations Incorporated. All distributions required under this Section 4.03 will be determined and made in accordance with the Treasury regulations under Code §401(a)(9).

(B) Time and Manner of Distribution.

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

(2) Death of Participant Before Distribution Begins. If the Participant dies before distributions begin, the Participant's entire interest will be distributed, or begin to be distributed, no later than as follows:

(a) Spouse Designated Beneficiary. If the Participant's surviving spouse is the Participant's sole designated Beneficiary, then, except as the Employer may elect in the Adoption Agreement, distributions to the surviving spouse will begin by December 31 of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the Participant dies, or by December 31 of the calendar year in which the Participant would have attained age 70 1/2, if later.

(b) Non-Spouse Designated Beneficiary. If the Participant's surviving spouse is not the Participant's sole designated Beneficiary, then, except as the Employer may elect in the Adoption Agreement, distributions to the designated Beneficiary will begin by December 31 of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the Participant died.

(c) No Designated Beneficiary. If there is no designated Beneficiary as of September 30 of the year following the year of the Participant's death, the Participant's entire interest will be distributed by December 31 of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Participant's death.

(d) Death of Spouse. If the Participant's surviving spouse is the Participant's sole designated Beneficiary and the surviving spouse dies after the Participant but before distributions to the surviving spouse begin, this Section 4.03(B)(2) other than Section 4.03(B)(2)(a), will apply as if the surviving spouse were the Participant.

For purposes of this Section 4.03(B) and Section 4.03(D), unless Section 4.03(B)(2)(d) applies, distributions are considered to begin on the Participant's required beginning date. If Section 4.03(B)(2)(d) applies, distributions are considered to begin on the date distributions are required to begin to the surviving spouse under Section 4.03(B)(2)(a). If distributions under an annuity purchased from an insurance company irrevocably commence to the Participant before the Participant's required beginning date or to the Participant's surviving spouse before the date distributions are required to begin to the surviving spouse under Section 4.03(B)(2)(a), the date distributions are considered to begin is the date distributions actually commence.

(3) Forms of Distribution. Unless the Participant's interest is distributed in the form of an annuity purchased from an insurance company or in a single sum on or before the required beginning date, as of the first distribution calendar year distributions will be made in accordance with Sections 4.03(C) and 4.03(D). If the Participant's interest is distributed in the form of an annuity purchased from an insurance company, distributions thereunder will be made in accordance with the requirements of Code §401(a)(9) and the Treasury regulations.

(C) Required Minimum Distributions during Participant's Lifetime.

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

(a) ULT. The quotient obtained by dividing the Participant's account balance by the number in the Uniform Life Table set forth in Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(9)-9, using the Participant's attained age as of the Participant's birthday in the distribution calendar year; or

(b) Younger Spouse. If the Participant's sole designated Beneficiary for the distribution calendar year is the Participant's spouse, the quotient obtained by dividing the Participant's account balance by the number in the Joint and Last Survivor Table set forth in Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(9)-9, using the Participant's and spouse's attained ages as of the Participant's and spouse's birthdays in the distribution calendar year.

(2) Lifetime Required Minimum Distributions Continue Through Year of Participant's Death. Required minimum distributions will be determined under this Section 4.03(C) beginning with the first distribution calendar year and up to and including the distribution calendar year that includes the Participant's date of death.

(D) Required Minimum Distributions after Participant's Death.

(1) Death On or After Distributions Begin.

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

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

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

(iii) Non-Spouse's Life Expectancy. If the Participant's surviving spouse is not the Participant's sole designated Beneficiary, the designated Beneficiary's remaining life expectancy is calculated using the attained age of the Beneficiary as of the Beneficiary's birthday in the calendar year following the calendar year of the Participant's death, reduced by one for each subsequent calendar year.

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

(2) Death before Date Distributions Begin.

(a) Participant Survived by Designated Beneficiary. Except as the Employer may elect in the Adoption Agreement, if the Participant dies before the date distributions begin and there is a designated Beneficiary, the minimum amount that will be distributed for each distribution calendar year after the year of the Participant's death is the quotient obtained by dividing the Participant's account balance by the remaining life expectancy of the Participant's designated Beneficiary, determined as provided in Section 4.03(D)(1).

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

(c) Death of Surviving Spouse Before Distributions to Surviving Spouse Are Required to Begin. If the Participant dies before the date distributions begin, the Participant's surviving spouse is the Participant's sole designated Beneficiary, and the surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin to the surviving spouse under Section 4.03(B)(2)(a), this Section 4.03(D)(2) will apply as if the surviving spouse were the Participant.

(d) 5-year or Life Expectancy rule; possible election. The Participant may elect whether distribution of the Participant's Account will be made in accordance with the life expectancy rule under Section 4.03(D)(2)(a) or the 5-year rule under Section 4.03(D)(2)(b). The life expectancy rule applies only in the case of a Designated Beneficiary. The 5-year rule applies as to any Beneficiary who is not a Designated Beneficiary. A permitted election under this Section must be made no later than the earlier of September 30 of the calendar year in which distribution would be required to begin under Section 4.03(D)(2)(a), or by September 30 of the calendar year which contains the fifth anniversary of the Participant's (or, if applicable, surviving spouse's) death.

(E) Definitions.

(1) Designated Beneficiary. The individual who is designated as the Beneficiary under the Plan and is the designated beneficiary under Code §401(a)(9) and Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(9)-1, Q&A-4.

(2) Distribution calendar year. A calendar year for which a minimum distribution is required. For distributions beginning before the Participant's death, the first distribution calendar year is the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year which contains the Participant's required

beginning date. For distributions beginning after the Participant's death, the first distribution calendar year is the calendar year in which the distributions are required to begin under Section 4.03(B)(2). The required minimum distribution for the Participant's first distribution calendar year will be made on or before the Participant's required beginning date. The required minimum distribution for other distribution calendar years, including the required minimum distribution for the distribution calendar year in which the Participant's required beginning date occurs, will be made on or before December 31 of that distribution calendar year.

(3) Life expectancy. Life expectancy as computed by use of the Single Life Table in Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(9)-9.

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

(5) Required beginning date. A Participant's required beginning date is the April 1 of the calendar year following the later of: (1) the calendar year in which the Participant attains age 70 1/2, or (2) the calendar year in which the Participant retires or such other date under Code §401(a)(9) by which required minimum distributions must commence.

4.04 DEATH BENEFITS. Upon the death of the Participant, the Plan Administrator must pay or direct the Investment Sponsor to pay the Participant's Account in accordance with Section 4.03. Subject to Section 4.03 and any limitations specified in the Adoption Agreement, a Beneficiary may elect the timing and optional form of payment in the same manner as a Participant may elect under Section 4.02.

If a Participant dies while performing qualified military service (as defined in Code §414(u)), the survivors of the Participant are entitled to any additional benefits (other than benefit accruals relating to the period of qualified military service) provided under the Plan as if the Participant had resumed and then terminated employment on account of death.

4.05 DISTRIBUTIONS PRIOR TO SEVERANCE FROM EMPLOYMENT. The Employer must elect in the Adoption Agreement whether to permit in-service distributions of a Participant's Vested Account under this Section 4.05, notwithstanding the Section 4.01 distribution restrictions.

(A) Unforeseeable Emergency. In the event of a Participant's or the Participant's spouse, dependents or beneficiaries' unforeseeable emergency, the Plan Administrator may make a distribution to a Participant who has not incurred a Severance from Employment (or who has incurred a Severance but will not begin to receive payments until some future date). In the event of an unforeseeable emergency, the Plan Administrator also may accelerate payments to a Participant or to a Beneficiary. An unforeseeable emergency is a severe financial hardship of a Participant or Beneficiary resulting from: (1) illness or accident of the Participant, the Beneficiary, or the Participant's or Beneficiary's spouse or dependent (as defined in Code §152(a)); (2) loss of the Participant's or Beneficiary's property due to casualty; (3) the need to pay for the funeral expenses of the Participant's or Beneficiary's spouse or dependent (as defined in Code §152(a)); or (4) other similar extraordinary and unforeseeable circumstances arising from events beyond the Participant's or Beneficiary's control, or which applicable

law may define as an unforeseeable emergency. The Plan Administrator will not pay the Participant or the Beneficiary more than the amount reasonably necessary to satisfy the emergency need, which may include amounts necessary to pay taxes or penalties on the distribution. The Plan Administrator will not make payment to the extent the Participant or Beneficiary may relieve the financial hardship by cessation of deferrals under the Plan, through insurance or other reimbursement, or by liquidation of the individual's assets to the extent such liquidation would not cause severe financial hardship.

The Participant's Beneficiary is a person who a Participant designates and who is or may become entitled to a Participant's Plan Account upon the Participant's death.

(B) One-time De minimis distribution. In accordance with the Employer's Adoption Agreement elections, the Plan Administrator may allow a Participant to elect to receive a distribution or the Plan Administrator will distribute (without a Participant election) any amount of the Participant's Account where: (1) the Participant's Account does not exceed \$5,000 (or such other amount as does not exceed the Code §411(a)(11)(A) dollar amount); (2) the Participant has not made or received an allocation of any Deferral Contributions under the Plan during the two-year period ending on the date of distribution; and (3) the Participant has not received a prior distribution under this Section 4.05(B).

4.06 DISTRIBUTIONS UNDER QUALIFIED DOMESTIC RELATIONS ORDERS (QDROs). Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan, the Employer in the Adoption Agreement may elect to apply the QDRO provisions of this Section 4.06. If Section 4.06 applies, the Plan Administrator (and any Investment Sponsor) must comply with the terms of a QDRO, as defined in Code §414(p), which is issued with respect to the Plan.

(A) Time and Optional Forms of Payment. This Plan specifically permits distribution to an alternate payee under a QDRO at any time, notwithstanding any contrary Plan provision and irrespective of whether the Participant has attained his or her earliest retirement age (as defined under Code §414(p)) under the Plan. A distribution to an alternate payee prior to the Participant's attainment of earliest retirement age is available only if the QDRO specifies distribution at that time or permits an agreement between the Plan and the alternate payee to authorize an earlier distribution. Nothing in this Section 4.06 gives a Participant a right to receive distribution at a time the Plan otherwise does not permit nor authorizes the alternate payee to receive a form of payment the Plan and/or Investment Options do not permit.

(B) QDRO Procedures. Unless permitted under the Adoption Agreement, the Plan will not honor a Qualified Domestic Relations Order. Pursuant to an election under the Adoption Agreement, if a judgment, decree or order (including approval of a property settlement agreement) that relates to the provision of child support, alimony payments, or the marital property rights of a spouse or former spouse, child, or other dependent of a Participant is made pursuant to the domestic relations law of any State ("domestic relations order" or "DRO"), then the amount of the Participant's Account balance shall be paid in the manner and to the person or persons so directed in the domestic relations order provided such domestic relations order is found to be qualified under the provisions of Section 414(p) of the Code ("QDRO"). Payment shall be made without regard to whether the Participant is eligible for a distribution of benefits under the Plan. The Investment Sponsor shall establish reasonable procedures for determining the status of any such decree or order and for effectuating distribution pursuant to the domestic relations order. The Plan Administrator shall establish such procedures, in the absence of any procedures established by the Investment Sponsor.

(C) Accounting. If any portion of the Participant's Account Balance is payable under the domestic relations order during the period the Plan Administrator is making its determination of the qualified status of the domestic relations order, the Plan Administrator must maintain a separate accounting of the amounts payable. If the Plan Administrator determines the order is a QDRO within 18 months of the date amounts first are payable following receipt of the domestic relations order, the Plan Administrator will distribute or will direct the Investment Sponsor to distribute the payable amounts in accordance with the QDRO. If the Plan Administrator does not make its determination of the qualified status of the order within the 18-month determination period, the Plan Administrator will distribute or will direct the Investment Sponsor to distribute the payable amounts in the manner the Plan would distribute if the order did not exist and will apply the order prospectively if the Plan Administrator later determines the order is a QDRO.

To the extent it is not inconsistent with the provisions of the QDRO, the Plan Administrator may segregate or may direct the Investment Sponsor to segregate the QDRO amount in a segregated investment account. The Plan Administrator or Investment Sponsor will make any payments or distributions required under this Section 4.06 by separate benefit checks or other separate distribution to the alternate payee(s).

(D) Permissible QDROs. A domestic relations order that otherwise satisfies the requirements for a qualified domestic relations order ("QDRO") will not fail to be a QDRO: (i) solely because the order is issued after, or revises, another domestic relations order or QDRO; or (ii) solely because of the time at which the order is issued, including issuance after the annuity starting date or after the Participant's death.

ARTICLE V

PLAN ADMINISTRATOR - DUTIES WITH RESPECT TO PARTICIPANTS' ACCOUNTS

5.01 TERM/VACANCY. The Plan Administrator will serve until his or her successor is appointed. In case of a vacancy in the position of the Plan Administrator, the Employer will exercise any and all of the powers, authority, duties and discretion conferred upon the Plan Administrator pending the filling of the vacancy.

5.02 POWERS AND DUTIES. The Plan Administrator will have the following powers and duties:

- (a) To select a committee to assist the Plan Administrator;
- (b) To select a secretary for the committee, who need not be a member of the committee;
- (c) To determine the rights of eligibility of an Employee to participate in the Plan and the value of a Participant's Account;
- (d) To adopt rules and procedures and to create administrative forms necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the Plan provided the rules, procedures and forms are not inconsistent with the terms of the Plan;
- (e) To construe and enforce the terms of the Plan and the rules and regulations the Plan Administrator adopts, including interpretation of the Plan documents and documents related to the Plan's operation;
- (f) To direct the distribution of a Participant's Account;
- (g) To review and render decisions respecting a claim for (or denial of a claim for) a benefit under the Plan;
- (h) To furnish the Employer with information which the Employer may require for tax or other purposes;
- (i) To establish a policy in making distributions for unforeseeable emergencies;
- (j) To establish a policy regarding the making and the receipt of Transfers;
- (k) To establish a policy regarding Participant or Beneficiary direction of investment;
- (l) To engage the services of any person to invest any Account under this Plan and to direct such person to make payment to a Participant of his or her Vested Account;
- (m) To undertake correction of any Plan failures as necessary to preserve eligible Plan status; and
- (n) To undertake any other action the Plan Administrator deems reasonable or necessary to administer the Plan.

The Plan Administrator shall have total and complete discretion to interpret and construe the Plan and to determine all questions arising in the administration, interpretation and application of the Plan. Any determination the Plan Administrator makes under the Plan is final and binding upon any affected person.

5.03 COMPENSATION. The Plan Administrator and the members of the Committee will serve without compensation for services, but the Employer will pay all expenses of the Plan Administrator and Committee.

5.04 AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE. The Plan Administrator may authorize any one of the members of the

Committee, if any, or the Committee's Secretary, to sign on the Plan Administrator's behalf any Plan notices, directions, applications, certificates, consents, approvals, waivers, letters or other documents.

5.05 INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS/RECORDS. The Plan Administrator will maintain a separate Account in the name of each Participant to reflect the value of the Participant's Deferred Compensation under the Plan. The Plan Administrator will maintain records of its activities.

5.06 VALUE OF PARTICIPANT'S ACCOUNT. The value of each Participant's Account consists of his or her accumulated Deferred Compensation, as of the most recent Accounting Date or any later date as the Plan Administrator may determine.

5.07 ACCOUNT ADMINISTRATION, VALUATION AND EXPENSES.

(A) Individual Accounts. The Plan Administrator, as necessary for the proper administration of the Plan, will maintain, or direct the Investment Sponsor to maintain, a separate Account, or multiple Accounts, in the name of each Participant to reflect the Participant's Account Balance under the Plan. The Plan Administrator will make its allocations of Employer Contributions and of Earnings, or will request the Investment Sponsor to make such allocations, to the Accounts of the Participants as necessary to maintain proper Plan records and in accordance with the applicable: (i) Contribution Types; (ii) allocation conditions; (iii) investment account types; and (iv) Earnings allocation methods. The Plan Administrator may also maintain, or direct the Investment Sponsor to maintain, a separate temporary Account for Participant forfeitures which occur during a Plan Year, pending their accrual and allocation in accordance with the Plan terms, or for other special items as the Plan Administrator determines is necessary and appropriate for proper plan administration.

(1) By Contribution Type. The Plan Administrator, will establish Plan Accounts for each Participant as necessary to reflect his or her Accounts attributable to the following Contribution Types and the Earnings attributable thereto: Salary Reduction Contributions.

(2) By investment account type. The Plan Administrator will establish separate Accounts for each Participant as necessary to reflect his or her investment account types as described below:

(a) Pooled Accounts. A Pooled Account is an Account which for investment purposes is not a Segregated Account or a Participant-Directed Account. If any or all Plan investment Accounts are Pooled Accounts, each Participant's Account has an undivided interest in the assets comprising the Pooled Account. In a Pooled Account, the value of each Participant's Account Balance consists of that proportion of the net worth (at fair market value) of the Trust which the net credit balance in his or her Account (exclusive of the cash value of incidental benefit insurance contracts) bears to the total net credit balance in the Accounts of all Participants plus the cash surrender value of any insurance contracts held by the Investment Sponsor on the Participant's life. As of each Valuation Date, the Plan Administrator must reduce a Participant-Directed Account for any forfeiture arising from Section 5.07 after the Plan Administrator has made all other allocations, changes or adjustments to the Account (excluding Earnings) for the valuation period.

(b) Participant-Directed Accounts. A Participant-Directed Account is an Account that the Plan Administrator establishes and maintains or directs the Investment Sponsor to establish and maintain for a Participant to invest in one or more assets that are not pooled assets held by the Trust, such as assets in a brokerage account or other property in which other Participants do not have any interest. As the Plan Administrator determines, a Participant-Directed Account may provide for a limited number and type of Investment Options or funds, or may be open-ended and subject only to any limitations imposed by applicable law. A Participant may have one or more Participant-Directed Accounts in addition to Pooled or Segregated Accounts. A Participant-Directed Account is credited and charged with the Earnings. As of each Valuation Date, the Plan Administrator must reduce a Participant-Directed Account for any forfeiture arising from Section 5.07 after the Plan Administrator has made all other allocations, changes or adjustments to the Account (excluding Earnings) for the valuation period.

(c) Segregated Accounts. A Segregated Account is an Account the Plan Administrator establishes and maintains or directs the Investment Sponsor to establish and maintain for a Participant: (i) to facilitate installment payments; (ii) to hold a QDRO amount; (iii) to prevent a distortion of Plan Earnings allocations; or (iv) for such other purposes as the Plan Administrator may direct. A Segregated Account receives all income it earns and bears all expense or loss it incurs. The Investment Sponsor will invest the assets of a Segregated Account consistent with the purpose for which the Plan Administrator or Investment Sponsor established the Account. As of each Valuation Date, the Plan Administrator must reduce a Segregated Account for any forfeiture arising after the Plan Administrator has made all other allocations, changes or adjustments to the Account (excluding Earnings) for the Valuation Period. Notwithstanding anything in this Section to the contrary, transferred amounts are not required to be separately accounted for and may be combined with the corresponding Account maintained in this Plan provided all rights, benefits and features and other attributes are identical with respect to each account, or are identical after the combination and such combination does not result in the impermissible elimination of any Code §411(d)(6) protected benefits.

(3) Amount of Account/distributions. The amount of a Participant's Account, as determined by the Plan Administrator, is equal to the sum of all contributions, Earnings and other additions credited to the Account, less all distributions (including distributions to Beneficiaries and to alternate payees and also including disbursement of Plan loan proceeds), expenses and other charges against the Account as of a Valuation Date or other relevant date. For purposes of a distribution under the Plan, the amount of a Participant's Account Balance is determined based upon its value on the Valuation Date immediately preceding or coinciding with the date of the distribution. If any or all Plan investment Accounts are Participant-Directed Accounts, the directing Participant's Account Balance consists of the assets held within the Participant-Directed Account and the value of the Account is determined based upon the fair market value of such assets.

(4) Account statements. As soon as practicable after the Accounting Date of each Plan Year, the Plan Administrator will deliver to each Participant (and to each Beneficiary) a statement reflecting the amount of his or her Account Balance in the Trust as of the statement date or most recent Valuation Date. No Participant, except the Plan Administrator/Participant or Investment Sponsor/Participant, has the right to inspect the records reflecting the Account of any other Participant.

(B) Allocation of Earnings. This Section 5.07(B) applies solely to the allocation of Earnings of the Trust. The Plan Administrator will allocate Employer Contributions in accordance with Article III. Earnings means the net income, gain or loss earned by a particular Account, by the Trust, or with respect to a contribution or to a distribution, as the context requires.

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

(2) Definition of Valuation Date. A Valuation Date under this Plan is each: (a) Accounting Date; (b) Valuation Date; or (c) Valuation Date the Plan Administrator establishes. The Employer or the Plan Administrator may elect alternative Valuation Dates for the different Contribution Types which the Plan Administrator maintains under the Plan.

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

(4) Allocation methods. The Plan Administrator will allocate Earnings to the Participant Accounts in accordance with the daily valuation method. The Plan Administrator first will adjust the Participant Accounts, as those Accounts stood at the beginning of the current Valuation Period, by reducing the Accounts for any forfeitures, distributions, and loan disbursement payments arising under the Plan, for expenses charged during the Valuation Period to the Accounts (expenses directly related to a Participant's Account). The Plan Administrator then, subject to the restoration allocation requirements of the Plan, will allocate Earnings under the applicable valuation method.

(a) Daily valuation method. The Employer will apply the daily valuation method. The Plan Administrator will allocate Earnings on each day of the Plan Year for which Plan assets are valued on an established market and the Investment Sponsor is conducting business. Under the daily valuation method, all assets subject to such method are subject to daily valuation. The assets may be held in Participant-Directed Accounts or in Accounts which are subject to Investment Sponsor or other fiduciary investment direction.

(C) Allocation of Net Income, Gain or Loss (No Trust). In a Tax-Exempt Eligible 457 Plan that does not maintain a trust the Plan Administrator will allocate net income, gain or loss in accordance with this provision. As of each Accounting Date, the Plan Administrator will adjust Accounts to reflect net income, gain or loss, if any, since the last Accounting Date or Account valuation. The Employer in the Adoption Agreement will elect the method for allocating net income gain or loss. The Plan Administrator will continue to allocate net income, gain and loss to a Participant's Account subject to an installment distribution, until the Account is fully distributed.

5.08 ACCOUNT CHARGED. The Plan Administrator will charge all distributions made to a Participant or to his or her Beneficiary, or transferred under Section 8.03 from his or her Account, against the Account of the Participant when made.

5.09 OWNERSHIP OF FUND/TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATION. If the Employer is a Tax-Exempt Organization, the Plan is an unfunded plan and all Deferred Compensation, property and rights to property purchased by Deferred Compensation and all income attributable thereto remain, until paid or made available under the Plan, the sole

property and rights of the Employer, subject only to the claims of the Employer's general creditors. No Participant or Beneficiary will have any vested interest or secured or preferred position with respect to an Account or have any claim against the Employer except as a general creditor. No Participant or Beneficiary shall have any right to sell, assign, transfer or otherwise convey his or her Account or any interest in his or her Deferred Compensation. The Employer or the Plan Administrator, acting as the Employer's agent, may enter into an unfunded rabbi (grantor) trust agreement solely for the purpose of investing all or part of the Accounts, which will be subject to the claims of the Employer's general creditors, and in which the Participants or Beneficiaries will not have a vested interest nor a secured or preferred position or have any claim except as the Employer's general creditor. The Employer may not purchase life insurance contracts under this Plan unless the Employer retains all incidents of ownership in such contracts, the Employer is the sole beneficiary of such contracts and the Employer is not under any obligation to transfer the contracts or pass through the proceeds to any Participant or to his or her Beneficiary.

5.10 PARTICIPANT DIRECTION OF INVESTMENT.

Amounts credited to a Participant's book entry account shall reflect the investment experience of the Investment Options selected under the Plan. The Employer may authorize each Participant to select the Investment Options under the Plan that will be used to measure the investment experience of such Participant's account. The Investment Options shall include the Investment Options made available by TIAA and may, in addition, include Investment Options made available by additional approved Investment Sponsors. The initial allocation request may be made at the time of enrollment in the Plan. Once made, an investment allocation request shall remain in effect for all subsequent contributions until changed by the Employer, or the Participant, as the case may be. Unless otherwise determined by the Plan Administrator, a Participant may change any allocation made by such Participant hereunder, or transfer existing accumulations to another Investment Option available under the Plan, pursuant to administrative practices specified by the Plan Administrator, the Investment Sponsors, or an appropriate designee. Such administrative practices may include electronic notice if made available to Participants. Any such changes shall become effective as soon as administratively feasible after the Employer or its designee receives a satisfactory request. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Employer retains the right to allocate amounts hereunder without regard to a Participant's request. Subject to the terms of the Investment Options, the Employer or its designee shall credit investment experience to each Participant's book entry account as of the last business day of each calendar quarter or such other dates selected by the Employer or its designee, in its sole and absolute discretion.

5.11 VESTING. Contributions are 100% immediately vested.

5.12 PRESERVATION OF ELIGIBLE PLAN STATUS.

The Plan Administrator may elect to sever from this Plan and to treat as a separate 457 plan, the Accounts of any Participants who have Excess Deferrals that the Plan Administrator has not corrected in accordance with Section 3.08 or in the case of any other Code §457(b) failure that the Employer may not otherwise correct, and which failure would result in the Plan ceasing to be an Eligible 457 Plan. In such event, the Plan Administrator will take any necessary or appropriate action consistent with the Employer's maintenance of separate 457 plans and with preservation of Eligible 457 Plan status of this Plan.

5.13 LIMITED LIABILITY. The Employer will not be liable to pay plan benefits to a Participant in excess of the value of the Participant's Account as the Plan Administrator determines in accordance with the Plan terms. Neither the Employer nor the Plan Administrator will be liable for losses

arising from depreciation or shrinkage in the value of any investments acquired under this Plan.

5.14 LOST PARTICIPANTS. If the Plan Administrator is unable to locate any Participant or Beneficiary whose Account becomes distributable (a "lost Participant"), the Plan Administrator will apply the provisions of this Section 5.14.

(A) **Attempt to Locate**. The Plan Administrator will attempt to locate a lost Participant and may use one or more of the following methods: (1) provide a distribution notice to the lost Participant at his or her last known address by certified or registered mail; (2) use a commercial locator service, the internet or other general search method; (3) use the Social Security Administration or PBGC search program; or (4) use such other methods as the Plan Administrator believes prudent.

(B) **Failure to Locate**. If a lost Participant remains unlocated for 6 months following the date the Plan Administrator first attempts to locate the lost Participant using one or more of the methods described in Section 5.14(A), the Plan Administrator may forfeit the lost Participant's Account.

(C) **Nonexclusivity and Uniformity**. The provisions of this Section 5.14 are intended to provide permissible but not exclusive means for the Plan Administrator to administer the Accounts of lost Participants. The Plan Administrator may utilize any other reasonable method to locate lost Participants and to administer the Accounts of lost Participants, including the default rollovers under Section 4.07(C) and such other methods as the Revenue Service or the U.S. Department of Labor ("DOL") may in the future specify. The Plan Administrator will apply Section 5.14 in a reasonable manner, but may in determining a specific course of action as to a particular Account, reasonably take into account differing circumstances such as the amount of a lost Participant's Account, the expense in attempting to locate a lost Participant, the Plan Administrator's ability to establish and the expense of establishing a rollover IRA, and other factors. The Plan Administrator may charge to the Account of a lost Participant the reasonable expenses incurred under this Section 5.14 and which are associated with the lost Participant's Account.

5.15 PLAN CORRECTION. The Plan Administrator, in conjunction with the Employer and Investment Sponsor as appropriate, may undertake such correction of Plan errors as the Plan Administrator deems necessary, including but not limited to correction to maintain the Plan's status as an Eligible 457 Plan. The Plan Administrator under this Section 5.15 also may undertake Plan correction in accordance with any correction program that the Internal Revenue Service makes applicable to 457 plans.

5.16 PLAN CONTRACTS. The terms of each Investment Option offered to Participants as an Investment Option hereunder, the terms of a custodial agreement, or trust in which an Investment Option may be held, any contract issued on behalf of a Participant, certificate issued to a Participant, and any other written documents or instruments related to any such matters are a part of the Plan as if fully set forth in the Plan document and the provisions of which are hereby incorporated by reference into the Plan. In the case where there is any inconsistency or ambiguity between the terms of the Plan and those of any contract, certificate, custodial agreement, unfunded rabbi (grantor) trust, or other such document or instrument if any, funding the Plan, the terms of the contract, certificate, custodial agreement, unfunded rabbi (grantor) trust, or other such document or instrument will control to the extent not inconsistent with the applicable provisions of the Code and any applicable regulations issued thereunder.

ARTICLE VI PARTICIPANT ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6.01 BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION. A Participant from time to time may designate, in writing, any person(s) (including a trust or other entity), contingently or successively, to whom the Plan Administrator or Investment Sponsor will pay the Participant's Account (including any life insurance proceeds payable to the Participant's Account) in the event of death. The Plan Administrator will prescribe the form for the Participant's written designation of Beneficiary and, upon the Participant's filing the form with the Plan Administrator, the form revokes all designations filed prior to that date by the same Participant.

6.02 NO BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION. If a Participant fails to name a Beneficiary in accordance with Section 6.01, or if the Beneficiary named by a Participant predeceases the Participant, then the Plan Administrator will pay the Participant's remaining Account in accordance with Article IV to the Participant's estate.

If the Beneficiary survives the Participant, but dies prior to distribution of the Participant's entire Account, the Investment Sponsor will pay the remaining Account to the Beneficiary's estate unless: (1) the Participant's Beneficiary designation provides otherwise; or (2) the Beneficiary has properly designated a beneficiary. A Beneficiary only may designate a beneficiary for the Participant's Account Balance remaining at the Beneficiary's death, if the Participant has not previously designated a successive contingent beneficiary and the Beneficiary's designation otherwise complies with the Plan terms. The Plan Administrator will direct an Investment Sponsor if applicable as to the method and to whom the Investment Sponsor will make payment under this Section 6.02.

6.03 SALARY REDUCTION AGREEMENT.

(A) General. A Participant must elect to make Salary Reduction Contributions on a Salary Reduction Agreement form the Plan Administrator provides for this purpose. The Salary Reduction Agreement must be consistent with the Employer's Adoption Agreement elections and the Plan Administrator in a Salary Reduction Agreement may impose such other terms and limitations as the Plan Administrator may determine.

(B) Election Timing. A Participant's Salary Reduction Agreement may not take effect earlier than the first day of the calendar month following the date the Participant executes the Salary Reduction Agreement and as to Compensation paid or made available in such calendar month. However, if an Employee is eligible to become a Participant during the Employee's calendar month of hire, the Employee may execute a Salary Reduction Agreement on or before the date he/she becomes an Employee, effective for the month in which he/she becomes an Employee.

(C) Sick, Vacation and Back Pay. If the Employer in the Adoption Agreement permits Participants to make Salary Reduction Contributions from accumulated sick pay, from accumulated vacation pay or from back pay, a Participant who will incur a Severance from Employment may execute a Salary Reduction Agreement before such amounts are paid or made available provided: (i) such amounts are paid or made available before the Participant incurs the Severance; and (ii) the Participant is an Employee in that month.

(D) Modification of Salary Reduction Agreement. A Participant's Salary Reduction Agreement remains in effect until a Participant modifies it or ceases to be eligible to participate in the Plan. A Participant may modify his or her Salary Reduction Agreement by executing a new Salary Reduction Agreement. Any modification will become effective no earlier than the beginning of the calendar month

commencing after the date the Participant executes the new Salary Reduction Agreement. Filing a new Salary Reduction Agreement will revoke all Salary Reduction Agreements filed prior to that date. The Employer or Plan Administrator may restrict the Participant's right to modify his or her Salary Reduction Agreement in any Taxable Year.

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

6.04 PERSONAL DATA TO PLAN ADMINISTRATOR.

Each Participant and each Beneficiary of a deceased Participant must furnish to the Plan Administrator such evidence, data or information as the Plan Administrator considers necessary or desirable for the purpose of administering the Plan. The provisions of this Plan are effective for the benefit of each Participant upon the condition precedent that each Participant will furnish promptly full, true and complete evidence, data and information when requested by the Plan Administrator, provided the Plan Administrator advises each Participant of the effect of his or her failure to comply with its request.

6.05 ADDRESS FOR NOTIFICATION. Each Participant and each Beneficiary of a deceased Participant must file with the Plan Administrator from time to time, in writing, his or her address and any change of address. Any communication, statement or notice addressed to a Participant, or Beneficiary, at his or her last address filed with the Plan Administrator, or as shown on the records of the Employer, binds the Participant, or Beneficiary, for all purposes of this Plan.

6.06 PARTICIPANT OR BENEFICIARY

INCAPACITATED. If, in the opinion of the Plan Administrator or of the Investment Sponsor, a Participant or Beneficiary entitled to a Plan distribution is not able to care for his or her affairs because of a mental condition, a physical condition, or by reason of age, the Plan Administrator or at the direction of the Plan Administrator, the Investment Sponsor, may make the distribution to the Participant's or Beneficiary's guardian, conservator, Investment Sponsor, custodian (including under a Uniform Transfers or Gifts to Minors Act) or to his or her attorney-in-fact or to other legal representative upon furnishing evidence of such status satisfactory to the Plan Administrator and to the Investment Sponsor. The Plan Administrator and the Investment Sponsor do not have any liability with respect to payments so made and neither the Plan Administrator nor the Investment Sponsor has any duty to make inquiry as to the competence of any person entitled to receive payments under the Plan.

**ARTICLE VII
MISCELLANEOUS**

7.01 NO ASSIGNMENT OR ALIENATION. A Participant or Beneficiary does not have the right to commute, sell, assign, pledge, transfer or otherwise convey or encumber the right to receive any payments under the Plan or Trust and the Plan Administrator and the Investment Sponsor will not recognize any such anticipation, assignment, or alienation. The payments and the rights under this Plan are nonassignable and nontransferable. Furthermore, a Participant's or Beneficiary's interest in the Trust is not subject to attachment, garnishment, levy, execution or other legal or equitable process.

7.02 EFFECT ON OTHER PLANS. This Plan does not affect benefits under any other retirement, pension, or benefit plan or system established for the benefit of the Employer's Employees, and participation under this Plan does not affect benefits receivable under any such plan or system, except to the extent provided in such plan or system.

7.03 WORD USAGE. Words used in the masculine will apply to the feminine where applicable, and wherever the context of the Plan dictates, the plural will be read as the singular and the singular as the plural.

7.04 STATE LAW. The laws of the state of the Employer's principal place of business will determine all questions arising with respect to the provisions of this Plan, except to the extent Federal law supersedes State law.

7.05 EMPLOYMENT NOT GUARANTEED. Nothing contained in this Plan, or any modification or amendment to the Plan, or in the creation of any Account, or the payment of any benefit, gives any Employee, Participant or Beneficiary any right to continue employment, any legal or equitable right against the Employer, the Plan Administrator, the Investment Sponsor, any other Employee of the Employer, or any agents thereof except as expressly provided by the Plan.

7.06 NOTICE, DESIGNATION, ELECTION, CONSENT AND WAIVER. All notices under the Plan and all Participant or Beneficiary designations, elections, consents or waivers must be in writing and made in a form the Plan Administrator specifies or otherwise approves. To the extent permitted by Treasury regulations or other applicable guidance, any Plan notice, election, consent or waiver may be transmitted electronically. Any person entitled to notice under the Plan may waive the notice or shorten the notice period except as otherwise required by the Code.

ARTICLE VIII AMENDMENT, TERMINATION, TRANSFERS

8.01 AMENDMENT BY EMPLOYER/SPONSOR. The Employer has the right at any time and from time to time:

(a) To amend this Plan and Trust Agreement and the Adoption Agreement in any manner it deems necessary or advisable in order to continue the status of this Plan as an Eligible 457 Plan; and

(b) To amend this Plan and Trust Agreement and the Adoption Agreement in any other manner, including deletion, substitution or modification of any Plan, Trust or Adoption Agreement provision.

The Employer must make all amendments in writing. The Employer may amend the Plan by an Adoption Agreement election, by addenda, by separate amendment, or by restatement of the Adoption Agreement or Plan. Each amendment must state the date to which it is either retroactively or prospectively effective. The Employer also may not make any amendment that affects the rights, duties or responsibilities of the Investment Sponsor or the Plan Administrator without the written consent of the affected Investment Sponsor or the Plan Administrator.

8.02 TERMINATION/FREEZING OF PLAN. The Employer has the right, at any time, to terminate this Plan or to cease (freeze) further Deferral Contributions to the Plan. Upon termination or freezing of the Plan, the provisions of the Plan (other than provisions permitting continued Deferral Contributions) remain operative until distribution of all Accounts. Upon Plan termination, the Plan Administrator or Investment Sponsor shall distribute to Participants and Beneficiaries all Deferred Compensation as soon as is reasonably practicable following termination.

8.03 TRANSFERS. Unless specifically authorized in the Adoption Agreement, transfers to or from another Eligible 457 Plan are prohibited. To the extent permitted in the Adoption Agreement and to the extent administratively feasible for the Investment Sponsor, the Employer may enter into a Transfer agreement with another employer under which this Plan: (a) may accept a Transfer of a Participant's Account in the other employer's Eligible 457 Plan; or (b) may Transfer a Participant's (or Beneficiary's) Account in this Plan to the other employer's Eligible 457 Plan. The plan sponsors of the plans involved in the Transfer both must be Tax-Exempt Organizations and the plans must provide for Transfers. The Participant or Beneficiary, after the Transfer will have Deferred Compensation in the recipient plan at least equal to his or her Deferred Compensation in the transferring plan immediately before the Transfer. Any Transfer also must comply with applicable Treasury regulations, and 1.457-10(b)(5) as to post-severance transfers between Tax-Exempt Organization Eligible 457 Plans. The Plan Administrator will credit any Transfer accepted under this Section 8.03 to the Participant's Account and will treat the transferred amount as a Deferral Contribution for all purposes of this Plan except the Plan Administrator, will not treat such Transfer as a Deferral Contribution subject to the limitations of Article III. In addition, in the case of a Transfer between Tax-Exempt Organization Eligible Plans, the recipient plans shall apply a Participant's distribution elections made under the transfer or plan in accordance with Treas. Reg. §1.457-10(b)(6)(ii). The Plan's Transfer of any Participant's or Beneficiary's Account under this Section 8.03 completely discharges the Employer, the Plan Administrator, the Investment Sponsor and the Plan from any liability to the Participant or Beneficiary for any Plan benefits.