



Schwab Individual 401(k) Plan

Summary Plan Description

Employer Instructions

1. Complete the Summary Plan Description (SPD) in accordance with the elections you made on the Adoption Agreement.
 2. Provide a photocopy of the completed SPD to each participant.
 3. Retain the original completed copy for your records. Do not send the SPD to Schwab.
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To the Participant

Your Employer has adopted the Schwab Individual 401(k) Plan ("the Plan") to help you and other employees save for retirement.

Your Employer established the Plan by signing a complex legal agreement—the Plan document—which contains all of the provisions that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires. The Plan document must follow certain federal laws and regulations that apply to retirement plans. The Plan document may change as new or revised laws or regulations take effect. Your Employer also has the right to modify certain features of the Plan from time to time. You will be notified about changes affecting your rights under the Plan.

This SPD summarizes the important features of the Plan document, including your benefits and obligations under the Plan. If you want more detailed information about certain Plan features or have questions about the information contained in this SPD, you should contact your Employer. You may also see a copy of the Plan document by making arrangements with your Employer. Certain terms in the SPD have a special meaning when used in the Plan. These terms are capitalized throughout the SPD and are defined in more detail in the Definitions section of the SPD. If any information in this SPD conflicts with the terms of the Plan document adopted by your Employer, the terms of the Plan document—not this SPD—will apply.

This SPD summarizes features of your Employer's current Plan document. If you receive this SPD because the Plan is being restated (updated), please note that some provisions from prior versions of your Employer's Plan document may continue to apply to some of the assets under the Plan. In addition, some provisions under this Plan document may have special effective dates. A summary of any prior plan provisions or special effective dates (and who is affected by these special provisions) is listed in the section titled "Administrative Information and Rights Under ERISA."

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Employer Information

Who established the Plan?

The official name of the Plan is _____

The Employer who adopted the Plan is _____

Business Address: _____

Business Telephone Number: _____

Federal Tax Identification Number: _____

Tax Year-End: _____

Plan Sequence Number: _____

Additional employers that share common ownership with your Employer may also adopt the Plan. You may obtain a complete list of other employers adopting the Plan by submitting a written request to your Plan Administrator.

Effective Dates

When did the Plan become effective?

New Plan

The effective date of the Plan is _____.

Unless otherwise indicated below, Deferrals will be effective on the same date as the Plan.

You may begin making Deferrals on:

The next payroll date following the effective date listed above.

_____.

Amendment and Restatement of a Prior Plan

Your Employer has amended and restated the Plan, which was originally adopted on _____.

The effective date of this amended Plan is _____.

This Plan is a frozen Plan effective on _____. You will not be eligible to contribute to the Plan based on Compensation earned after this date. You will not be eligible for any additional Employer contributions after this date unless your Employer must make a contribution to meet prior obligations or certain IRS requirements for the year the Plan is frozen.

Eligibility

Q1. What age and/or service requirements do I have to meet before I am eligible to participate in the Plan?

You will generally become eligible to participate in the Plan after you meet the age and service requirements listed below.

Age: _____

Eligibility Service:

No eligibility service requirements apply.

You must complete _____ consecutive months of eligibility service.

You must complete _____ years of eligibility service.

You will be credited with a year of eligibility service if you work 1,000 hours during the eligibility measuring period. You will need to work 500 hours to avoid a break in eligibility service. Your initial eligibility measuring period will be the 12-month period beginning with your hire date. If you do not satisfy the eligibility requirements during that first measuring period, eligibility will be calculated based on the Plan Year.

These service requirements will not apply to you, and you will be eligible to enter the Plan on the next entry date if you:

were employed by the Employer on _____.

If the Plan document is being amended or restated onto a new Plan document and you were eligible to participate in the prior plan, you will continue to be eligible to participate in this Plan without satisfying any additional age or service requirements.

Q2. If I have met the age and service requirements, will I be eligible to participate in the Plan?

You will be eligible to participate in the Plan after meeting certain age and service requirements described in Question 1 above. However, if you are covered by a collective bargaining agreement (for example, a union agreement) and your exclusion from coverage under this Plan was part of the negotiated agreement, or you are a nonresident alien and received no income from within the United States, you will be excluded from the Plan. If you became an employee as a result of a recent merger, acquisition, or similar transaction, you will not be eligible to participate in the Plan during a transition period covering the Plan Year in which the transaction occurred and the following Plan Year.



Eligibility (Continued)

Q3. When can I enter the Plan?

Once you have met any age and service requirements indicated above, you will enter the Plan the next semi-annual entry date (the first day of the Plan Year and the first day of the seventh month of the Plan Year), or at any other time designated by your Plan Administrator.

Q4. What happens to my Plan eligibility if I terminate my employment and am later rehired?

Once you meet the eligibility requirements and enter the Plan, you will continue to participate while you are still employed by the Employer, even if you have a break in eligibility service. If you had not yet met the eligibility requirements and had a break in eligibility service, the periods before your break in service will not be taken into account, and you will have to satisfy the eligibility requirements following your break in service. Periods during which you have a break in eligibility service will not count against you if you were absent because you were pregnant, had a child or adopted a child, were serving in the military, or provided certain service during a national emergency (and reemployment is protected under federal or state law), and you start working again for your same Employer within the time required by law.

If you had met the eligibility requirements and were a Participant in the Plan before terminating employment or having a break in eligibility service, and are later rehired, you will enter the Plan immediately.

Q5. Once I am a Plan Participant, what must I do to continue to participate in the Plan?

You will continue to participate in the Plan as long as you do not become a member of an excluded class. If you become a member of an excluded class, you will no longer be able to contribute to the Plan. However, your years of vesting service will continue to accumulate as long as you are still employed by the Employer.

Contributions

Q1. Can I contribute to the Plan?

Employee Deferrals

You will be able to contribute a portion of your Compensation as a Deferral once you have met the eligibility requirements and entered the Plan. The Plan allows you to make pre-tax Deferral contributions.

If you make pre-tax Deferrals, it means that, unlike the compensation that you actually receive, the pre-tax contribution (and all of the earnings accumulated while it is invested in the Plan) will not be taxed at the time it is paid by your Employer. Instead it will be taxable to you when you take a payment from the Plan. These contributions will reduce your taxable income each year you make a contribution but will be treated as compensation for Social Security taxes.

Example: Your Compensation is \$25,000 per year. You decide to contribute 5% of your Compensation into the Plan as a pre-tax Deferral. Your Employer will pay you \$23,750 as gross taxable income and will deposit \$1,250 (5%) into the Plan. You will not pay income taxes on the \$1,250 (plus any earnings on the \$1,250) until you withdraw it from the Plan.

Deferrals (and the related earnings) are always fully vested and cannot be forfeited. If you were to leave your Employer, you would be entitled to the full Deferral balance (plus earnings) when you are eligible for a payment.

Your Employer allows you to contribute any dollar amount or percentage of your Compensation up to the limits permitted by the law and regulations governing 401(k) plans.

The maximum dollar amount that you can contribute to the Plan each year is \$17,500 (for 2014) and includes contributions you make to other deferral plans (for example, other 401(k) plans, salary deferral SEP plans, or 403(b) plans). This amount will increase as the cost of living increases. The Plan Administrator may further limit the amount that you can contribute to the Plan to help the Plan satisfy certain testing requirements. The Plan Administrator will notify you if you are a Highly Compensated Employee and subject to these special limits.

If you are eligible to make Deferrals and are age 50 or older before the end of any calendar year, you may defer up to an extra \$5,500 (for 2014) each year into the Plan as a Deferral once you meet certain Plan limits. The maximum catch-up amount will increase as the cost of living increases.

Q2. How do I start making contributions?

To begin deferring a portion of your Compensation into the Plan, you must complete a Deferral election form or follow another Deferral election process provided to you by your Plan Administrator.

Q3. Can I change my contribution rate or stop making Deferrals after I start participating in the Plan?

You may change the amount you are deferring into the Plan—or stop making Deferrals altogether—at the times indicated below by submitting a new Deferral election form or by notifying your Plan Administrator of your desire to change your Deferral rate using another method approved by your Plan Administrator.

You may change the amount of your Deferrals at the times designated by your Plan Administrator. You will generally need to notify your Plan Administrator, in writing, at least 30 days before you wish to stop making Deferrals, unless your Plan Administrator designates a different time period or procedure. Once you have stopped your Deferrals, you may begin deferring a portion of your Compensation into the Plan as a Deferral again on the first day of the next Plan Year and the first day of the seventh month of the next Plan Year, unless your Plan Administrator decides to allow more frequent options.



Contributions (Continued)**Q4. What if I contribute too much to the Plan?**

If you contribute too much to the Plan as a Deferral, you must take the excess amount (plus any earnings on the excess) out of the Plan by April 15 of the year following the year the money was contributed to the Plan. You must notify your Employer, in writing, of the excess amount by March 1. The excess amount is taxable to you in the year you contributed it to the Plan. If you do not remove it by the deadline, additional taxes will apply.

If you are a Highly Compensated Employee, the Deferrals that you and all other Highly Compensated Employees contribute to the Plan will be compared with the Deferrals of employees who are not highly compensated. If Deferrals of the Highly Compensated Employees exceed certain limits, a portion of your Deferrals may be returned to you. Your Plan Administrator will notify you if you are affected by these rules.

Q5. What if I don't make an election to contribute into the Plan?

You are not required to defer a portion of your Compensation into the Plan. If you elect 0% on the Deferral election form or use some other procedure established by your Plan Administrator (or you simply fail to make a Deferral election), you will not be enrolled in the Plan as a deferring Participant (that is, 0% of your Compensation will be deferred into the Plan).

Q6. Will my Employer make contributions to the Plan?

Your Employer may choose to make Employer contributions to the Plan. The amount of any Employer contributions, if any, will be determined by your Employer from year to year. To qualify to receive an Employer contribution for a Plan Year, you must meet the age and Years of Service requirements selected in Question 1 of the Eligibility section of this SPD and must either work 500 hours during the Plan Year or be employed on the last day of the Plan Year.

If your Employer elects to make an Employer contribution, it will be allocated using a pro rata formula. Under this formula the Employer's contribution is divided among all eligible Plan Participants based on their Compensation as compared to all eligible Participants' Compensation.

Q7. If I have money in other retirement plans, can I combine it with my money in this Plan?**Rollover Contributions**

You may be allowed to roll over dollars you have saved in qualified plans, 403(b) plans, governmental 457(b) plans, and IRAs into this Plan unless you are part of any excluded class of employees. The Plan will accept rollovers paid directly from the distributing plan to this Plan. The Plan will also accept pre-tax amounts distributed to you and then deposited into this Plan as an indirect rollover contribution. Nondeductible Employee Contributions and Roth Deferrals, including those from 403(b) plans and 457(b) plans, may not be rolled into this Plan. Your Plan Administrator will provide you with the information needed to determine whether your prior plan or pre-tax portion of your IRA balance is qualified to be rolled over into this Plan and whether you meet the eligibility requirements for a rollover. You are always 100% vested in your rollover contributions.

Transfer Contributions

You may be allowed to transfer dollars you have saved in other retirement arrangements into this Plan.

The Plan Administrator will provide you with the information needed to determine whether your prior plan balance is qualified to be transferred into this Plan. You are always 100% vested in your transfer contributions.

Q8. Will I receive a top-heavy minimum contribution in years the Plan is top-heavy?

In any year the Plan is top-heavy, the Employer may need to make an additional contribution for Participants who are not Key Employees.

Q9. Are there any limits on how much can be contributed for me?

In addition to the Deferral limit described previously, you may not have total contributions of more than \$52,000 (in 2014) or an amount equal to 100% of your Compensation, whichever is less, allocated to the Plan for your benefit each year. This limit will increase as the cost of living increases and does not include age 50 catch-up contributions.

Q10. Will contributions be made for me if I am called to military service?

If you are reemployed by your Employer after completing military service, you may be entitled to receive certain makeup contributions from your Employer. If the Plan permits Deferrals, you may also have the option of making up missed employee contributions. Contact your Plan Administrator for more information about your options under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) of 1994.

Q11. If I die or become Disabled during military service, will the time I was providing military service be considered for determining whether I will receive Employer contributions?

Your Employer will treat you as if you had been reemployed on the day before your death or disability and terminated on the day of death or disability to determine your Plan contributions. In the event of your death, your Employer will treat you as if you had been reemployed on the day before your death and terminated on the day of your death to determine all of your benefits under the Plan other than contributions.

Vesting and Forfeitures**Will I be able to keep my Employer contributions if I terminate employment or am no longer eligible to participate in the Plan?**

Yes. Like the amounts that you contribute to the Plan as Deferrals, any contributions that you receive from your Employer will always be 100% vested and cannot be forfeited, even if you terminate employment or become ineligible to participate in the Plan.



Distributions and Loans

Q1. Will I ever be required to take my money out of the Plan?

When you are required to take your money out of the Plan varies depending on your Plan balance, your age, and whether you are still employed.

Cashouts at Termination of Employment

If your vested balance at the time you terminate employment is less than or equal to \$1,000, you must take it out of the Plan when you terminate employment. If you do not tell your Plan Administrator what to do with your account under the Plan (for example, roll it over to an IRA), your Plan Administrator may distribute your Plan account as a lump sum.

If your balance is greater than \$1,000, even if you terminate service, you are not required to take a payment from the Plan until the age 70½ required distribution rules apply to you. However, if your Employer chooses, your balance may be immediately distributed to you if you have separated from service and reached the later of age 62 or the Plan's Normal Retirement Age.

Rollover contributions will be included in determining your balance for these cash-out purposes.

Required Minimum Distributions

You will be required to begin taking required minimum distributions (RMDs) upon your Required Beginning Date. These distributions will generally be required to start when you attain age 70½. The Plan's Required Beginning Date is found in the Definitions section of this SPD.

Q2. What contributions are available to me if I terminate employment before I reach Normal Retirement Age?

Once you are no longer working for your Employer, you may access the vested portion of your balance in the Plan.

Q3. Can I withdraw money from the Plan while I am still employed?

The Plan is designed to help you build an account that will help support you during your retirement years. However, you will be able to take certain distributions from the Plan while you are still working for your Employer, as indicated below.

In-Service Distributions

You may request a distribution of your rollover and transfer contributions at any time. You may also request a distribution of your Deferrals when you die, you become Disabled, the Plan terminates, or you reach age 59½.

If you incur a deemed severance because you are on active duty in the uniformed services for a period of more than 30 days without severing from employment with your Employer, you may elect to take a distribution of your Deferrals from the Plan while you are on active duty. However, if you choose to take distributions under this provision, you will not be permitted to make Deferrals to the Plan during the six-month period beginning on the date of the distribution.

The Plan permits you to take a penalty-free distribution from your Deferrals if you were called to active military duty after September 11, 2001, you were ordered or called to active duty for a period of at least 180 days or an indefinite period, and your distributions are taken after you were called to duty and before your active duty ended.

You may request a distribution from any Employer contributions while you are still employed if you have participated in the Plan for at least five years or the amounts being paid out have been in the Plan for at least two years. You may also request a distribution when you reach Normal Retirement Age, you become Disabled, you reach age 59½, or the Plan is terminated.

Hardship Distributions

If you have a financial hardship, you may request a distribution of the vested portion of your Plan balance, regardless of the original source of the contributions (not including any earnings on Deferrals).

The types of expenses that qualify for a hardship distribution include medical expenses for you, your spouse, or your dependents; payment to purchase your principal residence; tuition and education-related expenses for you, your spouse, or your dependents; payments to prevent eviction from your principal residence; funeral expenses for your parent, your spouse, or your dependents; and payments to repair your principal residence that qualify for a casualty loss deduction. The Plan will consider a financial hardship of your primary beneficiary as if it were a qualifying hardship of your spouse or dependents. This may allow you to withdraw Deferrals if your primary beneficiary has a hardship. Your Plan Administrator may modify the list of events that qualify for a hardship distribution when Employer contributions are being used to satisfy your hardship request.

Before you take a hardship distribution, you must take all other distributions available to you under the Plan. If you take a hardship distribution of Deferrals, you will not be eligible to make Deferrals for the next six months. If you are under age 59½, the amount you take out of the Plan as a hardship distribution that is taken from pre-tax sources (like pre-tax Deferrals or Employer contributions) will be taxable to you and will generally be subject to a 10% penalty tax.

Q4. How will my money be distributed to me if I request a payment from the Plan?

You may choose to take your payment in a lump sum, partial payments, or installment (periodic) payments.

If your distribution is eligible to be rolled over, you may choose to have your distribution paid to another eligible retirement arrangement. Contact the Plan Administrator for the documentation and procedures that apply to rollovers.

Q5. How do I request a payment?

You (or your beneficiary) must complete a distribution form that is provided by or approved by the Plan Administrator, or follow other procedures defined by the Plan Administrator for processing distributions. Your distribution will begin as soon as administratively feasible following your request for a distribution.

If you are taking a hardship distribution, you may be required to provide documents to verify that you have a hardship event that qualifies for a Plan distribution.



Distributions and Loans (Continued)

Q6. What if I die before receiving all of my money from the Plan?

If you die before taking all of your assets from the Plan, the remaining balance will be paid to your designated beneficiary. If you do not name a beneficiary and you are married, your spouse will be your beneficiary. If you do not name a beneficiary and you are not married, your remaining balance in the Plan will be paid to your estate.

To designate your beneficiary, you must complete the beneficiary designation form or follow alternate procedures established by the Plan Administrator. If you are married and decide to name someone other than your spouse as your beneficiary, your spouse must consent in writing to your designation. It is important to review your designation from time to time and update it if your circumstances change (for example, a divorce, or the death of a named beneficiary).

Your beneficiary will generally have the same options regarding the form of the distribution that are available to you as a Participant. If the Plan is subject to the spousal consent requirements, however, and the balance is greater than \$5,000, your beneficiary may be required to take the payments in the form of a life annuity, unless the annuity has been properly waived by you (and your spouse, if applicable) during your lifetime. Your spouse beneficiary may also have the option of rolling the distribution into an IRA.

If you die after your Required Beginning Date, your beneficiary must continue taking distributions from the Plan at least annually. If you die before your Required Beginning Date, your beneficiary may have the option of (1) taking annual payments beginning the year following your death (or the year you would have reached age 70½, if your spouse is your beneficiary), or (2) delaying their distribution until the year containing the fifth anniversary of your death, provided they take the entire amount remaining during that fifth year.

The Plan permits beneficiaries to directly roll over their portion of the individual account to an inherited IRA. Such a distribution must otherwise qualify as a distribution that is eligible to roll over.

Q7. If I am married, does my spouse have to approve my distributions from the Plan?

You are not required to get consent from your spouse in order to take a payment from the Plan. However, your spouse must be your beneficiary under the Plan unless your spouse provides written consent to designate a different beneficiary.

Q8. Do any penalties or restrictions apply to my payments?

Generally, if you take a payment from the Plan before you are age 59½, a 10% early distribution penalty will apply to the taxable portion of your payment. There are some exceptions to the 10% penalty. Your tax advisor can assist you in determining whether you qualify for a penalty exception.

If your payment is eligible to be rolled over and you take the payment rather than rolling it over to another retirement arrangement, 20% of the taxable portion of your payment will be withheld and sent to the IRS as a credit toward the taxes you will owe on the payment amount.

Example: You request a \$10,000 payment from your Plan balance. If the amount is eligible to be rolled over to another plan, but you choose not to roll it over, you will receive \$8,000, and \$2,000 will be sent to the IRS.

Q9. What if the Plan is terminated?

If the Plan is terminated, you will be required to take your entire account balance from the Plan.

Q10. Can I take a loan from the Plan?

The Plan does not allow you to take a loan from your account.

Definitions

Adverse Determination – An Adverse Determination is a denial, reduction, or termination of, or a failure to provide or make payment (in whole or in part) for, a benefit, including any such denial, reduction, termination, or failure to provide or make payment that is based on a determination of your or your beneficiary's eligibility to participate in the Plan.

Compensation – Generally the amount of your earnings from your Employer taken into account under the Plan is all earnings reported to you on Form W-2. Compensation will include certain amounts that are not included in your taxable income that were deferred under a cafeteria plan, a 401(k) plan, a salary deferral SEP plan, a 403(b) plan, a 414(h) governmental pick-up plan, a 457 deferred compensation plan of a state or local government or tax-exempt employer, or transportation fringe benefits.

If you receive payments from your Employer within 2½ months after severing your employment, any regular pay for services you performed before severance will be included in Compensation. In addition, unused accrued sick, vacation, or other leave that you are entitled to cash out and amounts received under a nonqualified unfunded deferred compensation program will be included in Compensation. Amounts deemed to be Compensation that relate to an automatic enrollment cafeteria plan where you fail to provide proof of insurance will also be included when determining your Compensation.

If your Employer chooses to provide differential pay to you while you are on active duty with the uniformed services for a period of more than 30 days, the pay will be considered additional Compensation paid to you for purposes of determining Plan contributions. See your Plan Administrator to determine if your Employer provides differential pay.

The measuring period for Compensation will be the Plan Year unless a different measuring period is required by law or regulations (for example, certain compliance tests). Generally, only Compensation paid to you after becoming a Participant will be considered. The maximum amount of your Compensation that will be taken into account under the Plan is \$260,000 (for 2014). This amount will increase as the cost of living increases.

Deferrals – Deferrals are the dollars you choose to contribute to the Plan through payroll deduction.

Disabled – You will be considered Disabled if you cannot engage in any substantial, gainful activity because of a medically determined physical or mental impairment that is expected to last at least 12 months.



Definitions (Continued)

Employer – The Employer who adopted this Plan is _____. Your Employer will also serve as the Plan Administrator, as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), and is responsible for the day-to-day operations and decisions regarding the Plan, unless a separate Plan Administrator is appointed for all or some of the Plan responsibilities.

Highly Compensated Employee – A Highly Compensated Employee is any employee who:

- 1) was more than a 5% owner at any time during the year or the previous year, or
- 2) for the previous year had compensation from the Employer greater than \$115,000 (for 2014). This amount will increase as the cost of living increases.

Hour of Service – Service will be measured based on actual hours for which you are entitled to pay.

Key Employee – Any employee in the current year or previous year who is:

- 1) an officer of the Employer whose annual compensation is greater than \$170,000 (for 2014);
- 2) a more than 5% owner of the Employer; or
- 3) a more than 1% owner of the Employer who has compensation of more than \$150,000 will be classified as a Key Employee.

The \$170,000 amount for officers will increase as the cost of living increases.

Nondeductible Employee Contribution – Nondeductible Employee Contributions are amounts you contributed to a prior Plan on an after-tax basis. The earnings on these contributions accumulate tax-free until paid out of the Plan. The Plan does not allow you to contribute, transfer, or roll over Nondeductible Employee Contributions to this Plan.

Normal Retirement Age – Age 59½ is the Normal Retirement Age under the Plan.

Participant – An employee of the Employer who has satisfied the eligibility requirements and entered the Plan.

Plan – The Plan described in this SPD is the _____.

Plan Administrator – Your Employer is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Plan and is the Plan Administrator.

Plan Year – The Plan Year is the 12-month period which coincides with your Employer's tax year.

Profit Sharing Contribution – A Profit Sharing Contribution is a contribution your Employer may choose to make each year based on the formula in the Plan document for Participants who meet the Profit Sharing Contribution eligibility requirements. Your eligibility to receive Profit Sharing Contributions does not depend on whether you make Deferrals.

Required Beginning Date – When you reach age 70½ you will generally need to begin taking a portion of your balance out of the Plan each year. This distribution is called a required minimum distribution, or RMD. If you continue to work for your Employer after age 70½, you may be allowed to delay required distributions until you actually stop working for your Employer, unless you own more than 5% of the Employer. If you own more than 5% of the Employer, you will need to begin taking payments at age 70½ even if you are still employed. The annual required distribution amount is generally based on your account balance divided by a life expectancy factor outlined in retirement plan regulations.

Tax Year-End – Your Employer's Tax Year-End is _____.

Profit Sharing Contribution – A Profit Sharing Contribution is a contribution your Employer may choose to make each year based on the formula in the Plan document for Participants who meet the Profit Sharing Contribution eligibility requirements. Your eligibility to receive Profit Sharing Contributions does not depend on whether you make Deferrals.

Required Beginning Date – When you reach age 70½ you will generally need to begin taking a portion of your balance out of the Plan each year. This distribution is called a required minimum distribution, or RMD. If you continue to work for your Employer after age 70½, you may delay required distributions until you actually stop working for your Employer unless you own more than 5% of the Employer. If you own more than 5% of the Employer, you will need to begin taking payments at age 70½ even if you are still employed. The annual required distribution amount is generally based on your account balance divided by a life expectancy factor outlined in retirement plan regulations.

Tax Year-End – Your Employer's Tax Year-End is _____.

Investing Your Plan Account

Q1. What investments are permitted under the Plan?

You direct the investments for your account in the Plan. You may choose from the full array of stocks, bonds, and mutual funds available through Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. However, you cannot invest in life insurance policies, employer securities, or real estate. You should carefully review the investment prospectus or other available information before making your investment selections.

Your Plan Administrator (or someone appointed by your Plan Administrator) may choose to select a list of investments that will be available under the Plan. Contact your Plan Administrator if you are not certain whether a particular investment is permitted under the Plan.

Q2. Am I responsible for selecting the investments for my account under the Plan?

Yes. You have the right to decide how some or all of your Plan account will be invested. The Plan Administrator will establish administrative procedures that you must follow to select your investments. If you do not select investments for your Plan account, the Plan Administrator will determine how your account will be invested. The Plan Administrator will provide you with information regarding the range of permissible investments. You should carefully review the investment prospectus or other available information before making your investment selections. Contact the Plan Administrator if you are not certain whether a particular investment is permitted under the Plan.



Investing Your Plan Account (Continued)

ERISA Sec. 404(c) Plan

The Plan Administrator intends to operate this Plan in compliance with the requirements pertaining to Participant direction of investments in Section 404(c) of ERISA and Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 2550.404c-1. This means that the Plan Administrator and others in charge of the Plan will not be responsible for any losses that result from investment instructions given by you or your beneficiary.

Q3. How frequently can I change my investment elections?

You may change your investment selections at any time unless otherwise designated by the Plan Administrator.

Administrative Information and Rights Under ERISA

Plan Trustee:

Trustee Name: _____

Title: _____

Business Address: _____

Business Telephone: _____

The Employer makes the contribution to a trust fund where all dollars are held for the benefit of the Participants. This Plan is a profit sharing defined contribution plan, which means that contributions to the Plan made on your behalf (and earnings) will be separately accounted for within the Plan.

Plan Custodian:

Financial Organization: _____

Title: _____

Business Address: _____

Q1. Who is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Plan?

Your Employer is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Plan and is the Plan Administrator. To assist in operating the Plan efficiently and accurately, your Employer may appoint additional persons or organizations to act on its behalf or to perform certain functions.

Q2. Who pays the expenses for operating the Plan?

All reasonable Plan administration expenses, including those involved in retaining necessary professional assistance, may be paid from the assets of the Plan. These expenses may be allocated among you and all other Plan Participants or, for expenses directly related to you, charged against your account balance. Examples of expenses that may be directly related to you include fees for processing your distributions, processing qualified domestic relations orders, and processing your Plan investment direction, if applicable. Finally, the Plan Administrator may, in its discretion, pay any or all of these expenses. For example, the Plan Administrator may pay expenses for current employees, but may deduct the expenses of former employees directly from their accounts. The Plan Administrator will provide you with a summary of all Plan expenses and the method of payment of the expenses periodically, as required, and upon request.

However, for standard commission rates and other fees and charges that may affect your account in the Plan, see the *Charles Schwab Pricing Guide for Individual Investors*, including any amendments to the Guide, for details.

Q3. Does my Employer have the right to change the Plan?

The Plan will be amended from time to time to incorporate changes required by the law and regulations governing retirement plans. Your Employer also has the right to amend the Plan to add new features or to change or eliminate various provisions. An employer cannot amend the Plan to take away or reduce protected benefits under the Plan (for example, the Employer cannot reduce the vesting percentage that applies to your current balance in the Plan).

Your Employer has elected to retain the following provisions from prior versions of the Plan for certain Plan assets:

Q4. Does participation in the Plan provide any legal rights regarding my employment?

The Plan does not intend to provide, and does not provide, any additional rights to employment or constitute a contract for your employment. The purpose of the SPD is to help you understand how the Plan operates and the benefits available to you under the Plan. The Plan document is the legal document that controls the operation of (and rights granted under) the Plan. If there are any inconsistencies between this SPD and the Plan document, the Plan document will be followed.

Q5. Can creditors or other individuals request a payment from my Plan balance?

Creditors (other than the IRS) and others generally may not request a distribution from your Plan balance. One major exception to this rule is that your Plan Administrator may distribute or reallocate your benefits in response to a qualified domestic relations order. A qualified domestic relations order is an order or decree issued by a court that requires you to pay child support or alimony or to give a portion of your Plan account to an ex-spouse or



Administrative Information and Rights Under ERISA (Continued)

legally separated spouse. The Plan Administrator will review the order to ensure that it meets certain criteria before any money is paid from your account. You (or your beneficiary) may obtain, at no charge, a copy of the procedures the Plan Administrator will use for reviewing and qualifying domestic relations orders.

Q6. How do I file a claim?

To claim a benefit that you are entitled to under the Plan, you must file a written request with the Plan Administrator. The claim must set forth the reasons you believe you are eligible to receive benefits, and you must authorize the Plan Administrator to conduct any necessary examinations and take the steps to evaluate your claim.

Q7. What if my claim is denied, in whole or in part?

Non-Disability Determination

Except as described below, if your claim is denied (in whole or in part), your Plan Administrator will provide you (or your beneficiary) with notice, in writing or in any allowable format, of the Adverse Determination within a reasonable amount of time, but not later than 90 days after the date your claim was filed. The 90-day time period may be extended for up to 90 days if your Plan Administrator determines that an extension is necessary to process your claim due to special circumstances. Your Plan Administrator will notify you, in writing or in any other allowable format, before the end of the initial 90-day period, of the reason(s) for the extension and the date by which a decision is expected to be made regarding your claim.

The period of time within which approval or denial of your claim is required to be made generally begins at the time your claim is filed. If the period of time is extended because you fail to submit information necessary to decide your claim, the period for approving or denying your claim will not include the period of time between the date on which the notification of the extension is sent to you and the date on which you provide the additional information.

Your Plan Administrator will provide you with notice, in writing or in any allowable format, of an Adverse Determination, if applicable. The notification will provide the following:

- i. The specific reason or reasons for the Adverse Determination;
- ii. Reference to the specific section of the Plan on which the Adverse Determination is based;
- iii. A description of any additional material or information that you must provide before the claim may continue to be processed and an explanation of why such information is necessary; and
- iv. A description of the Plan's review procedures and the time limits applicable to such procedures, including a statement of your right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) following a claim denial on review.

Disability Determination

Except as described below, if your disability claim is denied, (in whole or in part), your Plan Administrator will provide notice, in writing or in any allowable format, of the Adverse Determination within a reasonable amount of time, but not later than 45 days after the date your claim was filed. The 45-day time period may be extended for up to 30 days if your Plan Administrator determines that an extension is necessary to process your claim due to special circumstances. Your Plan Administrator will notify you, in writing or in any other allowable format, before the end of the 45-day period, of the reason(s) for the extension and the date by which a decision is expected to be made regarding your claim.

If, before the end of the 30-day extension, your Plan Administrator determines that, due to matters beyond the control of the Plan, a decision regarding your claim cannot be made within the 30-day extension, the period for making the decision may be extended for an additional 30 days, provided that your Plan Administrator notifies you, in writing or in any other allowable format, before the end of the first 30-day extension, of the circumstances requiring the additional extension and the date by which a decision is expected to be made regarding your claim. The notice will specifically explain the standards on which the approval of your claim will be based, the unresolved issues that prevent a decision on your claim, and the additional information needed to resolve those issues. You will have at least 45 days within which to provide the specified information.

The period of time within which approval or denial of your claim is required to be made generally begins at the time your claim is filed. If the period of time is extended because you fail to submit information necessary to decide your claim, the period for approving or denying your claim will not include the period of time between the date on which the notification of the extension is sent to you and the date on which you provide the additional information.

Your Plan Administrator will provide you with notice, in writing or in any allowable format, of an Adverse Determination, if applicable. The notification will provide the following:

- i. The specific reason or reasons for the Adverse Determination;
- ii. Reference to the specific section of the Plan on which the Adverse Determination is based;
- iii. A description of any additional material or information that you must provide before the claim may continue to be processed and an explanation of why such information is necessary;
- iv. A description of the Plan's review procedures and the time limits applicable to such procedures, including a statement of your right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of the ERISA following a claim denial on review;
- v. If your Plan Administrator used an internal rule or guideline in making the Adverse Determination, either (1) the specific rule or guideline, or (2) a statement that the rule or guideline was relied upon in denying your claim, and that a copy of the rule or guideline will be provided free of charge to you upon request; and
- vi. If the Adverse Determination is based on a medical necessity, experimental treatment, or similar situation, either an explanation of the scientific or clinical basis for the Adverse Determination, applying the terms of the Plan to your medical circumstances, or a statement that an explanation will be provided free of charge upon request.



Administrative Information and Rights Under ERISA (Continued)

Q8. May I appeal the decision of the Plan Administrator?

Non-Disability Determination

You or your beneficiary will have 60 days from the date you receive the notice of an Adverse Determination within which to appeal your Plan Administrator's decision. You may request that the review be in the nature of a hearing, and an attorney may represent you.

You may submit written comments, documents, records, and other information relating to your claim. In addition, you will be provided, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information pertaining to your claim.

Your appeal will take into account all comments, documents, records, and other information submitted by you relating to the claim, even if the information was not included originally.

Your Plan Administrator will provide you with notice, in writing or in any allowable format, of the final outcome of your appeal within a reasonable amount of time, but not later than 60 days after the date your request for review was filed. The 60-day time period may be extended for up to 60 days if your Plan Administrator determines that an extension is necessary to process your appeal due to special circumstances. Your Plan Administrator will notify you, in writing or in any allowable format, before the end of the initial 60-day period, of the reason(s) for the extension and the date by which a decision is expected to be made regarding your appeal.

The period of time within which approval or denial of your claim is required to be made generally begins at the time your appeal is filed. If the period of time is extended because you fail to submit information necessary to decide your appeal, the period for approving or denying your appeal will not include the period of time between the date on which the notification of the extension is sent to you and the date on which you provide the additional information.

In the case of an Adverse Determination, the notification will provide the following:

- i. The specific reason or reasons for the Adverse Determination;
- ii. Reference to the specific section of the Plan on which the Adverse Determination is based;
- iii. A statement that you are entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to your claim; and
- iv. A statement describing any additional voluntary appeal procedures offered by the Plan, your right to obtain the information about such procedures, and a statement of your right to bring an action under Section 502(a) of ERISA.

Disability Determination

You will have 180 days from the date you receive the notice of an adverse benefit determination within which to appeal your Plan Administrator's decision. You may request that the review be in the nature of a hearing, and an attorney may represent you.

You may submit written comments, documents, records, and other information relating to your claim. In addition, you will be provided, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information pertaining to your claim.

Your appeal will take into account all comments, documents, records, and other information submitted by you relating to the claim, even if the information was not included originally.

Your claim will be reviewed independent of your original claim and will be conducted by a named fiduciary of the Plan other than the individual who denied your original claim or any of his or her employees.

In deciding an appeal of an Adverse Determination that is based in whole or in part on a medical judgment, the appropriate named fiduciary will consult with a health care professional who has appropriate training and experience in the field of medicine involved in the medical judgment.

Your Plan Administrator will provide you with the name(s) of the health care professional(s) who was consulted in connection with your original claim, even if the Adverse Determination was not based on his or her advice. The health care professional consulted for purposes of your appeal will not be the same person or any of his or her employees.

Your Plan Administrator will provide you with notice, in writing or in any allowable format, of the final outcome of your appeal within a reasonable amount of time, but not later than 45 days after the date your request for review was filed. The 45-day period may be extended for up to 45 days if your Plan Administrator determines that an extension is necessary to process your appeal due to special circumstances. Your Plan Administrator will notify you, in writing or in any other allowable format, before the end of the initial 45-day period, of the reason(s) for the extension and the date by which a decision is expected to be made regarding your appeal. Your Plan Administrator will provide you with notice, in writing or in any allowable format, of the final outcome of your claim within a reasonable amount of time, but not later than 60 (45 if the claim is for disability) days after the date your request for review was filed. The 60-day time period may be extended by the Plan if the Plan Administrator determines that an extension is necessary due to matters beyond the control of the Plan. The Plan Administrator will notify you, before the end of the 60-day period, of the reason(s) for the extension and the date the Plan expects to make a decision. Generally, the extension period will end prior to 120 days from the date your request for review was filed.

The period of time within which approval or denial of your claim is required to be made generally begins at the time your claim is filed. If the period of time is extended because you fail to submit information necessary to decide your claim, the period for approving or denying your claim will not include the period of time between the date on which the notification of the extension is sent to you and the date on which you provide the additional information.

In the case of an Adverse Determination, the notification will include:

- i. The specific reason or reasons for the Adverse Determination;
- ii. Reference to the specific section of the Plan on which the Adverse Determination is based;
- iii. A statement that you are entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to your claim;



Administrative Information and Rights Under ERISA (Continued)

- iv. A statement describing any additional voluntary appeal procedures offered by the Plan, your right to obtain the information about such procedures, and a statement of your right to bring an action under Section 502(a) of ERISA;
- v. If your Plan Administrator used an internal rule or guideline in making the Adverse Determination, either (1) the specific rule or guideline, or (2) a statement that the rule or guideline was relied upon in making the Adverse Determination and that a copy of the rule or guideline will be provided free of charge to you upon request; and
- vi. If the Adverse Determination is based on a medical necessity, experimental treatment, or similar situation, either an explanation of the scientific or clinical basis for the Adverse Determination, applying the terms of the Plan to your medical circumstances, or a statement that an explanation will be provided free of charge upon request.

Q9. If I need to take legal action that involves the Plan, who is the agent for service of legal process?

The person who can be served with legal papers regarding the Plan is:

Name: _____

Address: _____

The Plan Administrator and the Plan trustee(s) can also be served with required legal documents.

Q10. If the Plan terminates, does the federal government insure my benefits under the Plan?

If the Plan terminates, you will become fully vested in your entire balance under the Plan, even though you would not otherwise have a sufficient number of years of vesting service to be 100% vested in your balance. You will be entitled to take your entire balance from the Plan following termination.

The type of plan in which you participate is not insured by the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation, the government agency that insures certain pension plan benefits upon plan termination.

Q11. What are my legal rights and protections under the Plan?

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

Receive Information About Your Plan and Benefits

1. Examine, without charge, at the Plan Administrator's office and at other specified locations, such as worksites and union halls, all Plan documents governing the Plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements, and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) filed by the Plan with the U.S. Department of Labor and available at the Public Disclosure Room of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.
2. Obtain, upon request to the Plan Administrator, copies of documents governing the operations of the Plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements, and copies of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) and updated SPD. The Plan Administrator may charge a reasonable fee for the copies.
3. Receive a summary of the Plan's annual financial report. The Plan Administrator is required by law to furnish each Participant with a copy of this Summary Annual Report.
4. Obtain, once a year, a statement of the total pension benefits accrued and the vested pension benefits (if any) or the earliest date on which benefits will become vested. The Plan may require a written request for this statement, but it must provide the statement free of charge.

Prudent Actions by Plan Fiduciaries

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

Enforce Your Rights

If your claim for a benefit is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you have a right to know why this was done, to obtain copies of documents relating to the decision without charge, and to appeal any denial, all within certain time schedules. Under ERISA, there are steps you may take to enforce the above rights. For instance, if you request a copy of Plan documents or the latest annual report from the Plan and do not receive them within 30 days, you may file suit in a federal court. In such a case, the court may require the Plan Administrator to provide the materials and pay you up to \$110 a day until you receive the materials, unless the materials were not sent because of reasons beyond the control of the Plan Administrator. If you have a claim for benefits which is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you may file suit in a state or federal court. In addition, if you disagree with the Plan's decision, or lack thereof, concerning the qualified status of a domestic relations order or a medical child support order, you may file suit in federal court. If it should happen that Plan fiduciaries misuse the Plan's money, or if you are discriminated against for asserting your rights, you may seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Labor, or you may file suit in a federal court. The court will decide who should pay court costs and legal fees. If you are successful, the court may order the person you have sued to pay the costs and fees. If you lose, the court may order you to pay these costs and fees, for example, if the court finds your claim is frivolous.



Administrative Information and Rights Under ERISA (Continued)

Assistance With Your Questions

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

Further, if this Plan is maintained by more than one employer, you may obtain a complete list of all such employers by making a written request to the Plan Administrator.



