

FLEXIBLE BENEFITS PLAN SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

Introduction

Your employer (the "Employer") is pleased to sponsor an employee benefit program known as a "Flexible Benefits Plan" (the "Plan") for you and your fellow employees. Under federal tax laws, it is also known as a "cafeteria plan". It is so called because it lets you choose from several different insurance and fringe benefit programs according to your individual needs. The Employer provides you with the opportunity to use pre-tax dollars to pay for them by entering into a salary redirection arrangement instead of receiving a corresponding amount of your regular pay. This arrangement helps you because the benefits you elect are nontaxable; you save Social Security and income taxes on the amount of your salary redirection. Alternatively, your Employer may allow you to pay for any of the available benefits with after-tax contributions on a salary deduction basis.

This Summary Plan Description ("SPD") describes the basic features of the Plan, how it operates, and how you can get the maximum advantage from it. Information relating to the Plan that is specific to your Employer is described in the Plan Information Summary attached to the front of this SPD. You will be referred to the Plan Information Summary throughout the SPD. The Plan is also established pursuant to a plan document into which this SPD has been incorporated. If there is a conflict between the official plan document and the SPD, the plan document will govern.

In some cases, the Employer may adopt a Medical Care and/or Dependent Care Reimbursement Plan. If so, they will be listed in the Plan Information Summary as "Benefits Provided under the Plan," and the SPD for each Reimbursement Plan adopted by the Employer will be set forth in Appendix I to this SPD. To the extent that the Employer adopts a Medical Care Reimbursement Plan as indicated in the Plan Information Summary, a summary of your rights and obligations under HIPAA's privacy rules is attached to this SPD as Appendix II.

Questions & Answers about the Flexible Benefits Plan

1. What is the purpose of the Plan?

The purpose of the Plan is to allow eligible employees to pay for certain benefits offered under the Plan (called "Benefit Plans or Policies") with pre-tax dollars called "Pre-tax Contributions". Pre-tax Contributions are described in more detail in Q-8 of this SPD.

2. What benefits can I purchase on a pre-tax basis through the Plan?

You will be able to choose to participate in the Plan's various pre-tax options by filling out any required enrollment form(s) for the component Benefit Plans or Policies offered under the Plan. The complete list of Benefit Plans or Policies offered under the Plan is located in the Plan Information Summary under "Benefits Offered Under the Plan," NOTE: You may only contribute with Pre-tax Contributions towards the cost of Benefit Plans or Policies that cover you, your legal Spouse, and/or your tax Dependents defined under Internal Revenue Code Section 152. Each Benefit Plan or Policy may define eligible Dependents more narrowly for purposes of coverage under the particular Benefit Plan or Policy.

3. Who can participate in the Plan?

Each employee of the Employer (or an Affiliated Employer identified in the Plan Information Summary) who satisfies the eligibility requirements described in the Plan Information Summary and who is eligible to participate in any of the Benefit Plans or Policies offered under the Plan will be eligible to participate in this Plan as of the date described in the Plan Information Summary (see Q-5 of this SPD for instructions on how to become a Participant). Those employees who actually participate in the Plan are called "Participants." The terms of eligibility of this Plan do not override the terms of eligibility of each of the Benefit Plans or Policies offered under the Plan. For the details regarding eligibility provisions, benefit amounts, and premium schedules for each of the Benefit Plans or Policies, please refer to the plan summary for each of the Benefit Plans or Policies listed in the Plan Information Summary.

4. When does my participation in the Plan end?

You continue to participate in the Plan until (i) you elect not to participate in accordance with Q-9 of this SPD; (ii) you no longer satisfy the eligibility requirements described in the Plan Information Summary; (iii) you terminate employment with the Employer; or (iv) the Plan is terminated or amended to exclude you or the class of employees of which you are a member. If your employment with the Employer is terminated during the Plan Year or you otherwise cease to be eligible, your active participation in the Plan will **automatically** cease, and you will not be able to make any more Pre-tax Contributions under the Plan. If you are rehired within the same Plan Year or you become eligible again, you may make new elections, provided that you are rehired or become eligible again more than 30 days after you terminated employment or lost eligibility. If you are rehired or again become eligible within 30 days or less, your prior elections will be reinstated and remain in effect for the remainder of the Plan Year unless you again lose eligibility.

5. How do I become a Participant?

You become a Participant by signing an individual Salary Redirection Agreement ("SRA") on which you elect one or more of the § Benefit Plans or Policies available under the Plan, as well as agree to a salary redirection to pay for those benefits so elected. You will be provided an SRA when you first become eligible to participate in this Plan. You must complete the form and turn it in to the Personnel Office during the applicable enrollment period described in Q-6 below.

6. What are the enrollment periods for entering the Plan?

If you are eligible on the effective date of the Plan, you must enroll during the enrollment period immediately preceding the effective date of the Plan. Otherwise, you must enroll during either the "Initial Enrollment Period" or the "Annual Enrollment Period". You will be notified of the dates that each enrollment period begins and ends in the enrollment material provided to you prior to each

enrollment period. If you make an election during the Initial Enrollment Period, your participation in this Plan will begin on the later of your eligibility date described in the Plan Information Summary, the first pay period coinciding with or next following the date that your election is received by the Plan Administrator (or its designated claims administrator) or the date coverage under a Benefit Plan or policy that you elect begins. The effective date of coverage under the applicable Benefit Plan(s) or Policy(ies) is governed by the terms of each Benefit Plan or Policy, as set forth in the governing documents for each Benefit Plan or Policy. The election that you make during the Initial Enrollment Period is effective for the remainder of the Plan Year and generally cannot be revoked during the Plan Year unless you have a Change in Status event as described in Q-9 below. If you do not make an election during the Initial Enrollment Period, you will be deemed to have elected not to participate in this Plan for the remainder of the Plan Year. You may, however, be covered by certain Benefit Plans or Policies automatically (and be required to contribute with pre-tax dollars) even if you fail to make an election. These automatic Benefit Plans or Policies are called "Default Benefits" and will be identified in the enrollment material that you receive.

The election that you make during the Annual Enrollment Period is effective the first day of the next Plan Year and is irrevocable for the entire Plan Year unless you have a Change in Status event described in Q-9 below. A Participant who fails to complete, sign, and file an SRA during the Annual Enrollment Period as required shall be deemed to have elected to continue participation in the Plan with the same benefit elections as during the prior Plan Year (adjusted to reflect any increase/decrease in applicable premiums), and except for a Change in Status, will not be permitted to modify his election until the next Annual Enrollment Period. Notwithstanding the foregoing, annual elections for participation in the Medical Care

and Dependent Care Expense Reimbursement Plans, if offered under the Plan, must be made by submitting an SRA prior to the beginning of each Plan Year -- no deemed elections shall occur with respect to such benefits.

The Plan Year is generally a 12-month period (except during the initial or last Plan Year of the Plan). dates of the Plan Year are described in the Plan Information Summary.

7. What tax advantages are available through the Plan?

The beginning and ending

Suppose your monthly gross pay is \$2,500 per month and your cost for coverage is \$140 per month. Also, suppose your total withholdings (income tax and Social Security) are 22.65%. After paying for coverage from your after-tax pay, your take home pay is \$1,794. However, under the pre-tax premium plan, you will be considered to have received \$2,360 gross pay rather than \$2,500 for tax purposes with \$140 contributed for medical coverage. This means your take home pay will be \$1,825 with the pre-tax premium plan rather than \$1,794 without it. Thus, you save \$31 per month (\$372 per year) by participating in the pre-tax premium plan. The Table below illustrates this savings.

| | <u>Without Cafeteria Plan</u> | <u>With Cafeteria Plan</u> |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Gross Monthly Pay | \$2,500 | \$2,500 |
| Pre-Tax Coverage Under Plan Taxable Income | | 2,360 (\$140 Premium) |
| Estimated Federal Tax(15%) FICA Tax | 375 | 354 |
| | 191 | 181 |
| Cost of coverage | 140 | |
| After-tax Coverage Take Home Pay | 1,794 | \$1,825 |
| | | Monthly Savings: \$31.00 |

8. How are my contributions under the Benefit Plans or Policies made?

When you become a Participant, your share of the contributions for the elected Benefit Plan or Policy(ies) will be paid with Pre-tax Contributions elected on the SRA. Pre-tax Contributions are amounts withheld from your gross income before any applicable federal and state taxes have been deducted (some state tax laws do not recognize Pre-tax Contributions). In addition, all or a portion of the cost of the Benefit Plans or Policies may, in the Employer's discretion, be paid with contributions made by the Employer on behalf of each Participant (these are called "Nonelective Contributions"). The amount of Nonelective Contribution that is applied towards the cost of the Benefit Plan(s) or Policy(ies) for each Participant and/or level of coverage is subject to the sole discretion of the Employer, and it may be adjusted upward or downward in the Employer's sole discretion. The Nonelective Contribution amount will be calculated for each Plan Year in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner and may be based upon your Dependent status, commencement or termination date of your employment during the Plan Year, and such other factors that the Employer deems relevant. In no event will any Nonelective Contribution be disbursed to you in the form of additional, taxable Compensation except as otherwise provided in the enrollment material. To the extent set forth in the enrollment material, the Employer may make available a certain amount of Nonelective Contributions and then allow you to allocate the Nonelective Contributions among the various Benefit Plan(s) or Policy(ies) that you choose (subject to restrictions described in the enrollment material).

9. Can I ever change my election during the Plan Year?

Generally, you cannot change your election to participate in the Plan or vary the Pre-tax Contribution amounts although your election will terminate if you are no longer working for the Employer or no longer eligible under the terms of the Plan. Otherwise, you may change your elections for Pre-Tax Contributions only during the Annual Enrollment Period, and then, only for the coming Plan Year. There are several important exceptions to this general rule: You may change or revoke your previous election during the Plan Year if you file a written request for change with the Plan Administrator (or its designated claims administrator) within 30 days of any of the following events:

1. **Change in Status.** If one or more of the following "Changes in Status" occur, you may revoke your old election and make a new election, provided that both the revocation and new election are on account of and correspond with the Change in Status (as described below). Those occurrences that qualify as a Change in Status include the events described below, as well as any other events that the Plan Administrator determines are permitted under subsequent IRS regulations:

- a change in your legal marital status (such as marriage, legal separation, annulment, or divorce or death of your Spouse);
- a change in the number of your tax Dependents (such as the birth of a child, adoption or placement for adoption of a Dependent, or death of a Dependent);

any of the following events that change the employment status of you, your Spouse, or your Dependent that affect benefit eligibility under a cafeteria plan (including this Plan and the Plan of another employer) or other employee benefit plan of yours, your Spouse, or your Dependents. Such events include any of the following changes in employment status: termination or commencement of employment, a strike or lockout, a commencement of or return from an unpaid leave of absence, a change in worksite, switching from salaried to hourly-paid, union to non-union, or part-time to full-time; incurring a reduction or increase in hours of employment; or any other similar change which makes the individual become (or cease to be) eligible for a particular employee benefit (NOTE: The specific rules governing election changes when you take a leave of absence are described in Q-13 of this SPD);

an event that causes your Dependent to satisfy or cease to satisfy an eligibility requirement for a particular benefit (such as attaining a specified age, getting married, or ceasing to be a student);

- a change in your, your Spouse's or your Dependent's place of residence.

If a Change in Status occurs and you want to make a corresponding election change, you must inform the Plan Administrator and complete a new election within 30 days from the date of the event. The election change must be on account of and correspond with the Change in Status event as determined by the Plan Administrator. With the exception of special enrollment resulting from birth, placement for adoption or adoption, all election changes are prospective. As a general rule, a desired election change will be found to be consistent with a Change in Status event if the event affects eligibility for coverage. A Change in Status affects eligibility for coverage if it results in an increase or decrease in the number of Dependents who may benefit under the plan. In addition, you must also satisfy the following specific requirements in order to alter your election based on that Change in Status:

Loss of Dependent Eligibility For accident and health benefits (e.g., health, dental and vision coverage, and Medical Care Reimbursement Plan), a special rule governs which types of election changes are consistent with the Change in Status. For a Change in Status involving your divorce, annulment or legal separation from your Spouse, the death of your Spouse or your Dependent, or your Dependent ceasing to satisfy the eligibility requirements for coverage, your election to cancel accident or health benefits for any individual other than your Spouse involved in the divorce, annulment, or legal separation, your deceased Spouse or Dependent, or your Dependent that ceased to satisfy the eligibility requirements, would fail to correspond with that Change in Status. Hence, you may only cancel accident or health coverage for the affected Spouse or Dependent.

Example: Employee Mike is married to Sharon, and they have one child. The employer offers a calendar year cafeteria plan that allows employees to elect no health coverage, employee-only coverage, employee-plus-one-Dependent coverage, or family coverage. Before the plan year, Mike elects family coverage for himself, his wife Sharon, and their child. Mike and Sharon subsequently divorce during the plan year; Sharon loses eligibility for coverage under the plan, while the child is still eligible for coverage under the plan. Mike now wishes to cancel his previous election and elect no health coverage. The divorce between Mike and Sharon constitutes a Change in Status. An election to cancel coverage for Sharon is consistent with this Change in Status. However, an election to cancel coverage for Mike and/or the child is not consistent with this Change in Status. In contrast, an election to change to employee-plus-one-Dependent coverage would be consistent with this Change in Status. However, there are instances in which you may be able to increase your Pre-tax Contributions to pay for COBRA coverage of a Dependent child or yourself.

Gain of Coverage Eligibility Under Another Employer's Plan. For a Change in Status in which you, your Spouse, or your Dependent gain eligibility for coverage under another employer's cafeteria plan (or Benefit Plan or Policy) as a result of a change in your marital status or a change in your, your Spouse's, or your Dependent's employment status, your election to cease or decrease coverage for that individual under the Plan would correspond with that Change in Status *only* if coverage for that individual becomes effective or is increased under the other employer's plan.

Dependent Care Reimbursement Plan Benefits (if offered under the Plan. See the list of Benefit Plans or Policies offered under the Plan in the Plan Information Summary). With respect to the Dependent Care Reimbursement Plan benefit (if offered by the Plan), you may change or terminate your election only if (1) such change or termination is made on account of and corresponds with a Change in Status that affects eligibility for coverage under the Plan; or (2) your election change is on account of and corresponds with a Change in Status that affects the eligibility of Dependent care assistance expenses for the available tax exclusion.

Example: Employee Mike is married to Sharon, and they have a 12 year-old daughter. The employer's plan offers a Dependent care expense reimbursement program as part of its cafeteria plan. Mike elects to reduce his salary by \$2,000 during a plan year to fund Dependent care coverage for his daughter. In the middle of the plan year when the daughter turns 13 years old, however, she is no longer eligible to participate in the Dependent care program. This event constitutes a Change in Status. Mike's election to cancel coverage under the Dependent care program would be consistent with this Change in Status.

Group Term Life Insurance, Disability Income, or Dismemberment Benefits (if offered under the Plan. See the list of Benefit Plans or Policies offered under the Plan in the Plan Information Summary). For group term life insurance, disability income, and accidental death and dismemberment benefits, if you experience any Change in Status (as described above), you may elect either to increase or decrease coverage.

Example: Employee Mike is married to Sharon, and they have one child. The employer's plan offers a cafeteria plan which funds group-term life insurance coverage (and other benefits) through salary reduction. Before the plan year Mike elects \$10,000 of group-term life insurance. Mike and Sharon subsequently divorce during the plan year. The divorce constitutes a Change in Status. An election by Mike either to increase or to decrease his group-term life insurance coverage would each be consistent with this Change in Status.

2. Special Enrollment Rights. If you, your Spouse, and/or a Dependent are entitled to special enrollment rights under a Benefit Plan or Policy that is a group health plan, you may change your election to correspond with the special enrollment right. Thus, for example, if you declined enrollment in medical coverage for yourself or your eligible Dependents because of outside medical coverage and eligibility for such coverage is subsequently lost due to certain reasons (i.e., due to legal separation, divorce, death, termination of employment, reduction in hours, or exhaustion of COBRA period), you may be able to elect medical coverage under the Plan for yourself and your eligible Dependents who lost such coverage. Furthermore, if you have a new Dependent as a result of marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption, you may also be able to enroll yourself, your Spouse, and your newly acquired Dependents, provided that you request enrollment within the Election Change Period. An election change that corresponds with a special enrollment must be prospective, unless the special enrollment is attributable to the birth, adoption, or placement for adoption of a child, which may be retroactive up to 30 days. Please refer to the group health plan description for an explanation of special enrollment rights.

3. Certain Judgments, Decrees and Orders. If a judgment, decree or order from a divorce, separation, annulment, or custody change requires your Dependent child (including a foster child who is your tax Dependent) to be covered under this Plan, you may change your election to provide coverage for the Dependent child identified in the order. If the order requires that another individual (such as your former Spouse) cover the Dependent child, and such coverage is actually provided, you may change your election to revoke coverage for the Dependent child.

4. Entitlement to Medicare or Medicaid. If you, your Spouse, or a Dependent becomes entitled to Medicare or Medicaid, you may cancel that person's accident or health coverage. Similarly, if you, your Spouse, or a Dependent who has been entitled to Medicare or Medicaid loses eligibility for such, you may, subject to the terms of the underlying plan, elect to begin or increase that person's accident or health coverage.

5. Change in Cost. If you are notified that the cost of your Benefit Plan or Policy coverage under the Plan *significantly* increases or decreases during the Plan Year, you may make certain election changes. If the cost significantly increases, you may choose either to make an increase in your contributions, revoke your election and receive coverage under another Benefit Plan or Policy that provides similar coverage, or drop coverage altogether if no similar coverage exists. If the cost significantly decreases, you may revoke your election and elect to receive coverage provided under the option that decreased in cost. For *insignificant* increases or decreases in the cost of Benefit Plans or Policies, however, your Pre-tax Contributions will automatically be adjusted to reflect the minor change in cost. The Plan Administrator will have final authority to determine whether the requirements of this section are met. (Please note that none of the above "Change in Cost" exceptions are applicable to a Medical Care Reimbursement Plan, to the extent offered under the Plan.)

Example: Employee Mike is covered under an indemnity option of his employer's accident and health insurance coverage. If the cost of this option significantly increases during a period of coverage, the Employee may make a corresponding increase in his payments or may instead revoke his election and elect coverage under an HMO option.

6. Change in Coverage. If you are notified that your Benefit Plan or Policy coverage under the Plan is significantly curtailed, you may revoke your election and elect coverage under another Benefit Plan or Policy that provides similar coverage. If the significant curtailment amounts to a complete loss of coverage, you may also drop coverage if no other similar coverage is available. Further, if the Plan adds or significantly improves a benefit option during the Plan Year, you may revoke your election and elect to receive on a prospective basis coverage provided by the newly added or significantly improved option, so long as the newly added or significantly improved option provides similar coverage. Also, you may make an election change that is on account of and corresponds with a change made under another employer plan (including a plan of the Employer or another employer), so long as: (a) the other employer plan permits its participants to make an election change permitted under the IRS regulations; or (b) the Plan Year for this Plan is different from the Plan Year of the other employer plan. Finally, you may change your election to add coverage under this Plan for yourself, your Spouse, or your Dependent if such individual(s) loses coverage under any group health coverage sponsored by a governmental or educational institution. The Plan Administrator will have final discretion to determine whether the requirements of this section are met. (Please note that none of the above "Change in Coverage" exceptions are applicable to the Medical Care Reimbursement Plan, to the extent offered under the Plan.)

Additionally, your election(s), may be modified downward during the Plan Year if you are a Key Employee or Highly Compensated Individual (as defined by the Internal Revenue Code), if necessary to prevent the Plan from becoming discriminatory within the meaning of the federal income tax law.

10. How long will the Plan remain in effect?

Although the Employer expects to maintain the Plan indefinitely, it has the right to modify or terminate the program at any time for any reason. It is also possible that future changes in state or federal tax laws may require that the Plan be amended accordingly.

11. What happens if my claim for benefits under this Plan is denied?

This SPD describes the basic features of the Plan. If your claim is for a benefit under one of the component Benefit Plans or Policies, you will generally proceed under the claims procedures applicable under the component Benefit Plan or Policy (see the plan summary for each of the Benefit Plans or Policies that you elect). However, if you are denied a benefit under this Plan, the claims procedure under this Plan will apply. You will be notified if your claim under the Plan is denied. The notice of denial will be furnished to you within 30 days after receiving your claim. However, if additional time is needed to process your claim you will be notified before the initial 3D-day period has expired. The notice will explain why an extension is necessary and the date a decision is expected to be rendered. In no event will an extension go beyond 15 days after the end of the initial 3D-day period. The notice of the denial will include the specific reasons for the denial and the relevant plan provisions on which the denial was based.

If your claim is denied in whole or in part, you may appeal by requesting a review of the denied claim, as set forth in the notice of denial, within 180 days after you receive notice of the denial. If there are two levels of appeal (as indicated in the notice of denial), you will have a reasonable amount of time in which to request a second review and such time period will be identified in the notice of denial. As part of the appeal process (whether there is one or two appeals), you or your authorized representative may examine documents, records, and other information relevant to your claim and submit issues, documents and comments in writing. Within 60 days after the request for review is received, you will be notified in writing of the decision on review. The notice of denial will indicate whether there are one or two levels of appeals and will contain the same type of information provided to you in the first notice of denial. If there are two levels of Plan appeals, the decisions on appeal will be made within 30' days after the request for each review is received. The Plan Administrator is the claims fiduciary for making the final decision under the plan.

In the event of your death, your beneficiary has the same rights and is subject to the same time limits and other restrictions that would otherwise apply to you under the claims procedures explained above.

12. What effect will Plan participation have on Social Security and other benefits?

Plan participation will reduce the amount of your taxable compensation. Accordingly, there could be a decrease in your Social Security benefits and/or other benefits (e.g., pension, disability and life insurance) that are based on taxable compensation.

13. What happens if I take a leave of absence?

a) If you go on a qualifying unpaid leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA), to the extent required by the FMLA, the Employer will continue to maintain your Benefit Plans or Policies providing health coverage on the same terms and conditions as though you were still active (e.g., the Employer will continue to pay its share of the contribution to the extent you opt to continue coverage).

(b) Your Employer may elect to continue all coverage for Participants while they are on paid leave (provided Participants on non-FMLA paid leave are required to continue coverage). If so, you will pay your share of the contributions by the method normally used during any paid leave (for example, with Pre-tax Contributions if that is what was used before the FMLA leave began).

In the event of unpaid FMLA leave (or paid leave where coverage is not required to be continued), if you opt to continue your group health coverage, you may pay your share of the contribution with after-tax dollars while on leave, or you may be given the option to pre-pay all or a portion of your share of the contribution for the expected duration of the leave with Pre-tax Contributions from your pre-leave compensation by making a special election to that effect before the date such compensation would normally be made available to you provided, however, that pre-payments of Pre-tax Contributions may not be utilized to fund coverage during the next Plan Year, or by other arrangements agreed upon between you and the Plan Administrator (for example, the Plan Administrator may fund coverage during the leave and withhold amounts from your compensation upon your return from leave). The payment options provided by the Employer will be established in accordance with Code Section 125, FMLA and the Employer's internal policies and procedures regarding leaves of absence. Alternatively, the Employer may require all Participants to continue coverage during the leave. If so, you may elect to discontinue your share of the required contributions until you return from leave. Upon return from leave, you will be required to repay the contribution not paid during the leave in a manner agreed upon with the Administrator.

(d) If your coverage ceases while on FMLA leave (e.g., for non-payment of required contributions), you will be permitted to re-enter the Plan upon return from such leave on the same basis as you were participating in the Plan prior to the leave, or as otherwise required by the FMLA. Your coverage under the Benefit Plans or Policies providing health coverage may be automatically reinstated provided that coverage for Employees on non-FMLA leave is automatically reinstated upon return from leave.

(e) The Employer may, on a uniform and consistent basis, continue your group health coverage for the duration of the leave following your failure to pay the required contribution. Upon return from leave, you will be required to repay the contribution in a manner agreed upon by you and Employer.

(f) If you are commencing or returning from unpaid FMLA leave, your election under this Plan for Benefit Plans or Policies providing non-health benefits shall be treated in the same manner that elections for non-health Benefit Plans or Policies are treated with respect to Participants commencing and returning from unpaid non-FMLA leave.

(g) If you go on an unpaid non-FMLA leave of absence (e.g., personal leave, sick leave, etc.) that does not affect eligibility in this Plan or a Benefit Plan or Policy offered under this plan, then you will continue to participate and the contribution due will be paid by pre-payment before going on leave, by after-tax contributions while on leave, or with catch-up contributions after the leave ends, as may be determined by the Administrator. If you go on an unpaid leave that affects eligibility under this Plan or a Benefit Plan or Policy, the election change rules in 0-9 of this SPD will apply. The Plan Administrator will have discretion to determine whether taking an unpaid non-FMLA leave of absence affects eligibility.

14. Is there any other information that I should know about the Plan?

Participation in the Plan does not give any Participant the right to be retained in the employ of his or her Employer or any other right not specified in the Plan. The Plan Administrator's name, address and telephone number appear in the Plan Information Summary attached to the front of this SPD. The Plan Administrator has the exclusive right to interpret the Plan and to decide all matters arising under the Plan, including the right to make determinations of fact, and construe and interpret possible ambiguities, inconsistencies, or omissions in the Plan and this SPD. Other important information such as the Plan Number and Plan Sponsor's name and address has also been provided in the Plan Information Summary.