

CITY OF SEWARD, NEBRASKA POLICE OFFICERS PENSION PLAN

SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION TO YOUR PLAN

What kind of Plan is this?..... 1
What information does this Summary provide? 1

**ARTICLE I
PARTICIPATION IN THE PLAN**

How do I participate in the Plan?..... 1
What happens if I'm a participant, terminate employment and then I'm rehired? 1

**ARTICLE II
EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS**

What are after-tax voluntary contributions?..... 2
What are rollover contributions?..... 2
What are mandatory employee contributions? 2

**ARTICLE III
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**

What is the Employer nonelective contribution and how is it allocated? 2
What are forfeitures and how are they allocated?..... 3

**ARTICLE IV
COMPENSATION AND ACCOUNT BALANCE**

What compensation is used to determine my Plan benefits?..... 3
Is there a limit on the amount of compensation which can be considered? 3
Is there a limit on how much can be contributed to my account each year? 3
How is the money in the Plan invested? 3
Will Plan expenses be deducted from my account balance? 4

**ARTICLE V
VESTING**

What is my vested interest in my account? 4
How is my service determined for vesting purposes?..... 4
What service is counted for vesting purposes?..... 5
When will the non-vested portion of my account balance be forfeited? 5

**ARTICLE VI
BENEFITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS UPON TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT**

When can I get money out of the Plan? 5
What happens if I terminate employment before death, disability or retirement?..... 5
What happens if I terminate employment at Normal Retirement Date?..... 6
What happens if I terminate employment at Early Retirement Date? 6

What happens if I terminate employment due to disability?	6
How will my benefits be paid to me?	6

**ARTICLE VII
BENEFITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS UPON DEATH**

What happens if I die while working for the Employer?	7
Who is the beneficiary of my death benefit?	7
How will the death benefit be paid to my beneficiary?	8
When must the last payment be made to my beneficiary?	8
What happens if I'm a participant, terminate employment and die before receiving all my benefits?	8

**ARTICLE VIII
TAX TREATMENT OF DISTRIBUTIONS**

What are my tax consequences when I receive a distribution from the Plan?	8
Can I elect a rollover to reduce or defer tax on my distribution?	8

**ARTICLE IX
PROTECTED BENEFITS AND CLAIMS PROCEDURES**

Are my benefits protected?	9
Are there any exceptions to the general rule?	9
Can the Plan be amended?	9
What happens if the Plan is discontinued or terminated?	9
How do I submit a claim for Plan benefits?	9
What if my benefits are denied?	9

**ARTICLE X
GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLAN**

Plan Name	9
Plan Effective Dates	10
Other Plan Information	10
Employer Information	10
Administrator Information	10
Plan Trustee Information and Plan Funding Medium	10

CITY OF SEWARD, NEBRASKA POLICE OFFICERS PENSION PLAN

SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

INTRODUCTION TO YOUR PLAN

What kind of Plan is this?

City of Seward, Nebraska Police Officers Pension Plan ("Plan") has been adopted to provide you with the opportunity to save for retirement on a tax-advantaged basis. This Plan is a type of qualified retirement plan. Generally you are not taxed on the amounts we contribute to the Plan until you withdraw these amounts from the Plan.

What information does this Summary provide?

This Summary of Plan Provisions contains information regarding your Plan benefits, your distribution options, and many other features of the Plan. You should take the time to read this summary to get a better understanding of your rights and obligations under the Plan.

If you have any questions about the Plan, please contact the Administrator or other plan representative. The Administrator is responsible for responding to questions and making determinations related to the administration, interpretation, and application of the Plan. The name and address of the Administrator can be found at the end of this summary in the Article entitled "General Information About the Plan."

This summary describes the Plan's benefits and obligations as contained in the legal Plan document, which governs the operation of the Plan. The Plan document is written in much more technical and precise language and is designed to comply with applicable legal requirements. If the non-technical language in this summary conflicts with the language of the Plan document, then the Plan document always governs.

The Plan and your rights under the Plan are subject to various laws, including the Internal Revenue Code. The provisions of the Plan are subject to revision due to a change in laws. Your Employer may also amend or terminate this Plan.

Types of Contributions. The Plan includes provisions for the following types of contributions:

- Employer nonelective contributions
- Mandatory employee contributions
- After-tax voluntary employee contributions
- Employee rollover contributions

ARTICLE I PARTICIPATION IN THE PLAN

How do I participate in the Plan?

Provided you are not an Excluded Employee, you may begin participating under the Plan once you have satisfied the eligibility requirements and reached your "Entry Date." The following describes the eligibility requirements and Entry Dates that apply. You should contact the Administrator if you have questions about the timing of your Plan participation.

Excluded Employees. If you are a member of a class of employees identified below, you are an Excluded Employee and you are not entitled to participate in the Plan. The Excluded Employees are:

- Any Employee not determined to be a full-time Police Officer

Eligibility Conditions. You will be eligible to participate in the Plan when you have satisfied the following eligibility condition(s). However, you will actually become a Participant in the Plan once you reach the Entry Date as described below.

Entry Date. Your Entry Date will be the date on which you satisfy the eligibility requirements.

What happens if I'm a participant, terminate employment and then I'm rehired?

If you are no longer a participant because you terminated employment, and you are rehired, then you will be able to participate in the Plan on your date of rehire provided you are otherwise eligible to participate in the Plan.

ARTICLE II EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS

What are after-tax voluntary contributions?

Voluntary contributions. As a participant under the Plan, you may make voluntary contributions to the Plan on an after-tax basis. After-tax contributions are subject to current taxation even though they are contributed to the Plan. However, any earnings you receive on your voluntary contributions made to the Plan will generally not be taxed until you withdraw those amounts from the Plan. When you retire or otherwise become eligible for Plan benefits, the value of your voluntary contribution account will be used to provide additional benefits for you or your beneficiaries.

You will always be 100% vested in your voluntary contributions (see the Article in this summary entitled "Vesting"). This means that you will always be entitled to all of your voluntary contributions. Your voluntary contributions will, however, be affected by any investment gains or losses.

Withdrawal of voluntary contributions. You may withdraw amounts in your voluntary contribution account at any time. You will only be taxed on the portion of a distribution that consists of investment gains. You should see the Article entitled "Benefits and Distributions Upon Termination of Employment" for an explanation of how benefits (including your voluntary contribution account) are paid from the Plan.

What are rollover contributions?

Rollover contributions. At the discretion of the Administrator, if you are a Participant who is currently employed or an Eligible Employee, you may be permitted to deposit into the Plan distributions you have received from other retirement plans. Such a deposit is called a "rollover" and may result in tax savings to you. You may ask the Administrator or Trustee of the other plan to directly transfer (a "direct rollover") to this Plan all or a portion of any amount that you are entitled to receive as a distribution from such plan. Alternatively, you may elect to deposit any amount eligible to be rolled over within 60 days of your receipt of the distribution. You should consult qualified counsel to determine if a rollover is in your best interest.

Rollover account. Your rollover will be accounted for in a "rollover account." You will always be 100% vested in your "rollover account" (see the Article in this summary entitled "Vesting"). This means that you will always be entitled to all amounts in your rollover account. Rollover contributions will be affected by any investment gains or losses.

Withdrawal of rollover contributions. You may withdraw the amounts in your "rollover account" at any time.

What are mandatory employee contributions?

Mandatory contributions. As a condition of employment, you must agree to contribute 7% of your compensation to the Plan. You will always be 100% vested (your ownership rights) in any required amounts you elect to contribute to the Plan.

Withdrawal of mandatory contributions. You may not withdraw required contributions prior to your termination of employment.

Treatment as Employer contributions. The mandatory contribution you make is considered, for purposes of federal taxes, to be an Employer contribution (many people refer to these as pick-up contributions because the Employer is picking up the contribution as though it were making the contribution). This means that the mandatory contribution is not subject to federal income taxes, and in most cases, will not be subject to Social Security and Medicare taxes. This summary still refers to these contributions as mandatory employee contributions in order to avoid confusion with respect to other Employer contributions that may be made under the Plan.

ARTICLE III EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

This Article describes Employer contributions that will be made to the Plan.

What is the Employer nonelective contribution and how is it allocated?

Nonelective contribution. Your Employer will make a nonelective contribution equal to 7% of your Compensation for each Plan Year.

Allocation conditions. In order to share in the nonelective contribution for a Plan Year, you must satisfy the following conditions:

- If you terminate employment (not employed on the last day of the Plan Year), you will receive a nonelective contribution To share in Employer Contributions, each Participant must agree to contribute 7% of their compensation to the Plan, as required by Nebraska State Statute for Police Officers of 1st Class Cities. The Employer will "pick up" these contributions as allowed under Code Section 414(h)(2) and the Plan will treat these contributions as Employer Contributions under the Plan. .

What are forfeitures and how are they allocated?

Definition of forfeitures. In order to reward employees who remain employed with the Employer for a long period of time, the law permits a "vesting schedule" to be applied to certain contributions that your Employer makes to the Plan. This means that you will not be "vested" in (entitled to) all of the contributions until you have been employed with the Employer for a specified period of time (see the Article entitled "Vesting"). If a participant terminates employment before being fully vested, then the non-vested portion of the terminated participant's account balance remains in the Plan and is called a forfeiture.

Allocation of forfeitures. Forfeitures will be allocated as follows:

- Forfeitures may first be used to pay any administrative expenses.
- Any remaining forfeitures will be used to reduce any Employer contribution.

ARTICLE IV COMPENSATION AND ACCOUNT BALANCE

What compensation is used to determine my Plan benefits?

Definition of compensation. For the purposes of the Plan, compensation has a special meaning. Compensation is generally defined as your total compensation that is subject to income tax and paid to you by your Employer during the Plan Year.

Adjustments to compensation. The following adjustments to compensation will be made:

- compensation paid after you terminate is generally excluded for Plan purposes. However, the following amounts will be included in compensation even though they are paid after you terminate employment, provided these amounts would otherwise have been considered compensation as described above and provided they are paid within 2 1/2 months after you terminate employment, or if later, the last day of the Plan Year in which you terminate employment:
 - compensation for services performed during your regular working hours, or for services outside your regular working hours (such as overtime or shift differential) or other similar payments that would have been made to you had you continued employment
 - compensation paid for unused accrued bona fide sick, vacation or other leave, if such amounts would have been included in compensation if paid prior to your termination of employment and you would have been able to use the leave if employment had continued
 - nonqualified unfunded deferred compensation if the payment is includible in gross income and would have been paid to you had you continued employment

Is there a limit on the amount of compensation which can be considered?

The Plan, by law, cannot recognize annual compensation in excess of a certain dollar limit. The limit for the Plan Year beginning in 2016 is \$265,000. After 2016, the dollar limit may increase for cost-of-living adjustments.

Is there a limit on how much can be contributed to my account each year?

Generally, the law imposes a maximum limit on the amount of contributions that may be made to your account and any other amounts allocated to any of your accounts during the Plan Year, excluding earnings. Beginning in 2016, this total cannot exceed the lesser of \$53,000 or 100% of your annual compensation. After 2016, the dollar limit may increase for cost-of-living adjustments.

How is the money in the Plan invested?

The Trustee of the Plan has been designated to hold the assets of the Plan for the benefit of Plan participants and their beneficiaries in accordance with the terms of this Plan. The trust fund established by the Plan's Trustee will be the funding medium used for the accumulation of assets from which Plan benefits will be distributed.

Participant directed investments. You will be able to direct the investment of your entire interest in the Plan. The Administrator will provide you with information on the investment choices available to you, the procedures for making investment elections, the frequency with which you can change your investment choices and other important information. You need to follow the procedures for making investment elections and you should carefully review the information provided to you before you give investment directions. If you do not direct the investment of your applicable Plan accounts, then your accounts will be invested in accordance with the default investment alternatives established under the Plan.

Earnings or losses. When you direct investments, your accounts are segregated for purposes of determining the earnings or losses on these investments. Your account does not share in the investment performance of other participants who have directed their own investments.

You should remember that the amount of your benefits under the Plan will depend in part upon your choice of investments. Gains as well as losses can occur and your Employer, the Administrator, and the Trustee will not provide investment advice or guarantee the performance of any investment you choose.

Will Plan expenses be deducted from my account balance?

Expenses allocated to all accounts. The Plan permits the payment of Plan expenses to be made from the Plan's assets. The method of allocating the expenses depends on the nature of the expense itself. For example, certain administrative (or recordkeeping) expenses would typically be allocated proportionately to each participant. If the Plan pays \$1,000 in expenses and there are 100 participants, your account balance would be charged \$10 (\$1,000/100) of the expense.

Terminated employee. After you terminate employment, your Employer reserves the right to charge your account for your pro rata share of the Plan's administration expenses, regardless of whether your Employer pays some of these expenses on behalf of current employees.

Expenses allocated to individual accounts. There are certain other expenses that may be paid just from your account. These are expenses that are specifically incurred by, or attributable to, you. For example, if you are married and get divorced, the Plan may incur additional expenses if a court mandates that a portion of your account be paid to your ex-spouse. These additional expenses may be paid directly from your account (and not the accounts of other participants) because they are directly attributable to you under the Plan. The Administrator can inform you when there will be a charge (or charges) directly to your account.

Your Employer may, from time to time, change the manner in which expenses are allocated.

**ARTICLE V
VESTING**

What is my vested interest in my account?

In order to reward employees who remain employed with the Employer for a long period of time, the law permits a "vesting schedule" to be applied to certain contributions that your Employer makes to the Plan. This means that you will not be entitled ("vested") in all of the contributions until you have been employed with the Employer for a specified period of time.

- mandatory employee contributions
- rollover contributions
- after-tax voluntary contributions

Vesting schedules. Your "vested percentage" for certain Employer contributions is based on vesting Years of Service. This means at the time you stop working, your account balance attributable to contributions subject to a vesting schedule is multiplied by your vested percentage. The result, when added to the amounts that are always 100% vested as shown above, is your vested interest in the Plan, which is what you will actually receive from the Plan.

Employer Contributions

Your "vested percentage" in your account attributable to Employer contributions is determined under the following schedule. You will always, however, be 100% vested in these contributions if you are employed on or after your Normal Retirement Age or if you die or become disabled.

Vesting Schedule Nonelective Contributions	
Years of Service	Percentage
1 Year	0%
2 Years	40%
3 Years	40%
4 Years	60%
5 Years	80%
6 Years	80%
7 Years	100%

How is my service determined for vesting purposes?

Year of Service. To earn a Year of Service, you must be credited with at least 1,000 Hours of Service during a Plan Year. The Plan contains specific rules for crediting Hours of Service for vesting purposes. The Administrator will track your service and will credit you with a Year of Service for each Plan Year in which you are credited with the required Hours of Service, in accordance with the terms of the Plan. If you have any questions regarding your vesting service, you should contact the Administrator.

Hour of Service-Employees for whom hourly records are kept. You will be credited with your actual Hours of Service for:

- (a) each hour for which you are directly or indirectly compensated by the Employer for the performance of duties during the Plan Year;
- (b) each hour for which you are directly or indirectly compensated by the Employer for reasons other than the performance of duties (such as vacation, holidays, sickness, disability, lay-off, military duty, jury duty or leave of absence during the Plan Year); and
- (c) each hour for back pay awarded or agreed to by the Employer.

You will not be credited for the same Hours of Service both under (a) or (b), as the case may be, and under (c).

Hour of Service-Employees for whom hourly records are not kept. The Plan does not credit you with your actual Hours of Service. Instead the Plan uses an "equivalency" method. Under this method you will be credited with 45 Hours of Service for each week during the year in which you would otherwise be credited with at least one Hour of Service.

What service is counted for vesting purposes?

Service with the Employer. In calculating your vested percentage, all service you perform for the Employer will generally be counted.

Military Service. If you are a veteran and are reemployed under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, your qualified military service may be considered service with the Employer. If you may be affected by this law, ask the Administrator for further details.

When will the non-vested portion of my account balance be forfeited?

If you are partially vested in your account balance when you leave, the non-vested portion of your account balance will be forfeited on the earlier of the date:

- (a) of the distribution of your vested account balance, or
- (b) when you incur five consecutive 1-year Breaks in Service.

**ARTICLE VI
BENEFITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS UPON TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT**

When can I get money out of the Plan?

You may receive a distribution of the vested portion of some or all of your accounts in the Plan for the following reasons:

- termination of employment for reasons other than death, disability or retirement
- early retirement
- normal retirement
- disability
- death

This Plan is designed to provide you with retirement benefits. However, distributions are permitted if you die or become disabled. In addition, certain payments are permitted when you terminate employment for any other reason. The rules under which you can receive a distribution are described in this Article. The rules regarding the payment of death benefits to your beneficiary are described in "Benefits and Distributions Upon Death."

Military Service. If you are a veteran and are reemployed under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, your qualified military service may be considered service with the Employer. There may also be benefits for employees who die or become disabled while on active duty. Employees who receive wage continuation payments while in the military may benefit from various changes in the law. If you think you may be affected by these rules, ask the Administrator for further details.

What happens if I terminate employment before death, disability or retirement?

If your employment terminates for reasons other than death, disability or normal retirement, you will be entitled to receive only the "vested percentage" of your account balance.

You may elect to have your vested account balance distributed to you as soon as administratively feasible following your termination of employment. However, if the value of your vested account balance does not exceed \$5,000, then a distribution will be made to you regardless of whether you consent to receive it. (See the question entitled "How will my benefits be paid to me?" for additional information.)

Treatment of rollovers for consent to distribution. In determining if the value of your vested account balance exceeds the \$5,000 threshold described above used to determine whether you must consent to a distribution, your rollover account will be considered as part of your benefit.

What happens if I terminate employment at Normal Retirement Date?

Normal Retirement Date. You will attain your Normal Retirement Age when you reach age 60. However, if you are a public safety employee (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code) then your Normal Retirement Age is 60. Your Normal Retirement Date is the first day of the month coinciding with or next following your Normal Retirement Age.

Payment of benefits. You will become 100% vested in all of your accounts under the Plan if you retire on or after your Normal Retirement Age. However, the actual payment of benefits generally will not begin until you have terminated employment and reached your Normal Retirement Date. In such event, a distribution will be made, at your election, as soon as administratively feasible. If you remain employed past your Normal Retirement Date, you may generally defer the receipt of benefits until you actually terminate employment. (See the question entitled "How will my benefits be paid to me?" for an explanation of how these benefits will be paid.)

What happens if I terminate employment at Early Retirement Date?

Early Retirement Date. Your Early Retirement Date is the first day of the month coinciding with or next following the date you have attained age 55 and completed 25 Years of Service with your Employer. Your Years of Service will be determined using Years of Service for vesting. You may elect to retire when you reach your Early Retirement Date.

Payment of benefits. If you are employed on the date you attain your early retirement age, you will be entitled to your vested account balance under the Plan. However, the payment of benefits generally will not begin until you actually retire after reaching your Early Retirement Date. In such event, a distribution will be made, at your election, as soon as administratively feasible. However, if you retire after reaching your Early Retirement Date but prior to your Normal Retirement Date and the value of your vested account balance does not exceed \$5,000, then a distribution of your vested account balance will be made to you, regardless of whether you consent to receive it. (See the question entitled "How will my benefits be paid to me?" for an explanation of how these benefits will be paid.)

What happens if I terminate employment due to disability?

Definition of disability. Under the Plan, disability is defined as a physical or mental condition resulting from bodily injury, disease, or mental disorder which renders you incapable of continuing any gainful occupation and which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of at least twelve (12) months. Your disability must be determined by a licensed physician. However, if your condition constitutes total disability under the federal Social Security Act, then the Administrator may deem that you are disabled for purposes of the Plan.

Payment of benefits. If you become disabled while an employee, you will become 100% vested in all of your accounts under the Plan. Payment of your disability benefits will be made to you as if you had retired. However, if the value of your account balance does not exceed \$5,000, then a distribution of your account balance will be made to you, regardless of whether you consent to receive it. (See the question entitled "How will my benefits be paid to me?" for an explanation of how these benefits will be paid.)

How will my benefits be paid to me?

Forms of distribution. If your vested account balance does not exceed \$5,000, then your vested account balance may only be distributed to you in a single lump-sum payment. In determining whether your vested account balance exceeds the \$5,000 threshold, "rollovers" (and any earnings allocable to "rollover" contributions) will be taken into account.

In addition, if your vested account balance exceeds \$5,000, you must consent to any distribution before it may be made. If your vested account balance exceeds \$5,000, you may elect to receive a distribution of your vested account balance in:

- a single lump-sum payment
- installments over a period of not more than your assumed life expectancy (or the assumed life expectancies of you and your beneficiary)
- partial withdrawals

- the following type of annuity: A Participant may elect to have the Plan Administrator use the Participant's vested Account Balance to purchase an annuity. However, the Joint and Survivor Annuity Rules do not apply.
- All distribution options will be in accordance with Nebraska State Statutes for Police Officers of 1st Class Cities. In the event a Participant becomes disabled while in the line of duty, the Participant shall be eligible to receive a pension benefit equal to fifty percent (50%) of Final Average Compensation for the period of disability. For purposes of this Section, disability shall mean the complete inability of the Police Officer, for reasons of accident or other cause while in the line of duty, to perform the duties of a Police Officer. In the event a Participant dies and is survived by a spouse or minor children, a retirement benefit of fifty percent (50%) of Final Average Compensation shall be paid to the surviving spouse or upon his or her remarriage or death, to the minor children during each child's minority, subject to deduction of the amounts paid as Worker's Compensation Benefits on account of death. Each child shall share equally in the total pension benefit to the age of his majority, at which time benefits cease. To the extent that the Participant's Account Balance at the date of death exceeds the amount required to purchase or provide the specified retirement pension reduced by any amounts paid as Worker's Compensation Benefits on account of death, the excess shall be paid in any optional manner provided under the Plan. If the Actuarial Equivalent of the pension benefit payable to the surviving spouse or minor children under this Section exceeds the Participant's Account Balance at the time of the first payment, the Employer shall contribute such additional amount as may be necessary to purchase or provide the required benefit. NOTE: An alternative definition of disability shall consist of a medical examination conducted by a competent, disinterested physician who is duly licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Nebraska and who certifies that the Participant is unable to perform the duties of a Police Officer. The Employer, during the first three (3) years of disability benefits, shall have the right, at reasonable times, to require the disabled Participant to undergo a medical examination at the Employer's expense to determine the continuance of the disability claimed. After such three (3) year period, the Employer may request the district court to order the Participant to submit proof of the continuance of the disability claimed if the Employer has reasonable grounds to believe the Police Officer is fraudulently receiving disability payments. The City shall have the right to demand a physical examination of the Participant by a competent, disinterested physician who is duly licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Nebraska and who is chosen by the Employer. The examination shall be at the Employer's expense. All determinations will be made in compliance with the Nebraska State Statutes for Police Officers of 1st Class Cities

Delaying distributions. You may delay the distribution of your vested account balance unless a distribution is required to be made, as explained earlier, because your vested account balance does not exceed \$5,000. However, if you elect to delay the distribution of your vested account balance, there are rules that require that certain minimum distributions be made from the Plan. Distributions are required to begin not later than the April 1st following the later of the end of the year in which you reach age 70 1/2 or retire.

Medium of payment. Benefits under the Plan will generally be paid to you in cash only.

ARTICLE VII BENEFITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS UPON DEATH

What happens if I die while working for the Employer?

If you die while still employed by the Employer, then your vested account balance will be used to provide your beneficiary with a death benefit.

Who is the beneficiary of my death benefit?

Beneficiary designation. You may designate a beneficiary for your death benefit. The designation must be made in accordance with the procedures set forth by the Administrator. You should periodically review your designation to ensure it continues to meet your goals.

Divorce. If you have designated your spouse as your beneficiary for all or a part of your death benefit, then upon your divorce, the designation is no longer valid. This means that if you do not select a new beneficiary after your divorce, then you are treated as not having a beneficiary for that portion of the death benefit (unless you have remarried).

No beneficiary designation. At the time of your death, if you have not designated a beneficiary or your beneficiary is also not alive, the death benefit will be paid in the following order of priority to:

- (a) your surviving spouse
- (b) your children, including adopted children in equal shares (and if a child is not living, that child's share will be distributed to that child's heirs)
- (c) your surviving parents, in equal shares
- (d) your estate

How will the death benefit be paid to my beneficiary?

Form of distribution. If the death benefit payable to a beneficiary does not exceed \$5,000, then the benefit may only be paid as a lump-sum. If the death benefit exceeds \$5,000, your beneficiary may elect to have the death benefit in the same forms of payments that were available to you.

When must the last payment be made to my beneficiary?

The law generally restricts the ability of a retirement plan to be used as a method of retaining money for purposes of your death estate. Thus, there are rules that are designed to ensure that death benefits are distributable to beneficiaries within certain time periods.

Regardless of the method of distribution selected, if your designated beneficiary is a person (rather than your estate or some trusts) then minimum distributions of your death benefit will begin by the end of the year following the year of your death ("1-year rule") and must be paid over a period not extending beyond your beneficiary's life expectancy. If your spouse is the beneficiary, then under the "1-year rule," the start of payments will be delayed until the year in which you would have attained age 70 1/2 unless your spouse elects to begin distributions over his or her life expectancy before then. However, instead of the "1-year rule" your beneficiary may elect to have the entire death benefit paid by the end of the fifth year following the year of your death (the "5-year rule"). Generally, if your beneficiary is not a person, your entire death benefit must be paid under the "5-year rule."

What happens if I'm a participant, terminate employment and die before receiving all my benefits?

If you terminate employment with the Employer and subsequently die, your beneficiary will be entitled to your remaining interest in the Plan at the time of your death. The provision in the Plan providing for full vesting of your benefit upon death does not apply if you die after terminating employment.

ARTICLE VIII TAX TREATMENT OF DISTRIBUTIONS

What are my tax consequences when I receive a distribution from the Plan?

Generally, you must include any Plan distribution in your taxable income in the year in which you receive the distribution. The tax treatment may also depend on your age when you receive the distribution. Certain distributions made to you when you are under age 59 1/2 could be subject to an additional 10% tax. You will not be taxed on your after-tax voluntary contributions to the Plan when they are distributed from the Plan. You will, however, be taxed on income attributable to those contributions.

Can I elect a rollover to reduce or defer tax on my distribution?

Rollover or Direct Transfer. You may reduce, or defer entirely, the tax due on your distribution through use of one of the following methods:

- (a) **60-day rollover.** The rollover of all or a portion of the distribution to an Individual Retirement Account or Annuity (IRA) or another employer retirement plan willing to accept the rollover. This will result in no tax being due until you begin withdrawing funds from the IRA or other qualified employer plan. The rollover of the distribution, however, **MUST** be made within strict time frames (normally, within 60 days after you receive your distribution). Under certain circumstances, all or a portion of a distribution may not qualify for this rollover treatment. In addition, most distributions will be subject to mandatory federal income tax withholding at a rate of 20%. This will reduce the amount you actually receive. For this reason, if you wish to roll over all or a portion of your distribution amount, then the direct transfer option described in paragraph (b) below would be the better choice.
- (b) **Direct rollover.** For most distributions, you may request that a direct transfer (sometimes referred to as a direct rollover) of all or a portion of a distribution be made to either an Individual Retirement Account or Annuity (IRA) or another employer retirement plan willing to accept the transfer. A direct transfer will result in no tax being due until you withdraw funds from the IRA or other employer plan. Like the rollover, under certain circumstances all or a portion of the amount to be distributed may not qualify for this direct transfer. If you elect to actually receive the distribution rather than request a direct transfer, then in most cases 20% of the distribution amount will be withheld for federal income tax purposes.

Automatic IRA Rollover. If a mandatory distribution is being made to you because your vested interest in the Plan exceeds \$60 but does not exceed \$5,000, then the Plan will rollover your distribution to an IRA if you do not make an affirmative election to either receive or roll over the distribution. The IRA provider selected by the Plan will invest the rollover funds in a type of investment designed to preserve principal and provide a reasonable rate of return and liquidity (e.g., an interest-bearing account, a certificate of deposit or a money market fund). The IRA provider will charge your account for any expenses associated with the establishment and maintenance of the IRA and with the IRA investments. You may transfer the IRA funds to any other IRA you choose. You will be provided with details regarding the IRA at the time you are entitled to a distribution. However, you may contact the Administrator at the address and telephone number indicated in this summary for further information regarding the Plan's automatic rollover provisions, the IRA provider, and the fees and expenses associated with the IRA.

Tax Notice. WHENEVER YOU RECEIVE A DISTRIBUTION THAT IS AN ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTION, THE ADMINISTRATOR WILL DELIVER TO YOU A MORE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THESE OPTIONS. HOWEVER, THE RULES WHICH DETERMINE WHETHER YOU QUALIFY FOR FAVORABLE TAX TREATMENT ARE VERY COMPLEX. YOU SHOULD CONSULT WITH QUALIFIED TAX COUNSEL BEFORE MAKING A CHOICE.

ARTICLE IX PROTECTED BENEFITS AND CLAIMS PROCEDURES

Are my benefits protected?

As a general rule, your interest in your account, including your "vested interest," may not be alienated. This means that your interest may not be sold, used as collateral for a loan, given away or otherwise transferred. In addition, your creditors (other than the IRS) may not attach, garnish or otherwise interfere with your benefits under the Plan.

Are there any exceptions to the general rule?

There are three exceptions to this general rule. The Administrator must honor a "qualified domestic relations order." A "qualified domestic relations order" is defined as a decree or order issued by a court that obligates you to pay child support or alimony, or otherwise allocates a portion of your assets in the Plan to your spouse, former spouse, children or other dependents. If a qualified domestic relations order is received by the Administrator, all or a portion of your benefits may be used to satisfy that obligation. The Administrator will determine the validity of any domestic relations order received. You and your beneficiaries can obtain from the Administrator, without charge, a copy of the procedure used by the Administrator to determine whether a qualified domestic relations order is valid.

The second exception applies if you are involved with the Plan's operation. If you are found liable for any action that adversely affects the Plan, the Administrator can offset your benefits by the amount that you are ordered or required by a court to pay the Plan. All or a portion of your benefits may be used to satisfy any such obligation to the Plan.

The last exception applies to Federal tax levies and judgments. The Federal government is able to use your interest in the Plan to enforce a Federal tax levy and to collect a judgment resulting from an unpaid tax assessment.

Can the Plan be amended?

Your Employer has the right to amend the Plan at any time. In no event, however, will any amendment authorize or permit any part of the Plan assets to be used for purposes other than the exclusive benefit of participants or their beneficiaries. Additionally, no amendment will cause any reduction in the amount credited to your account.

What happens if the Plan is discontinued or terminated?

Although your Employer intends to maintain the Plan indefinitely, your Employer reserves the right to terminate the Plan at any time. Upon termination, no further contributions will be made to the Plan and all amounts credited to your accounts will become 100% vested. Your Employer will direct the distribution of your accounts in a manner permitted by the Plan as soon as practicable. (See the question entitled "How will my benefits be paid to me?" for a further explanation.) You will be notified if the Plan is terminated.

How do I submit a claim for Plan benefits?

Benefits will generally be paid to you and your beneficiaries without the necessity for formal claims. Contact the Administrator if you are entitled to benefits or if you think an error has been made in determining your benefits. Any such request should be in writing.

If the Administrator determines the claim is valid, then you will receive a statement describing the amount of benefit, the method or methods of payment, the timing of distributions and other information relevant to the payment of the benefit.

What if my benefits are denied?

Your request for Plan benefits will be considered a claim for Plan benefits, and it will be subject to a full and fair review. If your claim is wholly or partially denied, the Administrator will provide you with notification of the Plan's adverse determination. This written or electronic notification will be provided to you within a reasonable period of time.

ARTICLE X GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLAN

There is certain general information which you may need to know about the Plan. This information has been summarized for you in this Article.

Plan Name

The full name of the Plan is City of Seward, Nebraska Police Officers Pension Plan.

Plan Effective Dates

This Plan was originally effective on 7/1/2012. The amended and restated provisions of the Plan become effective on 1/1/2016. However, this restatement was made to conform the Plan to new tax laws and some provisions may be retroactively effective.

Other Plan Information

Valuations of the Plan assets are generally made every business day. Certain distributions are based on the Anniversary Date of the Plan. This date is the last day of the Plan Year.

The Plan's records are maintained on a twelve-month period of time. This is known as the Plan Year. The Plan Year begins on January 1st and ends on December 31st.

Employer Information

Your Employer's name, address and identification number are:

City of Seward, Nebraska
537 Main Street
Seward, Nebraska 68434
47-6006355

The Plan allows other employers to adopt its provisions. You or your beneficiaries may examine or obtain a complete list of employers, if any, who have adopted the Plan by making a written request to the Administrator.

Administrator Information

The Administrator is responsible for the day-to-day administration and operation of the Plan. For example, the Administrator maintains the Plan records, including your account information, provides you with the forms you need to complete for Plan participation, and directs the payment of your account at the appropriate time. The Administrator will also allow you to review the formal Plan document and certain other materials related to the Plan. If you have any questions about the Plan or your participation, you should contact the Administrator. The Administrator may designate other parties to perform some duties of the Administrator.

The Administrator has the complete power, in its sole discretion, to determine all questions arising in connection with the administration, interpretation, and application of the Plan (and any related documents and underlying policies). Any such determination by the Administrator is conclusive and binding upon all persons.

The name, address and business telephone number of the Plan's Administrator are:

City of Seward, Nebraska
537 Main Street
Seward, Nebraska 68434
(402) 643-2928

Plan Trustee Information and Plan Funding Medium

All money that is contributed to the Plan is held in a trust fund. The Trustees are responsible for the safekeeping of the trust fund and must hold and invest Plan assets in a prudent manner and in the best interest of you and your beneficiaries. The trust fund established by the Plan's Trustee(s) will be the funding medium used for the accumulation of assets from which benefits will be distributed. While all the Plan assets are held in a trust fund, the Administrator separately accounts for each Participant's interest in the Plan.

The Plan's Trustees are:

Bruce Smith, Trustee
Bonnie Otte, Trustee
537 Main Street
Seward, Nebraska 68434
(402) 643-2928

The Trustees shall collectively be referred to as Trustee throughout this Summary of Plan Provisions.