

**CHITTENDEN CENTRAL SUPERVISORY UNION
TAX SHELTERED ANNUITY PLAN**

SUMMARY OF 403(b) PLAN PROVISIONS

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION TO YOUR PLAN

**ARTICLE I
PARTICIPATION IN THE PLAN**

Am I eligible to participate in the Plan? 1
When am I eligible to participate in the Plan? 2
When is my entry date? 2
Does all my service with the Employer count for purposes of Plan eligibility? 3

**ARTICLE II
CONTRIBUTIONS**

What kind of contributions may I make to the Plan and how do my contributions affect my taxes? 3
How much may I contribute to the Plan? 4
How do I make an election to defer? 4
Am I vested in my elective deferrals and earnings? 4
Will the Employer contribute to the Plan? 5
What is the Employer matching contribution? 5
What is the Employer nonelective (base) contribution? 5
How will the Employer nonelective contribution be allocated to my account? 5
What compensation is used to determine my Plan benefits? 5
Is there a limit on the amount of compensation that can be considered? 6
Is there a limit on how much can be contributed to my account each year? 6
May I make "rollover" contributions to the Plan? 6
How is the money in the Plan invested? 6

**ARTICLE III
DISTRIBUTIONS**

Will I receive a distribution of my account if I terminate employment with the Employer? 7
What is the Plan's "normal retirement age"? 7
What is my vested interest in my account? 7
How will my benefits be paid? 7
May I elect to roll over my account to another plan or IRA? 8
May I receive a loan from the Plan? 8

**ARTICLE IV
DISABILITY BENEFITS**

How is disability defined? 8
What happens if I become disabled? 8

ARTICLE V
DEATH BENEFITS

What happens if I die while working for the Employer? 8
How will the death benefit be paid to my beneficiary? 9
When must the last payment be made to my beneficiary? 9
What happens if I'm a participant, terminate employment, and die before receiving all my benefits? 9

ARTICLE VI
IN-SERVICE DISTRIBUTIONS

Can I withdraw money from my account while working for the Employer? 9

ARTICLE VII
TAX TREATMENT OF DISTRIBUTIONS

What are my tax consequences when I receive a distribution from the Plan? 10
Can I reduce or defer tax on my distribution? 10

ARTICLE VIII
CLAIMS AND BENEFITS

Can the Plan be amended? 10
What happens if the Plan is discontinued or terminated? 10
How do I submit a claim for Plan benefits? 11
What if my benefits are denied? 11

ARTICLE IX
GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLAN

General Plan Information 11
What is an "hour of service" under the Plan? 11
How are hours of service credited? 12
Employer Information 12
Administrator Information 12

**CHITTENDEN CENTRAL SUPERVISORY UNION
TAX SHELTERED ANNUITY PLAN**

SUMMARY OF 403(b) PLAN PROVISIONS

INTRODUCTION TO YOUR PLAN

Chittenden Central Supervisory Union Tax Sheltered Annuity Plan ("Plan") has been adopted to provide you with the opportunity to save for retirement on a tax-deferred basis and to provide additional income for retirement. This Plan is a type of retirement plan commonly referred to as a 403(b) plan or TSA (Tax Sheltered Annuity). This Summary of 403(b) Plan Provisions contains valuable information regarding when you may become eligible to participate in the Plan, your Plan benefits, your distribution options, and many other features of the Plan. You should take the time to read this Summary of 403(b) Plan Provisions to get a better understanding of your rights and obligations under the Plan.

We have attempted to answer most of the questions you may have regarding your benefits in the Plan. If this Summary does not answer all of your questions, please contact the Administrator. The name and address of the Administrator can be found in the Article of this Summary 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. If the non-technical language under this Summary and the technical, legal language of the Plan document conflict, the Plan document always governs. If you wish to receive a copy of the legal Plan document, please contact the Administrator.

This Summary describes the current provisions of the Plan. The Plan is subject to federal laws, such as the Internal Revenue Code and other federal and state laws which may affect your rights. The provisions of the Plan are subject to revision due to a change in laws or due to pronouncements by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The Employer may also amend or terminate this Plan. The Administrator will notify you if the provisions of the Plan that are described in this Summary change. Terms of investment products you select may also affect the Plan. This Summary does not address the provisions of specific investment products.

**ARTICLE I
PARTICIPATION IN THE PLAN**

Am I eligible to participate in the Plan?

Provided you are an eligible employee (not in an excluded category as noted below), you are eligible to participate in the Plan once you satisfy the Plan's eligibility conditions described in the next question.

The following employees are excluded from participation:

- For Elective Deferrals (salary deferral contributions): independent contractors and those employees contributing less than \$200 per year are excluded;
- Any Employee who has taken a Hardship withdrawal from any 403(b), 401(k), SIMPLE IRA/401(k), 457(b), or Salary Reduction SEP within the last six months.

- For Employer Contributions (base and matching contributions): all Employees who are not specifically included in the plan as a result of a collective bargaining agreement or individual employment contract are excluded; no individual who is deemed to be a substitute, seasonal or temporary employee, as determined by the Plan Administrator in its sole discretion (in accordance with applicable collective bargaining agreements) shall be considered an Eligible Employee for purposes of Employer Contributions. If an individual is classified as an independent contractor during any period of providing services to the Employer, such individual will be deemed to be in an ineligible class of Employees for purposes of Employer Contributions during such period, even if the individual is determined to be a common law employee during such period pursuant to a government audit or litigation.

When am I eligible to participate in the Plan?

Elective Deferrals

- Provided you are an eligible employee, you will be able to make elective deferrals beginning on your date of hire.

Employer Contributions

- Provided you are an eligible employee, you will be eligible to participate in Employer contributions once you satisfy the applicable service requirement. You will actually enter the Plan once you reach the entry date as described in the next question.
- You will have met the service requirement when you complete two consecutive years of service without a break in service.
- You will have completed two years of service if you have been credited with at least 1,000 hours of service during both your first twelve months of employment and your twelve months of employment that begin on the first anniversary of the date you were employed by the Employer, without an intervening break in service. (See the question "Does all my service with the Employer count for purposes of Plan eligibility?" for more information on breaks in service.)

When is my entry date?

Elective Deferrals

- Provided you are an eligible employee, you will be able to make elective deferrals beginning on your date of hire.

Employer Contributions

- Provided you are an eligible employee, you may begin participating in the Plan's matching contributions once you have satisfied the eligibility requirements and reached your "entry date." Your entry date is the earlier of the first day of the calendar quarter next following the date you satisfy the Plan's eligibility requirements.
- Provided you are an eligible employee, you may begin participating in the Plan's nonelective contributions once you have satisfied the eligibility requirements and reached your "entry date." Your entry date is the earlier of the first day of the calendar quarter next following the date you satisfy the Plan's eligibility requirements.
- **Reemployment:** a former eligible employee who is reemployed by the Employer will be eligible to participate upon meeting the above requirements, provided the employee is an eligible employee. A former employee who satisfied these requirements before termination

of employment will be eligible to begin participation immediately after reemployment, provided the former employee is an eligible employee and is reemployed within two (2) years of the date of separation from the Employer. If the employee is reemployed after two years from the date of separation, the employee must re-satisfy the two years of service requirement outlined above.

Does all my service with the Employer count for purposes of Plan eligibility?

Elective Deferrals

- There are no service requirements to be eligible to make elective deferrals into the Plan. You will be eligible to make elective deferrals immediately upon hire or rehire.

Employer Contributions

- In determining whether you satisfy the service requirements to participate in the Plan, all service you perform for the Employer will generally be counted. However, there is an exception to this general rule.
- **Break in service rules.** As indicated above, the Plan requires two consecutive years of service for eligibility purposes (except elective deferrals). You will have a break in service if you separate from service from the Employer (including all Participating Employers) for one or more consecutive months. An approved leave of absence (paid or unpaid) shall not count as a break in 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 your Administrator for further details.
- The Administrator monitors the break in service rules and can provide you with additional information on the effect of these rules.
- Under the two year eligibility requirement, if you have a break in service before you complete 2 years of service, the Plan disregards your prior service and treats you like a new employee. You will have to earn 2 years of service to participate.

ARTICLE II CONTRIBUTIONS

What kind of contributions may I make to the Plan and how do my contributions affect my taxes?

Elective Deferrals

- As a participant in the Plan, you may elect to reduce your compensation by a specific percentage or dollar amount and have that amount contributed to the Plan on a pre-tax basis. The Plan refers to this as an "elective deferral." Your taxable income is reduced by your elective deferral contributions so you pay less federal income taxes. However, your elective deferrals are subject to Social Security taxes at the time of deferral. Later, when the Plan distributes the deferrals and earnings, you will pay income tax on those amounts. Federal income taxes on the pre-tax deferral contributions and earnings are only postponed. See "What are my tax consequences when I receive a distribution from the Plan?"

Employer Contributions

- The Employer may make additional contributions to the Plan on your behalf. This Article describes these employer contributions and how these monies will be allocated to your account to provide for your retirement benefit.

How much may I contribute to the Plan (elective deferrals only)?

Your total elective deferrals in any calendar year may not exceed a certain dollar limit which is set by law ("elective deferral limit"). The elective deferral limit for 2009 is \$16,500. After 2009, the elective deferral limit may increase for cost-of-living adjustments. You may also defer more than the elective deferral limit if you are eligible to make "catch-up deferrals" as described below.

If you are age 50 or will attain age 50 before the end of a calendar year, you may make additional deferrals (called "age 50 catch-up deferrals") for that year and following years. If you meet the age 50 requirement and exceed the elective deferral limit described above, then any excess will be an age 50 catch-up deferral. The maximum catch-up deferral that you can make in 2009 is \$5,500. After 2009, the maximum age 50 catch-up deferral limit may increase for cost-of-living adjustments. Any age 50 catch-up deferrals that you make will be taken into account in determining any Employer matching contribution made to the Plan.

You should also be aware that the annual elective deferral limit is an aggregate limit which applies to all deferrals you may make under this Plan and any other 403(b) plans, simplified employee pensions, SIMPLE IRAs, or 401(k) plans in which you may be participating, including those of another employer. Generally, if your total deferrals under all of these arrangements for a calendar year exceed the annual elective deferral limit, then you must include the excess deferrals in your income for the year. If you make excess deferrals you should request in writing that the excess deferrals be returned to you. If you fail to request such a return, you may be taxed a second time when the excess deferral is ultimately distributed from the Plan.

You must decide which plan you would like to have return the amount of any excess deferral. If you decide that this Plan should distribute the excess, you should communicate this in writing to the Administrator no later than the March 1st following the close of the calendar year in which you made the excess deferrals. However, if you contribute excess deferrals to this Plan or any other plan maintained by the Employer, then you will be deemed to have notified the Administrator of the excess. The Administrator will then return the excess deferrals and any earnings thereon to you by April 15 of the year following the calendar year in which you made the excess deferrals.

How do I make an election to defer?

You must enter into a salary reduction agreement, which the Administrator will provide to you. The salary reduction agreement and/or Employer website will explain the various rules, including any minimum or maximum amount which you may defer. The salary reduction agreement and/or Employer website will also explain the conditions for changing your deferral election or stopping deferrals altogether.

Am I vested in my elective deferrals and earnings?

You will always be 100% vested in your elective deferrals and in the earnings on your deferrals. The Administrator will account for these amounts separately from any other amounts in your Plan account. When you become entitled to a distribution from the Plan, you will always be entitled to all amounts held in your elective deferral account. This account will be affected by the Plan investments. See "How is the money in the Plan invested?" below.

Will the Employer contribute to the Plan?

Each year, in addition to depositing your elective deferrals, the Employer may contribute matching and nonelective contributions, if you are an eligible employee for purposes of Employer contributions.

What is the Employer matching contribution?

A matching contribution is a contribution the Employer makes based on your elective deferrals. If you do not make any elective deferrals, you will not receive any matching contributions.

The Employer will contribute a fixed amount equal to 100% of your elective deferrals. In applying this matching percentage, only elective deferrals up to 3% of your compensation per payroll period will be considered.

Once you meet the two consecutive years of service eligibility requirement to receive Employer contributions, you will always be eligible for the Employer matching contributions (provided you remain an eligible employee) regardless of the number of hours you work during the plan year (subject to the break in service rules outlined above).

What is the Employer nonelective contribution?

A nonelective (base) contribution is a contribution the Employer makes to the Plan which is unrelated to whether you make any elective deferrals in that year.

Each Plan Year, we will make to the Plan a fixed nonelective contribution equal to 3% of the compensation of all participants eligible to share in allocations.

How will the Employer nonelective contribution be allocated to my account?

Once you meet the two consecutive years of service eligibility requirement to receive Employer contributions, you will always be eligible for the Employer nonelective contributions (provided you remain an eligible employee) regardless of the number of hours you work during the plan year (subject to the break in service rules outlined above).

What compensation is used to determine my Plan benefits?

For the purposes of determining your allocation of all contributions to the Plan, compensation has a special and highly technical meaning. The Plan generally defines compensation as the total amounts paid to the employee for services rendered to the Employer, although some items may be excluded. In computing compensation, the Plan does not consider certain items, as described below:

- The Plan does not take into account compensation paid while you weren't a participant for purposes of the following:
 - Matching contributions
 - Nonelective contributions

In determining Employer Matching and Nonelective Contributions, Compensation shall exclude wages that are considered earnings under the Vermont State Teachers' Retirement System or the Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement System, and also excludes wages earned as an excluded employee as outlined above.

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

For Plan years beginning on and after January 1, 2009, the amount of annual compensation that may be taken into consideration for Plan purposes is \$245,000. This amount may be adjusted after 2009 for cost-of-living increases.

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, including elective deferrals and Employer contributions, (excluding age 50 catch-up contributions) that may be made to your accounts and any other amounts allocated to any of your accounts during the Plan year (such as forfeitures), excluding earnings. Beginning in 2009, this total cannot exceed the lesser of \$49,000 or 100% of your includible compensation. The dollar limit may be adjusted after 2009 for cost-of-living increases.

May I make "rollover" contributions to the Plan?

At the discretion of the Administrator, you may be permitted to deposit into the Plan distributions you have received from other plans and certain IRAs, provided such distributions are legally qualified to be rolled over into this Plan. Such a deposit is called a "rollover" and may result in tax savings to you. You must be actively employed by the Employer to make a rollover contribution. You may ask your prior plan administrator or trustee 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 a prior plan. Alternatively, if you received a distribution from a prior plan, you may elect to deposit any amount eligible for rollover within 60 days of your receipt of the distribution. You should consult a qualified tax advisor to determine if a rollover to this Plan is permitted and in your best interest.

Your rollover will be placed in a separate account called a "rollover account." You will always be 100% vested in your rollover account. This means that you will always be entitled to all of your rollover contributions. Rollover contributions will be affected by any investment gains or losses.

How is the money in the Plan invested?

The Plan assets may be invested only in mutual funds or in annuity contracts. See the Administrator for further details regarding permissible investments.

You will be able to direct the investment of your Plan account, including your elective deferrals. The Administrator will provide you with information on the investment choices available to you, the frequency with which you can change your investment choices and other information. Periodically, you will receive a benefit statement that provides information on your account balance and your investment returns. If you have any questions about the investment of your Plan accounts, please contact the Administrator. If you do not direct the investment of your Plan account, then your account will be invested in accordance with the default investment alternatives the Employer establishes under the Plan. **If you fail to designate the investments for contributions to the Plan**, those contributions will be invested in the default investment account, which is the T. Rowe Price Retirement funds (based on your assumed retirement age of 65.) The use of the T. Rowe Price Retirement funds as the default will work as follows:

Birth Date Range	Default Investment Option(s)	Ticker
12/31/1944 & Before	T. Rowe Price Retirement Income Fund	TRRIX
1/1/1945 – 12/31/1954	T. Rowe Price Retirement 2010 Fund	TRRAX
1/1/1955 – 12/31/1964	T. Rowe Price Retirement 2020 Fund	TRRBX
1/1/1965 – 12/31/1974	T. Rowe Price Retirement 2030 Fund	TRRCX
1/1/1975 – 12/31/1986*	T. Rowe Price Retirement 2040 Fund	TRRDY
* includes anyone born after 12/31/1986		

When you direct investments, your account is segregated for purposes of determining the earnings or losses on these investments. Your account does not share in the investment performance for 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. The Employer and the Administrator will not provide investment advice or guarantee the performance of any investment you choose.

ARTICLE III DISTRIBUTIONS

Will I receive a distribution of my account if I terminate employment with the Employer?

If you terminate employment for any reason and at any age (including retirement), then you will be entitled to a distribution within a reasonable time after you terminate employment. (See the question "How will my benefits be paid?" for a further explanation of how benefits are paid from the Plan.)

What is the Plan's "normal retirement age"?

You will attain your normal retirement age when you reach age 65. Normal retirement age does not control when you may receive distributions under the Plan.

What is my vested interest in my account?

You are always 100% vested (which means that you are entitled to all of the amounts) in your account attributable to the following:

- elective deferrals including catch-up contributions
- rollover contributions
- nonelective contributions
- matching contributions

Thus, you are always entitled to all amounts in your accounts.

How will my benefits be paid?

You may elect to receive your distribution under the methods described below:

- Any distribution option offered under the investment contracts.

May I elect to roll over my account to another plan or IRA?

If you are entitled to a distribution of more than \$200, then you may elect whether to receive the distribution or to roll over the distribution to another retirement plan such as an individual retirement account ("IRA").

May I receive a loan from the Plan?

You may be able to borrow from your Plan account unless your investment product provides otherwise. There are many complex rules affecting Plan loans and the Administrator can provide more information about Plan loans. The following rules apply to loans from our Plan:

- Loans may only be taken from the approved investment provider (existing loans with other investment providers as of 12/31/08 shall be grand-parented);
- The law provides that the maximum loan may not exceed the lesser of \$50,000 or 50% of your vested account balance; the maximum loan amount will be determined using your account balance at that single investment provider only;
- The minimum loan amount is \$1,000;
- You must be actively employed to apply for a loan;
- Only one loan may be outstanding at any time;
- Loan repayments must be made via direct withdrawal from your bank account by the investment provider, if such repayment is available through the investment provider; and
- Loans are not available to employees who have previously defaulted on a 403(b) loan.

ARTICLE IV DISABILITY BENEFITS

How is disability defined?

Under the Plan, disability means the inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or to be of long-continued and indefinite duration. An investment product may use a different definition. You may be required to submit to a physical examination to determine whether you are disabled.

What happens if I become disabled?

If you become disabled while a participant, you will be entitled to a distribution of 100% of your account balance. Payment of your disability benefits will be made to you as if you had terminated employment without disability.

ARTICLE V DEATH BENEFITS

What happens if I die while working for the Employer?

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

Your beneficiary is the person or persons whom you designate on a form the Administrator provides for this purpose. If you are married, your spouse will be the beneficiary of the death benefit, unless you elect to change the beneficiary.

If no valid designation of beneficiary exists, or if the beneficiary is not alive when you die, then the death benefit will be paid in the following order, unless the investment provider's documentation says otherwise:

- (a) Your surviving spouse;
- (b) Your children, including adopted children, and if a child dies before you, to their children, if any;
- (c) Your surviving parents, in equal shares; or
- (d) Your estate.

How will the death benefit be paid to my beneficiary?

The death benefit will be paid to your beneficiary in one of the methods mentioned above unless you elected the death benefit distribution method prior to your death.

When must the last payment be made to my beneficiary?

If your designated beneficiary is a person (other than your estate or most trusts) then minimum distributions of your death benefit must generally begin within one year of your death and must be paid over a period not extending beyond your beneficiary's life expectancy. If your spouse is the beneficiary, the start of payments may be delayed until the year in which you would have attained age 70 1/2. Generally, if you die before you are required to begin minimum distributions (which for most people is shortly after the later of age 70 1/2 or retirement) and your beneficiary is not a person, then your entire death benefit must be paid within five years after your death. Some investment products may allow a person to use this five year rule. See the Plan Administrator for further details.

Since your spouse has certain rights in the death benefit, you should immediately report any change in your marital status to the Administrator.

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

If you terminate employment with us and subsequently die, your beneficiary will be entitled to the vested percentage of your remaining account balance at the time of your death.

ARTICLE VI IN-SERVICE DISTRIBUTIONS

Can I withdraw money from my account while working for the Employer?

While you are working, you are generally not permitted to withdraw money from your account. However, if you have attained age 59 1/2, you may withdraw any or all of your accounts while still employed (including rollover of the money outside of the Plan into another qualified plan). This plan does not permit withdrawal on account of hardship. Please see your Administrator for details.

You may withdraw your rollover contributions, if any, at any time prior to severance.

ARTICLE VII 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.

Can I reduce or defer tax on my distribution?

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

(a) The rollover of all or a portion of the distribution you actually receive to a traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA) or another qualified employer plan. This will result in no tax being due until you begin withdrawing funds from the traditional 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, the direct rollover option described in paragraph (b) below would be the better choice.

(b) For most distributions, you may request that a "direct rollover" of all or a portion of the distribution to either a traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA) or another qualified employer plan willing to accept the rollover. A direct rollover will result in no tax being due until you withdraw funds from the traditional IRA or other qualified employer plan. Like the 60-day rollover, under certain circumstances all or a portion of the amount to be distributed may not qualify for this direct rollover, e.g., a distribution of less than \$200 will not be eligible for a direct rollover. If you elect to actually receive the distribution rather than request a direct rollover, then in most cases 20% of the distribution amount will be withheld for federal income tax purposes.

WHENEVER YOU RECEIVE A DISTRIBUTION, THE INVESTMENT PROVIDER 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 A QUALIFIED TAX ADVISOR BEFORE MAKING A CHOICE.

ARTICLE VIII CLAIMS AND BENEFITS

Can the Plan be amended?

Yes. The Employer may 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?

The Employer may terminate the Plan at any time. Upon termination, no more contributions may be made to the Plan. The Administrator will notify you of any modification or termination of the Plan.

How do I submit a claim for Plan benefits?

You or your beneficiaries may make a request for any Plan benefits to which you believe you are entitled. Any such request should be in writing and should be made to the Administrator or investment provider. An investment provider may have specific forms for this purpose.

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 a written or electronic notification of the Plan's adverse determination.

ARTICLE IX GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLAN

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

General Plan Information

The full name of the Plan is Chittenden Central Supervisory Union Tax Sheltered Annuity Plan. It has plan number 002.

This Plan was originally effective on January 1, 2002. The amended and restated provisions of the Plan become effective on January 1, 2009.

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 1 and ends on December 31.

Valuations of the Plan are generally made daily.

The Plan will be governed by the laws of Vermont.

Benefits provided by the Plan are NOT insured by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC).

What is an "hour of service" under the Plan?

An hour of service is:

- (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).

How are hours of service credited?

You will be credited with your actual hours of service for all Plan purposes.

Employer Information

The Plan sponsor's name, address, and identification number are:

Chittenden Central Supervisory Union
51 Park Street
Essex Junction, Vermont 05452
03-6000554

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.

Other employers which have adopted the provisions of the plan are:

- Essex Junction Incorporated School District
- Essex Union #46 School District
- Westford School District

Administrator Information

The Plan's 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. If you have any questions about the Plan and your participation, you should contact the Administrator. The Administrator may designate other parties to perform some duties of the Administrator, and some duties are the responsibility of the investment provider(s) to the Plan.

The Employer, or the person or persons the Employer designates is the Plan Administrator.