This summary plan description (benefits handbook), or SPD, outlines the major provisions of the Deseret Mutual Master Retirement Plan as of January 1, 2017.

**KEY POINTS OF THE PLAN**

- This defined benefit pension plan gives you monthly income for life and is fully funded by your employer.
- You become vested after five years of eligible service.
- You are not eligible to access your retirement benefit until you end employment. This includes pre-selecting a payment option or designating a beneficiary.

**ELIGIBILITY**

You're eligible to participate in the Master Retirement Plan if:

- You are 21 or older.
- You are in an eligible class of employment as defined by your employer.
- You have one year of employment with a participating employer (worked at least 1,000 hours in your first year of employment or any calendar year).
Special rules apply if you work for more than one participating employer at the same time.

RETIREMENT STATUS

Normal retirement

Your normal benefit start date is the first day of the month following either your 65th birthday or the date your employment ends, whichever is later. If your birthday is on the first day of the month, your benefit start date is that day.

Early retirement

You may choose to begin receiving benefit payments at any time after you end employment if you’re at least age 55. Also, if you’re eligible for a benefit but are working in an excluded class of employment as defined by your participating employer, you may choose to receive benefit payments before you end employment, as early as 62.

Early Master Retirement Plan benefit payments are less than normal benefit payments because:

- Your benefit payments start earlier and are likely to be paid for a longer period.
- You may have fewer months of benefit credit than if you had continued to work until age 65.
- You may have a lower final average salary.

When you end employment, DMBA calculates the amount of the Standard Benefit available to you at age 65, based on the benefit credit and final average salary you earned through the date your employment ends.

Your monthly Standard Benefit is not reduced if you end employment and begin receiving payments the first day of the following month when you’re:

- 62 or older with at least 30 years of benefit credit.
- 61 or older with at least 40 years of benefit credit. This is only available to those whose age plus years of benefit credit equaled 75 or more on January 1, 2001.

The following two tables show the early retirement reductions on the Standard Benefit. Other payment options are then calculated on this reduced amount.

If you’re 55 or older when you end employment, use this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF YOU START YOUR BENEFIT PAYMENTS ON …</th>
<th>THE AMOUNT OF EACH MONTHLY BENEFIT PAYMENT IS …</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your 64th birthday</td>
<td>97% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 63rd birthday</td>
<td>94% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 62nd birthday</td>
<td>91% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 61st birthday</td>
<td>87% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 60th birthday</td>
<td>83% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 59th birthday</td>
<td>79% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 58th birthday</td>
<td>75% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 57th birthday</td>
<td>71% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 56th birthday</td>
<td>67% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 55th birthday</td>
<td>63% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or if you’re younger than 55 when you end employment, use this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF YOU START YOUR BENEFIT PAYMENTS ON …</th>
<th>THE AMOUNT OF EACH MONTHLY BENEFIT PAYMENT IS …</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your 64th birthday</td>
<td>92% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 63rd birthday</td>
<td>84% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 62nd birthday</td>
<td>76% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 61st birthday</td>
<td>68% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 60th birthday</td>
<td>60% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 59th birthday</td>
<td>56% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 58th birthday</td>
<td>52% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 57th birthday</td>
<td>48% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 56th birthday</td>
<td>44% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your 55th birthday</td>
<td>40% of the benefit at 65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vested terminated participant

If your employment ends before you reach age 55 and you’re eligible for a Master Retirement Plan benefit, you’re considered a vested terminated participant. You may begin receiving your benefit
at 55 or older. Contact DMBA Member Services to apply.

If you end employment before age 55:

- Your monthly benefit payments must begin no later than the first day of the month after your 65th birthday.
- If the lump sum value of your benefit is less than $5,000 when you end employment, you must receive your benefit as a lump sum at that time. (See Lump sum payments.)

**FACTORS THAT AFFECT YOUR RETIREMENT BENEFIT**

**Vesting credit**

To be vested means you own your benefit. To become vested, you must have 60 months (five years) vesting credit. In the Master Retirement Plan, you’re either 100% vested or you’re not vested at all.

Vesting credit is based on your employment at a participating employer, beginning at the later of age 18 or your hire date, that isn’t forfeited by a break in service. (See Break in service.)

You earn vesting credit when you’re:

- 18 years or older
- Working for a participating employer
- In either an included or excluded class of employment
- On an employer-approved leave of absence that follows plan guidelines and regulations (See Interruption in service.)

Vesting credit begins the first day of the month after your hire date, unless you were hired on the first day of the month, in which case it begins on that day.

You can earn vesting credit even if you’re not earning benefit credit.

**Benefit credit**

Benefit credit is your eligible service in months and is earned on a monthly basis while you work in an eligible class of employment for a participating employer. (Contact your employer for specific information on eligibility.)

Benefit credit generally begins to accrue the first day of the month following the month in which you begin eligible employment (unless you begin on the first day of the month, in which event it begins to accrue on your start date) or reach age 21, whichever is later. Benefit credit generally continues to accrue until the last day of the month during which you terminate eligible employment (unless you both begin and terminate employment on the first day of a month, in which event it ceases to accrue on the last day of the month before your termination date).

Benefit credit is limited to 33 years (396 months). However, if your years of benefit credit plus your age equaled 75 or more on January 1, 2001, you may be eligible to receive up to 40 years (480 months) of benefit credit.

Special rules apply to benefit credit if you didn’t work at least 1,000 hours in your first year of employment with a participating employer but you did in a subsequent year.

**Final average salary**

Your final average salary is calculated from the eligible portion of your gross income, or your “considered earnings.” Considered earnings include all FICA-reportable income, including earned non-severance compensation paid after the last day of your employment. It excludes severance pay, nonqualified plan payments, lump sum payments for paid and sick leave, and other earnings excluded by your employer.

Your final average salary is based on your income during your five highest-paid years. Several methods may be used to calculate your final average salary. The benefit you receive at retirement is based on the method that produces the highest final average salary for you.

**Benefit estimation and calculation**

The amount of your benefit is based on your age at the time you begin receiving your benefit, your final average salary, and the amount of benefit.
credit you have earned at the time you end employment.

You must have at least 60 months of vesting credit and one month of benefit credit to qualify for a Master Retirement Plan benefit.

You may estimate your benefit in several ways:

- For an estimate based on the date you expect to end employment and your benefit start date, log into www.dmba.com and hover over the My Retirement tab at the top of the page. Then choose Benefit Estimator under Master Retirement Plan from the drop-down menu. Follow the instructions from there. You can also click on Estimate Benefit in the Master Retirement tile on your dashboard.

- For an estimate based on ending employment today and a benefit start date when you are 65 years old, log into the website and look for the Master Retirement tile on the dashboard.

- You can also estimate your standard Master Retirement benefit payment option by following these steps:
  
  **Step 1:** Add your annual eligible salaries for your five highest personal fiscal (or academic or calendar) years.
  
  **Step 2:** Divide the result by 60 to get your monthly final average salary.
  
  **Step 3:** Multiply your monthly final average salary by 1.5% (your benefit accrual rate).
  
  **Step 4:** Multiply the result in Step 3 by the number of months of benefit credit you have earned.
  
  **Step 5:** Divide the result in Step 4 by 12 to get your monthly Master Retirement Plan Standard Benefit payment.

The Standard Benefit is the 10-year Term Certain & Life payment option. All other payment options are calculated based on this option. (See Payment Options.)

Examples of monthly benefit payments at age 65 using the Standard Benefit are shown here. This table provides estimated amounts of your monthly benefit payments if they were to begin on the first day of the month after your 65th birthday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit Credit Months</th>
<th>Monthly Final Average Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>396</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you’re getting ready to begin receiving benefit payments, but not more than 180 days in advance, visit www.dmba.com to complete the Retirement Benefits Application.

**EMPLOYMENT STATUS CHANGES**

Your Master Retirement Plan benefit may be affected by employment changes such as transferring to another participating employer, ending employment, becoming disabled, or moving to an excluded class of employment. The following are some examples of these status changes and how they may impact your benefit.

**Ending employment**

If you’re not vested at the time you end employment, you’ll lose all of your previously earned benefit credit, unless you return to work before incurring a break in service. (See Break in service.)

If you end employment with a participating employer after you’re vested and you have at least one month of benefit credit, you’re eligible to receive a Master Retirement Plan benefit.

**Moving to an excluded class**

If you’re at least age 62 when you change to an excluded class of employment, as defined by your employer, but are otherwise eligible for a benefit, you may begin receiving your benefit.
Decreasing your hours
If you reduce your hours, your benefit may be impacted.

Transferring your employment
If you transfer employment from one participating employer to another and are still eligible for vesting and/or benefit credit, your vesting and/or benefit credit will continue without interruption.

Receiving Disability Plan benefits
If you're receiving workers' compensation or Deseret Healthcare Disability Income Plan benefits, you continue to receive benefit credit. (The Disability Plan is separate from any employer-sponsored short-term disability benefits.)

Your income before your disability (and after your disability if you return to work) is used to calculate your final average salary for your Master Retirement Plan benefit.

Because the Disability Plan is an active-employee benefit, you cannot receive Disability Plan payments at the same time you receive Master Retirement Plan benefit payments.

Taking an employer-approved leave of absence
An employer-approved leave of absence is a leave authorized by your employer in which you continue to receive vesting and benefit credit. Examples include maternity/paternity leave, Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) leave, ministerial service, and military service.

To receive credit for your leave of absence, you must return to work based on these guidelines:

- Within one year after you end employment for any reason, including a layoff.
- After an employer-approved leave of absence within the time specified by your employer.
- After an absence caused by illness or accident in which you have been declared fit to work by either your doctor or a doctor designated by your employer.

- For military service, within three months of discharge, resignation, or release from armed services. If you’re on active duty, the Uniformed Services Employment and Re-employment Rights Act (USERRA) gives you special rights.
- For ministerial service, within three months of your release.

Interruption in service
An “interruption in service” occurs if you have a break in employment with a participating employer that doesn’t cause you to lose your previous vesting and benefit credit.

The beginning date of an interruption in service is the first day of the month after the date you end employment with a participating employer.

In specific situations, special rules may delay the start of an interruption in service. This includes absence caused by pregnancy, birth, or adoption of a child.

Break in service
A “break in service” is an interruption in service that is long enough to cause you to lose all your previous vesting and benefit credit.

Based on government regulations, the rules governing breaks in service have changed over time. Since 1985, a break in service occurs if you have an interruption in service that lasts five or more consecutive years and you aren’t vested in the Master Retirement Plan.

If you need information about break-in-service rules before 1985, please contact DMBA Member Services.

Re-employment after retirement
If you are receiving Master Retirement Plan benefit payments and then return to work for a participating employer, you will continue to receive your monthly benefit payments during your period of re-employment.

You may be eligible to receive an additional payment amount when you end your re-employment. DMBA will prepare a new
retirement calculation. The new payment amount will be adjusted based on the payment option you selected when you first began receiving benefits (unless your marital status changes), your age, and the payments you received from the Master Retirement Plan while you were re-employed.

If the new payment amount is lower than your original payment, DMBA will continue to pay your original payment amount.

If you die during your period of re-employment and if you’re eligible for any additional benefit, then it will be paid according to the payment option you originally selected. Special rules apply if your marital status changes during your period of re-employment.

If you’re receiving benefit payments and you’re considering re-employment, contact DMBA for more information about how it may impact your retirement benefit.

If you leave employment for more than five years and then you’re rehired by a participating employer, you’ll receive the benefits offered by your new employer, which may or may not be the same as the benefits you have now.

PAYMENT OPTIONS

To receive your Master Retirement Plan benefit, complete the Retirement Benefits Application on DMBA’s website up to 180 days before you would like payments to begin.

You can choose from several annuity payment options to receive your benefit. An annuity provides equal monthly payments from your annuity start date (the date you receive your first benefit payment) for the rest of your life. Some options allow payments to continue to your spouse or beneficiary(ies) after you die.

Some of the annuity payment options include a “term certain” that provides a minimum length of time benefit payments will be made to you and your joint annuitant and, even after you and your joint annuitant die, to your beneficiary(ies). For example, with a 10-year term certain payment option, as long as you or your joint annuitant live, you or your joint annuitant will continue to receive benefit payments, even beyond 10 years. However, if both of you die before the 10-year term certain period ends, your beneficiary(ies) will continue to receive benefit payments until the end of the 10 years. (The term-certain period starts when benefit payments begin.)

After you begin receiving benefit payments, you cannot change your payment option.

An alternative to the annuity payment options is the lump sum payment, which is paid just one time. (See Lump sum payments.) If a lump sum appears on your calculation from DMBA, then you qualify for one.

Annuity options

- **Standard Benefit (10-year Term Certain & Life):** This option provides equal monthly payments to you for as long as you live. If you die before 10 years from your annuity start date, payments continue to your designated beneficiary(ies) for the remainder of the 10 years.

- **15-year Term Certain & Life:** This option provides equal monthly payments to you for as long as you live. If you die before 15 years from your annuity start date, payments continue to your designated beneficiary(ies) for the remainder of the 15 years.

- **20-year Term Certain & Life:** This option provides equal monthly payments to you for as long as you live. If you die before 20 years from your annuity start date, payments continue to your designated beneficiary(ies) for the remainder of the 20 years.

- **Life Annuity (no term certain):** This option provides equal monthly payments for as long as you live. Payments don’t continue after your death.

**Additional options for married participants**

For married participants, the joint and survivor annuity payment options provide benefit payments to you and then to your joint annuitant.
when you die. Your joint annuitant is your legal spouse at the time you begin receiving your Master Retirement Plan benefit.

You cannot change your joint annuitant, even if you later divorce, become widowed, or remarry. If your marital status changes after you begin receiving benefit payments, your benefit continues to be paid according to the payment option you selected at that time.

All joint and survivor payment options will pay you the full, calculated amount as long as you live. If your joint annuitant dies, you will continue to receive the full payments (with the exception of the Special Joint & Two-thirds option).

If you die, your joint annuitant may see a reduction in payments, but will continue to receive these payments as long as he or she lives.

If you and your joint annuitant die and your payment option is still under a term certain, the payments will continue to your designated beneficiary(ies) until the term certain expires.

- **Joint & Survivor 100% (10-year term certain):** This option provides monthly payments for as long as you live. If you die before your joint annuitant, he or she receives 100% of the monthly amount you were receiving until your joint annuitant’s death. If both you and your joint annuitant die before 10 years from your annuity start date, the payments continue to your designated beneficiary(ies) for the remainder of the 10 years.

- **Joint & Survivor 75% (10-year term certain):** This option provides monthly payments for as long as you live. If you die before your joint annuitant, he or she receives 75% of the monthly amount you were receiving until your joint annuitant’s death. If both you and your joint annuitant die before 10 years from your annuity start date, these reduced payments continue to your designated beneficiary(ies) for the remainder of the 10 years.

- **Joint & Survivor 50% (10-year term certain):** This option provides monthly payments for as long as you live. If you die before your joint annuitant, he or she receives 50% of the monthly amount you were receiving until your joint annuitant’s death. If both you and your joint annuitant die before 10 years from your annuity start date, these reduced payments continue to your designated beneficiary(ies) for the remainder of the 10 years.

- **Special Joint & Survivor Two-thirds (10-year term certain):** This option provides monthly payments that reduce to two-thirds when either you or your joint annuitant dies. These reduced payments continue for the remainder of the survivor’s life. If both you and your joint annuitant die before 10 years from your annuity start date, the reduced payments continue to your designated beneficiary(ies) for the remainder of the 10 years.

- **Qualified Joint & Survivor Annuity:** The QJSA option provides monthly payments for as long as you live. If you die before your joint annuitant, he or she receives 50% of the monthly amount you were receiving until your joint annuitant’s death. Unlike the joint and survivor annuity payment options, the QJSA doesn’t have a 10-year term-certain period. Payments stop when both you and your joint annuitant die. Compare this option to the Joint & Survivor 50% (10-year term certain) option.

- **Qualified Optional Survivor Annuity (no term certain):** The QOSA option provides monthly payments for as long as you live. If you die before your joint annuitant, he or she receives 75% of the monthly amount you were receiving until your joint annuitant’s death. Unlike the joint and survivor annuity payment options, the QOSA doesn’t have a 10-year term-certain period. Payments stop when both you and your joint annuitant die. Compare this option to the Joint & Survivor 75% (10-year term certain) option.

If you’re married, you can choose any of the payment options, including the QJSA and QOSA.
If you’re single, you cannot choose any of the joint and survivor annuity options, including the QJSA and QOSA.

PAYMENT ALTERNATIVES
For all annuity payment options, you can choose from two payment alternatives.

- **Level payment alternative**: The level payment alternative provides a monthly benefit payment that remains the same, from month to month and year to year.

- **Increasing payment alternative**: The increasing payment provides a monthly benefit payment that is designed to help you manage inflation by starting at a lower payment and then increasing at 4% annually each January.

PAYMENT COMPARISONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANNUITY OPTIONS</th>
<th>PAYMENTS TO PARTICIPANT</th>
<th>PAYMENTS TO JOINT ANNUITANT WHO LIVES LONGER THAN THE PARTICIPANT</th>
<th>PAYMENTS TO BENEFICIARY(IES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Benefit (10-year Term Certain &amp; Life)</td>
<td>100% until death</td>
<td></td>
<td>100% until 10 years from annuity start date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-year Term Certain &amp; Life</td>
<td>100% until death</td>
<td></td>
<td>100% until 15 years from annuity start date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-year Term Certain &amp; Life</td>
<td>100% until death</td>
<td></td>
<td>100% until 20 years from annuity start date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Annuity (no term certain)</td>
<td>100% until death</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint &amp; Survivor 100% (10-year term certain)</td>
<td>100% until death</td>
<td>100% until death</td>
<td>100% until 10 years from annuity start date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint &amp; Survivor 75% (10-year term certain)</td>
<td>100% until death</td>
<td>75% until death</td>
<td>75% until 10 years from annuity start date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint &amp; Survivor 50% (10-year term certain)</td>
<td>100% until death</td>
<td>50% until death</td>
<td>50% until 10 years from annuity start date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint &amp; Survivor Two-thirds (10-year term certain)</td>
<td>100% until death of the participant or joint annuitant, then 66.6% to the survivor</td>
<td>66.6% until 10 years from annuity start date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QJSA (no term certain)</td>
<td>100% until death</td>
<td>50% until death</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QOSA (no term certain)</td>
<td>100% until death</td>
<td>75% until death</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use this table to help you compare the various payment options:

In the following example, see how payments with the level payment remain constant while payments with the increasing payment start lower and may end significantly higher. Payments are based on an employee retiring on January 1 with a monthly payment of $1,727.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>LEVEL PAYMENTS</th>
<th>INCREASING PAYMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>$1,727</td>
<td>$1,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 (10 years)</td>
<td>$1,727</td>
<td>$1,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 (20 years)</td>
<td>$1,727</td>
<td>$2,648</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the beginning, payments from the increasing payment are about one-third less than the level payment. But the payments continue to increase at 4% annually until the benefit ends.

It takes approximately 10 years to see monthly increasing payments equivalent to the monthly level payments. It takes 16 to 18 years for your total payments to equal what you would have received during the same time with the level payment alternative. But even if you live longer than 18 years, your payments will continue to increase at 4% a year.

It's up to you to decide which payment alternative is right for you. Generally, you may want to consider the increasing payment if you have:

- A longer life expectancy (excellent health, young retiree or spouse, or life expectancy of surviving spouse)
- Concern for long-term inflation and when you want the largest cash flow (more for when you are active or for when your health may not be as robust)
- Additional financial resources in your early retirement years (retirement income from other employment, part-time employment, or spouse's employment)
- The ability to live within your means without initially accessing your retirement and investment accounts, such as your Deseret 401(k) Plan account

Each situation is different, so please contact a DMBA financial planner for advice specific to your situation—well before you plan to retire. For more information, see Planning Tools.

### Conversion Factors and Relative Value of Payment Options

Payment options are calculated by multiplying the Standard Benefit by an annuity conversion factor. This factor, which is determined using mortality tables (life expectancy tables), converts the Standard Benefit payment option to the other payment options.

The value of each of the payment options is the same. The relative value of all payment options is approximately the same value as that of the Life Annuity payment option. It is the amount we expect your payments to add up to over your life expectancy, no matter which payment option you choose.

In the following table, you can see the impact of the annuity conversion factors on the different payment options.

| Master Retirement Plan Annuity Conversion Factors |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| **Payment Options**             | **Level Payments** | **Increasing Payments** |
| 10-year Term Certain & Life     | 1.00    | 0.70    |
| (Standard Benefit)              |          |         |
| 15-year Term Certain & Life     | 0.97    | 0.68    |
| 20-year Term Certain & Life     | 0.92    | 0.63    |
| Life Annuity (no term certain)  | 1.02    | 0.71    |
| Joint & Survivor 100% (10-year | 0.88    | 0.58    |
| term certain)                   |          |         |
| Joint & Survivor 75% (10-year  | 0.91    | 0.61    |
| term certain)                   |          |         |
| Joint & Survivor 50% (10-year  | 0.95    | 0.64    |
| term certain)                   |          |         |
| Joint & Survivor Two-thirds (10-| 0.95    | 0.64    |
| year term certain)              |          |         |
| QJSA (no term certain)          | 0.95    | 0.64    |
| QOSA (no term certain)          | 0.91    | 0.61    |

This next table assumes the participant's final average salary is $3,569, the benefit credit is 387 months, and the age when benefit payments begin is 65. The participant wants level payments rather than increasing payments.
EXAMPLES OF RELATIVE VALUES OF LEVEL PAYMENT OPTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTHLY BENEFIT PAYMENTS</th>
<th>PARTICIPANT</th>
<th>JOINT ANNUITANT* (SPOUSE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-year Term Certain &amp; Life (Standard Benefit)</td>
<td>$1,727</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-year Term Certain &amp; Life</td>
<td>$1,675</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-year Term Certain &amp; Life</td>
<td>$1,588</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Annuity (no term certain)</td>
<td>$1,761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint &amp; Survivor 100% (10-year term certain)</td>
<td>$1,519</td>
<td>$1,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint &amp; Survivor 75% (10-year term certain)</td>
<td>$1,571</td>
<td>$1,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint &amp; Survivor 50% (10-year term certain)</td>
<td>$1,640</td>
<td>$820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint &amp; Survivor Two-thirds (10-year term certain)</td>
<td>$1,640</td>
<td>$1,093</td>
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<tr>
<td>QJSA (no term certain)</td>
<td>$1,640</td>
<td>$820</td>
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<tr>
<td>QOSA (no term certain)</td>
<td>$1,571</td>
<td>$1,178</td>
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</table>

* These payment amounts to your joint annuitant begin when you die with the exception of the Special Joint & Survivor Two-thirds.

SPOUSAL PROTECTION AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

Federal law protects your legal spouse’s rights to your Master Retirement Plan benefit in the event of your death. Your joint annuitant is your legal spouse at the time you begin receiving the Master Retirement Plan benefit.

Spousal protection before retirement—QPSA

If you’re vested in the plan but die before benefit payments begin, a Qualified Preretirement Survivor Annuity (QPSA) benefit will be paid to your surviving spouse.

After you begin receiving Master Retirement Plan benefit payments, the QPSA protection is superseded by the benefit provisions of the payment option you choose.

Spousal protection at retirement—QJSA and QOSA

If you’re married, the law permits DMBA to offer you several payment options. But federal law requires your Master Retirement Plan benefit be paid as a QJSA or a QOSA unless you and your spouse waive that right and choose a different payment option. Your spouse is required to give written, notarized consent to your waiver.

If you choose an option other than the QJSA or the QOSA, you and your spouse must sign forms in the Retirement Benefits Application within 180 days before the date of your first benefit payment. If you change your mind and you want the QJSA or the QOSA, you may revoke your waiver any time before you receive your first payment. **After payments begin, you may not revoke your waiver.**

Spousal consent

If you’re married at the time you apply for your benefit, your legal spouse must provide written, notarized consent if you:

- Choose a payment option other than the QJSA or the QOSA
- Choose primary beneficiary(ies) other than or in addition to your spouse for a 10-, 15-, or 20-year Term Certain & Life payment option
- Begin receiving benefit payments
- Choose a direct rollover of your benefit

Your spouse’s signature must be notarized by a notary public or witnessed by an authorized DMBA representative (not your employer).

Divorce and QDROs

DMBA pays the benefit according to the provisions of a Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO), as applicable.

- **Divorce:** If you divorce after beginning employment with a participating employer, you must provide DMBA with the following documentation:
  - A copy of the divorce decree
Copies of any settlements, agreements, exhibits, or attachments that are part of the divorce decree
More information and documentation as requested

**Orders:** A Domestic Relations Order (DRO) includes any judgment, decree, or order made according to state domestic relations laws pertaining to child support, alimony, or marital property rights awarded to an alternate payee (such as a spouse, former spouse, child, or another dependent).
DMBA pays benefits to an alternate payee according to the provisions of a QDRO. A QDRO is a DRO that has been qualified by DMBA and that creates an alternate payee's right to receive all or a portion of the payable retirement benefit. A QDRO can't provide a benefit that isn't available from the plan.

**Procedures:** Federal law requires DMBA to follow established procedures to determine when a DRO is a QDRO and how benefits are distributed. Before submitting a QDRO to a judge, you may send us a draft to determine if it meets the terms of our plan. This saves time and helps lower your court costs for repeated filings. (You're responsible for all costs required to obtain a QDRO.) Then DMBA must receive a complete copy of the QDRO that meets all of the plan requirements before we can divide the benefit.
If you have a pending divorce and are an active participant ready to begin receiving your retirement benefit, DMBA won't be able to process your benefit until the alternate payee's rights are determined.
If you have begun receiving your benefit and a portion has been awarded to an alternate payee, the alternate payee's portion may be suspended from your benefit payments until DMBA receives a QDRO.

**Beneficiary rights**
If you choose a term certain and life payment option, you must designate beneficiary(ies) to receive benefit payments if you die. But you cannot designate beneficiary(ies) until you're ready to begin receiving benefit payments and submit the Retirement Benefits Application.
To designate or change your beneficiary(ies), go to [www.dmba.com](http://www.dmba.com) or submit a completed Beneficiary Form to DMBA. These are the only ways your beneficiary(ies) designations will be valid with DMBA.
If your designated beneficiary dies before you do but you don't have alternate beneficiary(ies) or you don't designate a new beneficiary, a lump sum payment is made to your estate, which may result in probate.
If you designated multiple beneficiaries and a primary beneficiary dies before you do but you don't designate a new beneficiary, the benefit payment for the predeceased primary beneficiary will be equally distributed among your remaining living primary beneficiary(ies). The same applies to predeceased alternate beneficiary(ies) if no primary beneficiaries exist.
Beneficiaries cannot change beneficiaries. Special provisions allow non-spouse beneficiary(ies) to roll over retirement benefits to an inherited IRA. Contact a tax advisor for more information.

**OTHER PAYMENT SITUATIONS**

**Automatic payment options**
If you have ended employment and haven't chosen a payment option by age 65, DMBA will automatically pay your benefit payments. If you're married, federal law requires you receive the QJSA. If you're single, you receive the Standard Benefit, unless you're limited to the Life Annuity payment option because of your age.

**Limited payment options**
If you're older than 65 when you begin receiving your benefit payments, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations may limit the payment options available to you because of your life expectancy. These options may not be available to you:

- 10-year Term Certain & Life (Standard Benefit)
• 15-year Term Certain & Life
• 20-year Term Certain & Life

Lump sum payments

If you end employment and the value of your plan benefit is $100,000 or more, you cannot receive your benefit as a lump sum. You must choose one of the monthly payment options.

If the value of your plan benefit is less than $100,000, you are eligible to receive your benefit as a lump sum. A lump sum may be mandatory or optional. Unlike other payment options, it may be paid to you if you're younger than 55.

• Mandatory lump sum payment: If you end employment and the value of your vested benefit is less than $5,000, the plan's mandatory distribution provisions will apply and your benefit will be distributed to you. You will be given the option to roll over your account balance to an eligible retirement plan or IRA of your choice before the mandatory distribution occurs. If your benefit is less than $1,000, your total benefit will be automatically distributed to you by check—unless you tell us to roll over the account balance to another eligible retirement plan or IRA—and will be subject to tax withholding and possible penalties. You can also choose to roll over this amount to another qualified plan after receiving the check. If your benefit is at least $1,000 but less than $5,000, you may choose to either roll over your benefit to another qualified plan or receive a lump sum payment. If you do not select a distribution or rollover election, your benefit will be automatically rolled over to an IRA chosen by DMBA. Because your benefit will be rolled over to an IRA, you won't be subject to possible penalties or immediate tax withholding. But there are fees associated with an IRA that will be deducted directly from your account.

• Optional lump sum payment: If you end employment and the value of your vested benefit is at least $5,000 but less than $100,000, you may take your benefit as a lump sum or a monthly payment. You may also defer receiving your benefit to age 55 or older and then choose any payment option. If you choose to take your Master Retirement Plan benefit as a lump sum rollover or cash-out, your payment date will be one month from your benefit start date, which is always the first day of a month. This will ensure that your most current salary information is considered in the benefit calculation. If your lump sum is $100,000 or more after your final salary information is received, you will no longer be eligible for a lump sum benefit and you will need to choose a different option. We will contact you if this is the case.

A lump sum may be rolled into an IRA, another qualified retirement plan (such as the Deseret 401(k) Plan), or taken as cash. Rollovers may be limited by federal regulations. A lump sum is subject to a mandatory 20% withholding for federal income taxes unless you roll it over into a qualified retirement account. Also, if you begin receiving benefit payments before age 59½, you may have a 10% additional tax if you choose to have a lump sum paid directly to you rather than rolling the money into your Deseret 401(k) Plan account, an IRA, or another qualified plan. (See Tax Considerations.)

If you receive a lump sum, you're no longer eligible to receive any other benefit payment from your Master Retirement Plan for this period of service. The amount you may be eligible to receive as a lump sum payment changes from year to year. This is because of your age and the interest rate used at the time your lump sum is calculated. The interest rate, which changes annually, is governed by federal law.

Minimum Master Retirement Plan benefit

The minimum payment is $75 per month. If your Standard Benefit at age 65 is less than $75 per month when your benefit is calculated, and you
have at least 60 months of benefit credit, your benefit payments increase to $75 per month.

If you have less than 60 months of benefit credit, the minimum benefit payment ($75 per month) is prorated according to your actual months of benefit credit.

**If you die before receiving benefit payments**

If you are married and vested, a QPSA benefit will be paid to your surviving spouse. (See Spousal protection before retirement.) Your benefit is based on your final average salary and your benefit credit at the time of your death. The benefit is calculated at your annuity start date (the first day of the month after you would have reached age 65). Then the appropriate early retirement reductions are applied—for the later of age 55 or your age at death. (See Early retirement.)

The QPSA benefit is paid as follows:

- If the value of your QPSA is less than $5,000, your spouse must receive a lump sum immediately after your death. (See Lump sum payments.)
- If the value of your QPSA is at least $5,000 but less than $100,000, your spouse may choose either a lump sum or a monthly benefit payment. For a lump sum, your spouse can receive the payment immediately after your death.
- If the value of your QPSA is $100,000 or more, your spouse must choose a monthly benefit payment option:
  - If you're younger than 55 when you die, the monthly benefit payment cannot begin until you would have turned 55, but must begin no later than when you would have turned 65.
  - If you're at least 55 but younger than 65 when you die, your spouse's monthly benefit payments begin immediately unless your spouse files a written waiver with DMBA. Your spouse may waive rights to begin receiving the benefit until when you would have turned 65.
  - If you're 65 or older when you die, your spouse's benefit payments begin immediately.

Be aware that if your spouse chooses to defer payments until your normal retirement age of 65 but then dies before your annuity start date, no benefit will be paid unless you have unmarried dependent children younger than 18 who don't have a surviving parent. (See Orphan benefits, which follows.)

Also, if you are single, the benefit may be paid to your unmarried dependent children who are younger than 18 without a surviving parent. Otherwise, there is no benefit.

**Orphan benefits**

If you’re vested when you die and you have unmarried dependent children who are younger than 18 without a surviving parent, an orphan benefit may be available to your dependents. Contact DMBA for details.

The orphan benefit is paid as a monthly benefit and begins immediately after your death. Your children don't need to wait until you would have turned 55.

The total orphan benefit is equal to the survivor amount of the QPSA payment option. This amount is divided equally among your children. Each child receives a portion of the monthly benefit payment until the child turns 18 or marries, whichever comes first. After a child who is receiving a monthly benefit payment becomes ineligible, that child’s monthly benefit payment is divided equally among the remaining eligible children.

**TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

This information on tax considerations is intended as a summary only. Federal tax laws are complex and subject to change. To help explain tax considerations, the federal government has issued a Special Tax Notice Regarding Plan Payments that includes more information. Also, before you make decisions about receiving your benefit, you may want to consult a qualified tax advisor. DMBA representatives aren’t tax advisors.

Because your employer fully funds the Master Retirement Plan, your benefit is taxed as you
receive payments from the plan. Each January, DMBA will send you an IRS Form 1099-R indicating the taxable amount of the plan benefit payments you received for the previous year.

Lump sum payments and 20% federal income tax withholding requirement

A lump sum payment will be subject to a mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding, which may be less or more than your actual rate. Unless you have DMBA do a direct rollover of your lump sum into another qualified plan, such as the Deseret 401(k) Plan or an IRA, we will withhold 20% of your payment and send it to the IRS. This amount is credited to you when you file your tax return for the calendar year. The date of your check determines the calendar year in which the payment is taxable.

Lump sum payments and additional 10% tax

An additional 10% federal tax (an early withdrawal penalty) may apply to a lump sum payment. This tax is in addition to regular income tax. If you end employment before the calendar year in which you reach age 55 and you receive a lump sum before you reach age 59½, the additional 10% tax may apply.

If you end employment during the calendar year in which you reach 55 or older, the additional 10% tax doesn’t apply to your lump sum, even if you receive the payment when younger than 59½.

If your surviving spouse receives a lump sum payment at the time of your death, your spouse isn’t subject to this additional 10% tax.

To avoid the 10% tax, a lump sum payment may qualify to be rolled over into your Deseret 401(k) Plan account, an IRA, or another qualified retirement plan. Rollovers may be limited by federal regulations. (See Lump sum payments.)

Taxes on payment to beneficiaries

If your benefit is paid to your beneficiary(ies), either a spouse or an alternate payee, the beneficiary(ies) is responsible for paying the taxes when they receive the benefit payments.

Estate taxes

Payments may be subject to federal estate taxes.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS APPLICATION

To apply for your Master Retirement Plan benefit, please visit www.dmba.com, go to the My Retirement tab and click on Apply for Retirement.

• Active and vested terminated participants: Complete the online application about 90 days—but no more than 180 days—before you plan to begin receiving benefit payments or you leave employment with a participating employer, whichever comes first.

• Surviving spouses or dependent children: Your spouse should contact DMBA immediately after your death. DMBA will send you (or your surviving spouse or dependent children when applicable) a benefit calculation that includes the payment options available. You’ll find it helpful to have this information before you complete the Retirement Benefits Application.

Step 1: Gather copies of documents you’ll need to complete your application. Copies of the certificates must show the appropriate government seals. You may need to provide additional documentation that will be listed in Apply for Retirement.

Step 2: Complete the Apply for Retirement steps on www.dmba.com. You can access the website from work, your home, or a public library. If you don’t have internet access, call DMBA and a Member Services representative can help you through the application process.

We’ll contact you for any missing information or documentation. We’ll also let you know when we have processed your application.
To see your personalized information and other online financial planning tools, visit www.dmبا.com. You’ll need your DMBA ID number. After you log in, click on the My Retirement tab to access personal and benefit information and financial calculators.

DMBA financial planners provide workshops and consultations at no charge to you. These planners offer general, objective financial counsel to help you plan for your future. They don’t provide specific tax or investment advice, but they can help you clarify goals, gather information, analyze your situation, develop solutions, and take action.

To schedule a consultation, contact our financial planning group at:

- Email: finplanning@dmبا.com
- Salt Lake City area: 801-578-5627
- Toll free: 800-777-3622, ext. 5627

As a participant in the plan, you are entitled to certain rights and protections from the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). As a participant in the plan, ERISA provides that you are entitled to:

- Examine, without charge—at DMBA’s office and other specified locations—all plan documents, including contracts and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) filed by the plan with the U.S. Department of Labor and available at the Public Disclosure Room of the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration.
- Obtain copies of all plan documents and other plan information upon written request to DMBA, which may charge a reasonable fee for the copies.
- Receive a summary of the plan’s annual financial report. DMBA is required by law to furnish each participant with a copy of this summary annual financial report.
- Obtain a statement telling you the total amount you have in your plan account and the amount you would have a right to receive if you stop working under the plan now. If you do not have a present right to any amount in your plan account, the statement will tell you how many more years you have to work to get a non-forfeitable right in your account. This statement must be requested in writing and is not required to be given more than once a year. DMBA must provide the statement free of charge.

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

If your claim for a benefit is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you have a right to know why this was done, to obtain copies of documents relating to the decision without a charge, and to appeal any denial, all within certain time schedules. Based on ERISA, you can take steps to enforce the above rights.

For instance, if you request materials from DMBA and do not receive them within 30 days, you may file suit in a federal court. In such a case, the court may require DMBA to provide the materials and pay you up to $100 a day until you receive the materials, unless the materials were not sent because of reasons beyond DMBA’s control.

Also, if you disagree with the plan’s decision or lack thereof concerning the qualified status of a domestic relations order, you may file suit in federal court.

If DMBA fiduciaries misuse the plan’s money or if you are discriminated against for asserting
your rights, you may seek help from the U.S. Department of Labor or you may file suit in federal court.

The court decides who should pay court costs and legal fees. If you are successful, the court may order the party you have sued to pay these costs and fees. If you lose, the court may order you to pay these costs and fees, for example, if it finds your claim is frivolous.

Help with your questions
If you have questions about the plan, contact DMBA. If you have questions about this statement or about your rights under ERISA or if you need help obtaining documents from DMBA, contact the nearest office of the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, U.S. Department of Labor or contact:

Division of Technical Assistance and Inquiries
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

You can obtain certain publications about your rights and responsibilities under ERISA by calling the publications hotline of the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration.

Your responsibilities
You are responsible for providing DMBA with information that is both truthful and accurate to the best of your knowledge. If you willfully and knowingly provide untruthful or inaccurate information, benefits will be determined according to the true facts and disciplinary action may be taken.

ASSIGNMENT
Your rights as a participant in the DMBA retirement plan may not be assigned. This means funds in your account may not be used as collateral for loans or assigned to creditors, except as pursuant to a QDRO.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION
Your pension benefits from this plan are insured by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), a federal insurance agency. If the plan terminates (ends) without enough money to pay all benefits, the PBGC will step in to pay pension benefits. Most people receive all of the pension benefits they would have received under their plan, but some people may lose certain benefits.

The PBGC guarantee generally covers:
- Normal and early retirement benefits
- Disability benefits if you become disabled before the plan ends
- Certain benefits for your survivors

The PBGC guarantee generally does not cover:
- Benefits greater than the maximum guaranteed amount set by law for the year in which the plan ends
- Some or all benefit increases and new benefits based on plan provisions that have been in place for fewer than five years at the time the plan ends
- Benefits that are not vested because you have not worked long enough for the company
- Benefits for which you have not met all of the requirements at the time the plan ends
- Certain early retirement payments (such as supplemental benefits that stop when you become eligible for Social Security) that results in an early retirement monthly benefit greater than your monthly benefit at the plan's normal retirement age
- Non-pension benefits, such as health insurance, life insurance, certain death benefits, vacation pay, and severance pay

Even if certain of your benefits are not guaranteed, you still may receive some of those benefits from the PBGC depending on how much money your plan has and how much the PBGC collects from employers.
For more information about the PBGC and the benefits it guarantees, ask your plan administrator or contact:

PBGC Technical Assistance Division
1200 K Street N.W., Suite 930
Washington, DC 20005-4026
Phone: 202-326-4000
TTY/TDD users: Call 800-877-8339 and ask to be connected to 202-326-4000.

Additional information about the PBGC’s pension insurance program is available through the PBGC’s website at www.pbgc.gov.

**PLAN INFORMATION**

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<tr>
<th>PLAN NAME</th>
<th>DESERET MUTUAL MASTER RETIREMENT PLAN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan Sponsor</td>
<td>Deseret Mutual Benefit Administrators 150 Social Hall Avenue, Suite 170 Salt Lake City, UT 84111</td>
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<td>Plan Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agent for Legal Process</td>
<td>Scott Eastmond, General Counsel Deseret Mutual Benefit Administrators 150 Social Hall Avenue, Suite 170 Salt Lake City, UT 84111</td>
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<td>Defined benefit plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participating Employers</td>
<td>Please see your General Information summary plan description (benefits handbook), or SPD, for more information.</td>
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**NOTIFICATION OF DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY AND APPEALS**

DMBA has full discretionary authority and the sole right to interpret the plan and to determine eligibility. All DMBA decisions relating to plan terms or eligibility are binding and conclusive.

If you have questions about this authority, how this plan is managed, or you wish to appeal a benefit decision, you may contact our plan administrator:

Scott Eastmond, General Counsel Deseret Mutual Benefit Administrators 150 Social Hall Avenue, Suite 170 Salt Lake City, UT 84111 Phone: 801-578-5600 or 800-777-3622

**NOTIFICATION OF BENEFIT CHANGES**

DMBA is subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and reserves the right to amend or terminate this plan at any time. If benefits change, we will notify you as required by law.

**Legal Notice**

We have made every effort to accurately describe the benefits and ensure that information given to you is consistent with other benefit-related communications. However, if there is any discrepancy or conflict between information in this document and other plan materials, the terms outlined in the Legal Plan Document will govern.
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