

GALVESTON COUNTY EMPLOYEES' SOCIAL SECURITY REPLACEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

Este documento contiene un resumen en inglés de sus derechos y beneficios bajo el plan de jubilación patrocinado por su empleador. Si tiene dificultad para comprender cualquier parte de este documento, contacte al administrador del plan o a un representante de recursos humanos.

This document contains a summary in English of your rights and benefits under your employer sponsored retirement plan. If you have difficulty understanding any part of this document contact the Plan Administrator or human resources representative.

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GALVESTON COUNTY EMPLOYEES' SOCIAL SECURITY REPLACEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

INTRODUCTION TO YOUR PLAN

What kind of Plan is this?

Galveston County Employees' Social Security Replacement 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 commonly referred to as a profit sharing 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
- Employer contributions sufficient to replace Social Security contributions (these contributions are in lieu of making contributions to the Social Security system)
- Mandatory employee contributions
- Employee rollover contributions

ARTICLE I PARTICIPATION IN THE PLAN

How do I participate in the Plan?

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. There are no Excluded Employees for purposes of the Plan.

Eligibility Conditions. You will be eligible to participate in the Plan on your date of hire. 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 rollover contributions?

Rollover contributions. At the discretion of the Administrator, if you are a Participant who is currently employed, you may be permitted to deposit into the Plan distributions you have received from other retirement plans and certain IRAs. 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 or IRA 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. You must agree to contribute 6.13% 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. This contribution is a condition of employment for all Eligible Employees.

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 contribute a nonelective contribution for all benefit eligible and part-time Participants equal to 3.607% of Compensation for the Plan Year. The Employer will also make a nonelective contribution for all non-benefit eligible Participant's equal to 1.37% of Compensation for the Plan Year.

Allocation conditions. You will always share in the nonelective contribution regardless of the amount of service you complete during the Plan Year.

What is the Social Security Replacement Plan Contribution?

Social Security Replacement Plan contributions. All of the contributions made to the Plan will be in an amount that is at least equal to the amount that would have been paid to Social Security for retirement benefits. This amount is 7.5% of your Compensation for the entire Plan Year. The contribution will consist of Employee and Employer contributions. By making this minimum contribution to the Plan, no contributions are made to Social Security for retirement benefits.

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. In addition, salary reductions to any other plan or arrangement (such as a cafeteria plan) will be included in Compensation.

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

- vacation and sick payouts will be excluded.
- compensation paid after you terminate employment that is paid because you are permanently and totally disabled will be excluded.
- nonqualified unfunded deferred compensation that is includible in gross income and would have been paid to you had you continued employment but is paid after you terminate employment will be excluded.

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 2025 is \$350,000. After 2025, 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 2025, this total cannot exceed the lesser of \$70,000 or 100% of your annual compensation. After 2025, 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 at least a portion of your 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.

Importance of diversification. To help achieve long-term retirement security, you should give careful consideration to the benefits of a well-balanced and diversified investment portfolio. This is because market or other economic conditions that cause one category of assets, or one particular security, to perform very well often cause another asset category, or another particular security, to perform poorly. If you invest more than 20% of your retirement portfolio in any one company or industry, your accounts may not be properly diversified. The use of diversification and asset allocation as part of an overall investment strategy does not assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market.

In deciding how to invest your retirement portfolio, you should take into account all of your assets, including any retirement accounts outside of the Plan. No single approach is right for everyone because, among other factors, individuals have different financial goals, different time horizons for meeting their goals, and different tolerances for risk.

It is also important to periodically review your investment portfolio, your investment objectives, and the investment options under the Plan to help verify that your retirement portfolio is on target to meet your retirement goals.

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.

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.

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

- nonelective contributions
- Social Security replacement plan contributions
- mandatory employee contributions
- rollover contributions

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
- 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 effective in 2010. If you think you may be affected by these rules, ask the Administrator for further details.

Distributions for deemed severance of employment. If you are on active duty for more than 30 days, then the Plan treats you as having severed employment for distribution purposes. This means that you may request a distribution from the Plan.

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

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 not 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 65 or the normal retirement age specified in the Employer's basic pension plan, if earlier. Your Normal Retirement Date is the date on which you attain 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.)

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 not 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

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 (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949) or retire.

Medium of payment. Benefits under the Plan will generally be paid to you in cash only except for insurance contracts or annuity contracts..

ARTICLE VII DISABILITY BENEFITS

How is disability defined?

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 that has been approved by the Plan Administrator. 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.

What happens if I become disabled?

If you become disabled while an employee, you will be entitled to your vested account balance under the Plan. Payment of your disability benefits will be made to you as if you had retired. However, if you are terminated 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 Article entitled "Benefits and Distributions Upon Termination of Employment" for a further explanation of how benefits are paid from the Plan.)

ARTICLE VIII 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 paid in:

- a single lump-sum payment
- installments over a period of not more than the assumed life expectancy of your beneficiary
- partial withdrawals

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 (if you were born before July 1, 1949) or age 72 (if you were born after June 30, 1949) 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.

ARTICLE IX 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.

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 \$1,000 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 X 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 continue to be 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?

You may file a claim for benefits by submitting a written request for benefits to the Administrator. You should contact the Administrator to see if there is an applicable distribution form that must be used. If no specific form is required or available, then your written request for a distribution will be considered a claim for benefits. In the case of a claim for disability benefits, if disability is determined by the Administrator (rather than by a third party such as the Social Security Administration), then you must also include with your claim sufficient evidence to enable the Administrator to make a determination on whether you are disabled.

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 XI
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 Galveston County Employees' Social Security Replacement Plan.

Plan Effective Dates

The provisions of the Plan become effective on January 3, 2025.

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, except for the short Plan Year which begins on January 3, 2025 and ends on December 31, 2025.

The Plan will be governed by the laws of Texas to the extent not governed by federal law.

The Trust will be governed by the laws of Colorado to the extent not governed by federal law.

Service of legal process may be made upon your Employer. Service of legal process may also be made upon the Trustee or Administrator.

Employer Information

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

The County of Galveston, Texas
722 Moody Avenue, 3rd Floor
Galveston, Texas 77550
74-6000908

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.

Your Administrator's name and contact information are:

The County of Galveston, Texas
722 Moody Avenue, 3rd Floor
Galveston, Texas 77550
(409) 770-5418

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 Trustee is:

Matrix Trust Company (Arizona)
717 17th Street, Suite 1300
Denver, Colorado 80202
Telephone: (800) 458-9269

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

Special Trustee. Rebecca Gilliam, Trustee is referred to as the Special Trustee. The sole responsibility of the Special Trustee is to collect contributions owed to the Plan. No other Trustee has the responsibility to collect contributions owed to the Plan. The contact information for the Special Trustee is:

722 Moody Avenue, 3rd Floor
Galveston, Texas 77550
Telephone: (409) 770-5418

APPENDIX
ROLLOVERS FROM OTHER PLANS

The Plan will accept Participant "rollover" contributions and/or "direct rollovers" of distributions from the types of plans specified below:

Direct Rollovers. The Plan will accept a "direct rollover" of an eligible rollover distribution from:

- permitted from a qualified plan described in Code §401(a) (including a 401(k) plan, profit sharing plan, defined benefit plan, stock bonus plan and money purchase plan)
- permitted from a plan described in Code §403(a) (an annuity plan)
- permitted from a plan described in Code §403(b) (a tax-sheltered annuity)
- permitted from a governmental plan described in Code §457(b) (eligible deferred compensation plan)
- include after-tax employee contributions from any plan type permitted

Participant Rollover Contributions from Other Plans. The Plan will accept a Participant "rollover" contribution of an eligible rollover distribution from:

- permitted from a qualified plan described in Code §401(a) (including a 401(k) plan, profit sharing plan, defined benefit plan, stock bonus plan and money purchase plan)
- permitted from a plan described in Code §403(a) (an annuity plan)
- permitted from a plan described in Code §403(b) (a tax-sheltered annuity)
- permitted from a governmental plan described in Code §457(b) (eligible deferred compensation plan)

Participant Rollover Contributions from IRAs:

- The Plan will accept a "rollover" contribution of the portion of a distribution from a traditional IRA that is eligible to be rolled over and would otherwise be includible in gross income. Rollovers from Roth IRAs or a Coverdell Education Savings Account (formerly known as an Education IRA) are not permitted because they are not traditional IRAs. A rollover from a SIMPLE IRA is allowed if the amounts are rolled over after the individual has been in the SIMPLE IRA for at least two years.