

**CITY OF JACKSONVILLE DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN**  
**SUMMARY OF 457 PLAN PROVISIONS**

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## CITY OF JACKSONVILLE DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

### SUMMARY OF 457 PLAN PROVISIONS

#### INTRODUCTION TO YOUR PLAN

City of Jacksonville Deferred Compensation 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 retirement plan commonly referred to as a Governmental Eligible 457 Plan. This summary of 457 Plan Provisions contains valuable information regarding when you may become eligible to participate in the Plan, your Plan benefits, your distribution options, and many other features of the Plan. You should take the time to read this Summary to get a better understanding of your rights and obligations under the Plan.

We have attempted to answer most of the questions you may have regarding your benefits in the Plan. If this summary does not answer all of your questions, please contact the Administrator. The name and address of the Administrator can be found in the Article of this summary entitled "General Information About The Plan."

This summary describes the Plan's benefits and obligations as contained in the legal Plan document, which governs the operation of the Plan. The Plan document is written in much more technical and precise language. If the non-technical language under this summary and the technical, legal language of the Plan document conflict, the Plan document always governs. If you wish to receive a copy of the legal Plan document, please contact the Administrator.

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

#### ARTICLE I PARTICIPATION IN THE PLAN

##### **Am I eligible to participate in the Plan?**

If you are a member of a class of employees identified below, you are not an eligible employee for Plan purposes. The employees who are excluded are:

- leased employees.
- any permanent part-time employee, any seasonal, temporary or similar part-time employee working less than 20 hours per week

Independent contractors are not eligible to participate in the Plan.

##### **When am I eligible to participate in the Plan?**

Provided you are an eligible employee, you will be eligible to defer once you satisfy the applicable requirements. You will actually enter the Plan once you reach the entry date as described in the next question.

The following applies with regard to eligibility: Eligible Employees who have completed 55 days of employment.

##### **When is my entry date?**

The following applies with regard to entry dates: Immediately

#### ARTICLE II CONTRIBUTIONS

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

As a participant under the Plan, you may elect to reduce your compensation by a specific percentage or dollar amount and have that amount contributed to the Plan. The Plan refers to this as an "elective deferral." There are two types of elective deferrals, pre-tax deferrals and Roth deferrals. For purposes of this summary "deferrals" or "elective deferrals" generally means both pre-tax deferrals and Roth deferrals.

If you make pre-tax deferrals, your taxable income is reduced by the deferral contributions so you pay less in federal income taxes. Later, when the Plan distributes the deferrals and earnings, you will pay the taxes on those deferrals and the earnings. Federal income taxes on the pre-tax deferral contributions and on the earnings are only postponed.

If you elect to make Roth deferrals, the deferrals are subject to federal income taxes in the year of deferral. However, the Roth deferrals and, if you meet certain conditions, the earnings on the Roth deferrals are not subject to federal income taxes when distributed to you. This means that the earnings on the Roth deferrals may never be subject to Federal income tax. See "What are my tax consequences when I receive a distribution from the Plan?"

Both your pre-tax and Roth deferrals will be subject to Social Security taxes at the time of your deferral.

**Is there a limit on the amount of elective deferrals that can be made each year?**

As a participant, you may elect to defer not less than \$25 of your compensation and not more than 100% of your compensation.

You may make deferrals from your accumulated sick pay, from accumulated vacation pay or from back pay.

Your total elective deferrals in any calendar year may not exceed a certain dollar limit which is set by law ("elective deferral limit"). The elective deferral limit for 2017 is \$18,000. After 2017, the elective deferral limit may increase for cost-of-living adjustments.

If you are age 50 or will attain age 50 before the end of a calendar year, you may make additional deferrals (called "age 50 catch-up deferrals") for that year and following years. If you meet the age 50 requirement and your salary deferrals exceed the elective deferral limit described above, then any excess will be an age 50 catch-up deferral. The maximum catch-up deferral that you can make in 2017 is \$6,000. After 2017, the maximum age 50 catch-up contribution limit may increase for cost-of-living adjustments.

Instead of the "age 50-catch-up deferrals" there is an alternative catch-up limit that is available in the three years prior to your normal retirement age. This increased limit (called "Special NRA Catch-Up Contributions") is designed to allow make-up contributions for prior years when contributions to the plan were less than the maximum contribution that could have been made in those years. The additional catch-up amount is equal to the difference between the amounts that could have been contributed in the prior years less the amounts that actually were contributed in those years. However, the additional catch-up for the year cannot exceed the general limit for the year. Thus, if you are entitled to the full Special NRA Catch-up Contribution, your contributions in the last three years prior to your normal retirement age cannot exceed two times the regular elective deferral limit for the year.

**How do I make an election to defer?**

The amount you elect to defer will be deducted from your pay in accordance with a procedure established by the Plan Administrator. If you wish to defer, the procedure will require that you enter into a salary reduction agreement. You may elect to defer a portion of your compensation payable on or after your Entry Date. Such election must be made prior to the first day of a calendar month in which you wish to defer and will become effective as soon as administratively feasible after it is received by the Plan Administrator. Your election will remain in effect until you modify or terminate it. You may revoke or make modifications to your salary deferral election in accordance with procedures that the Employer provides. See the Plan Administrator for further information.

**Will the Employer contribute to the Plan?**

Each year, in addition to depositing your elective deferrals, the Employer may contribute.

**What are rollover contributions?**

**Rollover contributions.** If you are a Participant or an Eligible Employee, you may be permitted to deposit into the Plan distributions you have received from other retirement plans. Such a deposit is called a "rollover" and may result in tax savings to you. You may ask the Administrator or Trustee of the other plan 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 SPD 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 In-Plan Roth Rollover Contributions?**

**In-Plan Roth Rollover Contributions.** If you are eligible for a distribution from an account and you are currently an employee, you may elect to roll over the distribution to a designated Roth contribution account in the Plan (referred to as an In-Plan Roth Rollover Contribution). You may only roll over the distribution directly. However, loans may not be rolled over as an In-Plan Roth Rollover Contribution.

**Taxation and irrevocable election.** You do not pay taxes on the contributions or earnings of your pre-tax accounts until you receive an actual distribution. In other words, the taxes on the contributions and earnings in your pre-tax accounts are deferred until a distribution is made. Roth accounts, however, are the opposite. With a Roth account you pay current taxes on the amounts contributed. When a distribution is made to you from the Roth account, you do not pay taxes on the amounts you had contributed. In addition, if you have a "qualified distribution" (explained below), you do not pay taxes on the earnings that are attributable to the contributions.

If you elect an In-Plan Roth Rollover Contribution, then the contribution will be included in your income for the year. Once you make an election, it cannot be changed. It's important that you understand the tax effects of making the election and ensure you have adequate resources outside of the Plan to pay the additional taxes. The In-Plan Roth Rollover Contribution does not affect the timing

of when a distribution may be made to you under the Plan; the contribution only changes the tax character of your account. You should consult with your tax advisor prior to making such a rollover.

**Qualified distribution.** As explained above, a distribution of the earnings on your Roth account will not be subject to tax if the distribution is a "qualified distribution." A "qualified distribution" is one that is made after you have attained age 59 1/2 or is made on account of your death or disability. In addition, in order to be a "qualified distribution," the distribution cannot be made prior to the expiration of a 5-year participation period. The 5-year participation period is the 5-year period beginning on the calendar year in which you first make the Roth rollover and ending on the last day of the calendar year that is 5-years later. See "What are my tax consequences when I receive a distribution from the Plan?" later in this SPD.

### **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. The Plan takes into account elective deferrals to retirement plans (including this one) cafeteria plans, or qualified transportation fringe benefit plans. The following describes the adjustments to compensation that may apply for the different types of contributions provided under the Plan. Compensation:

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

For the Plan Year in which you first participate, for any contributions other than salary reductions, we take into account compensation after you enter the Plan for your first Plan Year of participation, then Plan Year compensation for Plan Years that follow.

## **ARTICLE III DISTRIBUTIONS**

### **When will I be entitled to a distribution from the Plan?**

Distributions under the Plan may generally not be made prior to the earlier of your attainment of age 70 1/2 or your termination of employment (for whatever reason, including death). The rules are explained in more detail below.

If you terminate employment for any reason and at any age (including retirement), then you will be entitled to a distribution. You have the right to elect the timing of the distribution and may elect the method of payment. (See the question "How will my benefits be paid?" for a further explanation of how benefits are paid from the Plan.)

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

### **Required beginning date.**

Regardless of the above, the law requires that certain minimum distributions be made from the Plan. Distributions are required to begin not later than the April 1st following the later of the end of the year in which you reach age 70 1/2 or terminate employment. You should see the Plan Administrator if you think you may be affected by these rules.

### **What is the Plan's normal retirement age?**

You will attain your normal retirement age when you reach the age that you designate, which may not be earlier than age 48 and may not be later than age 70 1/2.

If you are a police department employee, you will attain your normal retirement age when you reach the age that you designate, which may not be earlier than age 40 and may not be later than age 70 1/2.

If you are a fire department employee, you will attain your normal retirement age when you reach the age that you designate, which may not be earlier than age 40 and may not be later than age 70 1/2.

**What is my vested interest in my account?**

You are always 100% vested in all your accounts under our plan.

Note: Employer contributions are counted in the annual elective limit in the year that the contribution vests.

**How will my benefits be paid?**

- a single lump-sum payment.
- multiple payments as follows: monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually.
- the following annuity options: fixed annuity, income of an amount certain (gross amount only), income for a period certain, fixed with guarantee period, fixed life - life only, joint and survivor - 50%, 75%, 100%, joint guarantee period - 5, 10, 15, 20 years.
- partial distributions.

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

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

**ARTICLE IV  
DEATH BENEFITS****What happens if I die while working for the Employer?**

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

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

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

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

**When will the death benefit be paid to my beneficiary?**

Your death benefit will be paid to your beneficiary and payment will be made as your beneficiary elects, consistent with the Plan. See the Plan Administrator for further details.

You should immediately report any change in your marital status to the Administrator. If you have specifically named your spouse as your beneficiary on a designation form, then the designation will be invalid upon your divorce.

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

If you terminate employment with us and subsequently die, your beneficiary will be entitled to any remaining benefits that you were entitled to as of the date of your death.

**ARTICLE V  
IN-SERVICE DISTRIBUTIONS****Can I withdraw money from my account while working for the Employer?**

You may receive a distribution from the Plan prior to your termination of employment if you satisfy certain conditions. These conditions are described below. However, this distribution will reduce the value of the benefits you will receive when you retire. Any in-service distribution is made at your election and will be made in accordance with the forms of distribution available under the investment product you have selected or under the Plan.

You may receive a distribution if you have an "unforeseeable emergency," which is severe financial hardship resulting from an accident or illness to you, your spouse or dependent(s), a loss of property due to casualty, or other extraordinary and unforeseeable circumstances beyond your control.

You may elect to receive a "de minimis" distribution of up to \$5,000 provided: (i) your account does not exceed \$5,000; (ii) you have not made any Salary Reduction Contributions or received any Employer contribution during the prior two years ending on the date you would have received the de minimis distribution; and (iii) you have not previously taken a de minimis distribution from the Plan.

## **ARTICLE VI 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.

If you receive distribution of a Roth deferral, since you paid current federal income tax on the deferral contribution in the year of deferral, the deferrals are not subject to federal income taxes when distributed to you. The earnings on Roth deferrals are also tax free upon distribution if you receive a "qualified distribution" from your Roth deferral account.

In order to be a "qualified distribution," the distribution must occur after one of the following: (1) your attainment of age 59 1/2, (2) your disability, or (3) your death. In addition, the distribution must occur after the expiration of a 5-year participation period. The 5-year participation period is the 5-year period beginning on the calendar year in which you first make a Roth contribution to the Plan (or to another 401(k) plan or 403(b) plan if such amount was rolled over into the Plan) and ending on the last day of the calendar year that is 5 years later. For example, if you made your first Roth deferral under this Plan on November 30, 2012, your participation period would end on December 31, 2016. This means that you could take a qualified distribution as early as January 1, 2017. It is not necessary that you make a Roth contribution in each of the five years.

If a distribution from your Roth deferral account is not a qualified distribution, the earnings distributed with the Roth deferrals will be taxable to you at the time of distribution (unless you roll over the distribution to another 457(b) plan, a Roth IRA, or a 401(k) plan that will accept the rollover). In addition, in some cases, there may be a 10% excise tax on the earnings that are distributed.

### **Can I reduce or defer tax on my distribution?**

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

(a) The rollover of all or a portion of the distribution you actually receive to a traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA) or another eligible employer plan. This will result in no tax being due until you begin withdrawing funds from the traditional IRA or other eligible employer plan. The rollover of the distribution, however, MUST be made within strict time frames (normally, within 60 days after you receive your distribution). Under certain circumstances all or a portion of a distribution may not qualify for this rollover treatment. In addition, most distributions will be subject to mandatory federal income tax withholding at a rate of 20%. This will reduce the amount you actually receive. For this reason, if you wish to roll over all or a portion of your distribution amount, the direct rollover option described in paragraph (b) below would be the better choice.

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

WHENEVER YOU RECEIVE A DISTRIBUTION 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 A QUALIFIED TAX ADVISOR BEFORE MAKING A CHOICE.

## **ARTICLE VII CLAIMS AND BENEFITS**

### **Can the Plan be amended?**

Yes. The Employer may amend the Plan at any time. No amendment will cause any reduction in the amount credited to your account.

### **What happens if the Plan is discontinued or terminated?**

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

### **How do I submit a claim for Plan benefits?**

Benefits may be paid to you and your beneficiaries without the necessity of formal claims. However, if you think an error has been made in determining your benefits, then you or your beneficiaries may make a request for any Plan benefits to which you believe you are entitled. Any such request should be in writing and should be made to the Plan Administrator.



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.

## **ARTICLE VIII GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLAN**

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

The full name of the Plan is City of Jacksonville Deferred Compensation Plan.

This Plan was originally effective on August 1, 1996. The amended and restated provisions of the Plan become effective on October 1, 2017.

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

Valuations of the Plan are generally made daily.

The Plan will be governed by the laws of Florida.

### **Employer Information**

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

City of Jacksonville, Florida  
117 West Duval Street, Suite 150  
Jacksonville, Florida 32202  
(904) 630-2405  
59-6000344

### **Administrator Information**

The Employer is the Plan Administrator. The Plan Administrator is responsible for the day-to-day administration and operation of the Plan. For example, the Administrator maintains the Plan records, including your account information, provides you with the forms you need to complete for Plan participation and directs the payment of your account at the appropriate time. If you have any questions about the Plan and your participation, you should contact the Administrator. The Administrator may designate other parties to perform some duties of the Administrator, and some duties are the responsibility of the investment provider(s) to the Plan.

The 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.

### **Plan Funding Medium**

All money that is contributed to the Plan is held in custodial accounts.